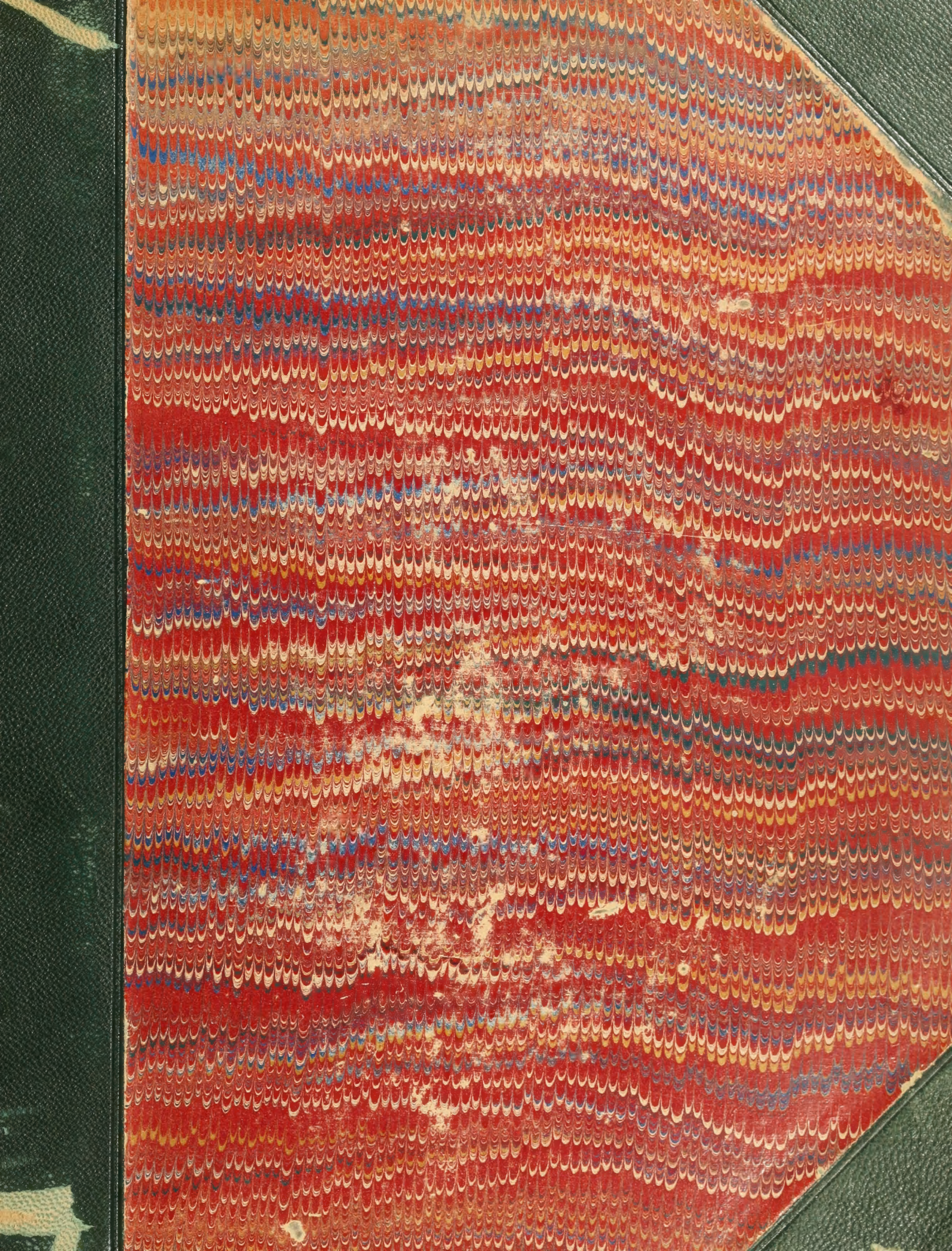
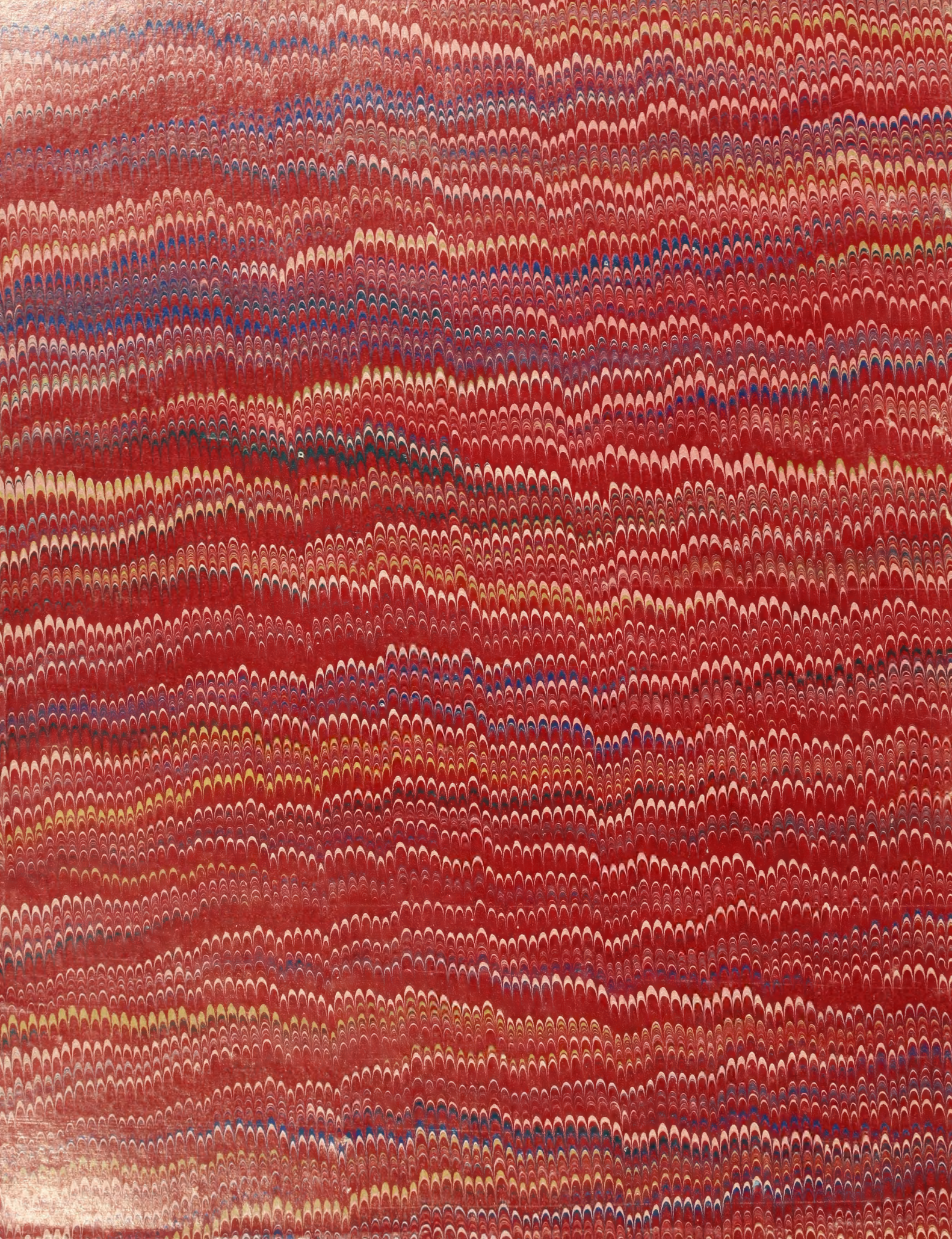
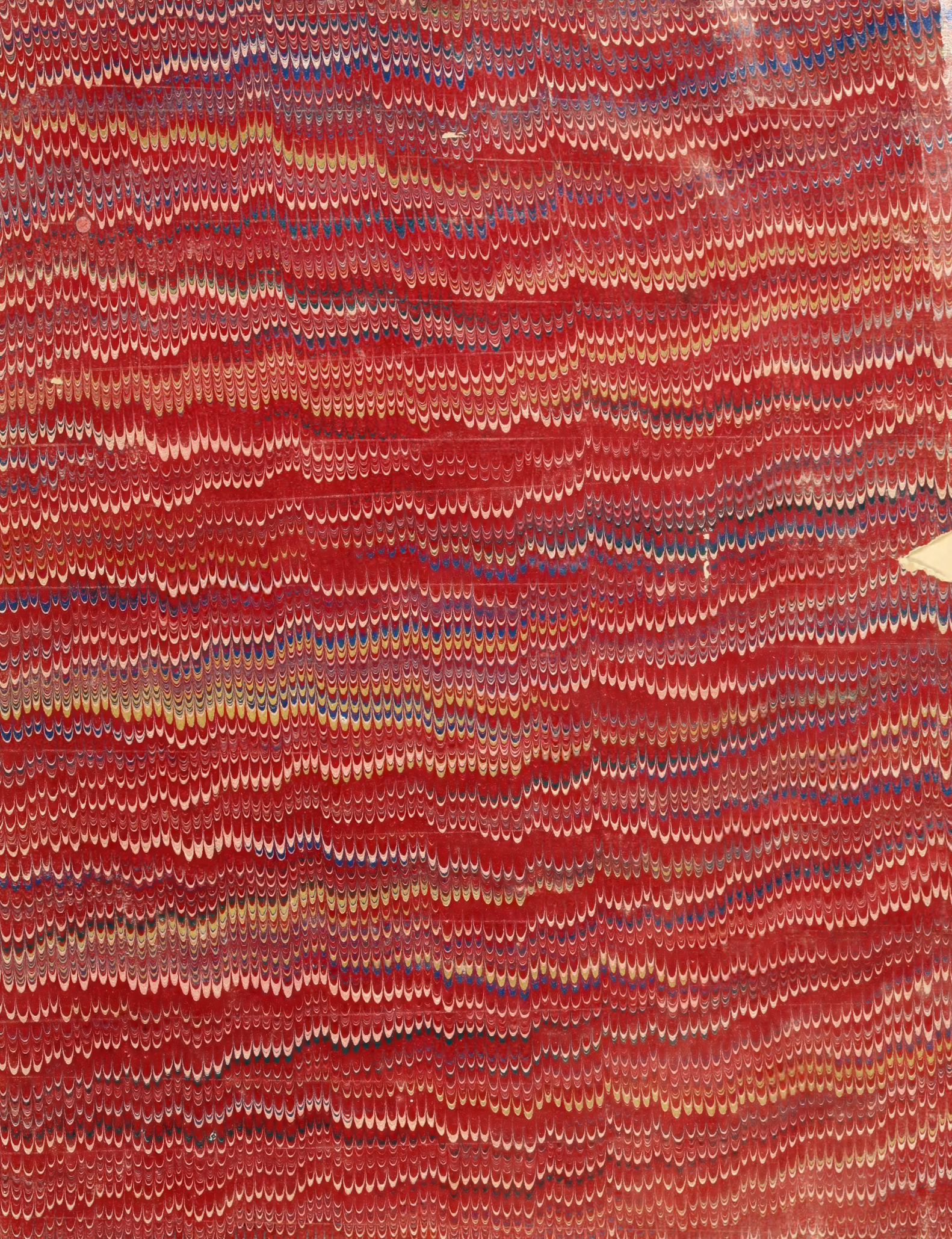








With respects of the author.

Townsend Glover

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Manuscript Notes from my Journal,

OR

ILLUSTRATIONS OF INSECTS,

NATIVE AND FOREIGN.

ORDER HEMIPTERA,

SUBORDER HETEROPTERA,

OR PLANT-BUGS.

BY TOWNSEND GLOVER, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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WASHINGTON:

Written & Etched by Townsend Glover. Transferred to & Printed from Stone by J. C. Entwistle.

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I.

Manuscript notes from my Journal. or. Illustrations of Insects. Native and Foreign.

Homoptera.

Plant Bugs.

Introduction.

It is now two years since a pamphlet was published on the Diptera or two winged flies on a plan somewhat similar to the present work, as written by the author himself, on prepared lithographic paper, from the original manuscript notes, and accompanied with figures, etched on copper plates. This plan of issuing the work in manuscript form, was adopted, because it was much cheaper, for a small edition of only fifty or sixty copies, than regular typographic printing, & served the purpose equally well. The figures were etched, and then printed, and colored by hand, and, in fact, the whole work (except the printing) was done by the author during his leisure hours, either before or after the hours of official duty, and moreover, has been published entirely at his own expense, and not by the Department of Agriculture, (as has been most generally supposed) for gratuitous distribution to agricultural and Entomological societies, or specialists, making a particular study of the suborder Homoptera.

The thanks of the author are especially due to Professor P. B. Uhler, of the Peabody Institute, Baltimore, Maryland, who has materially assisted in preparing the work, by furnishing the specimens, from which the figures, for advice, and correcting the text, and for the classification, and valuable notes at page 124 &c., all of which have been taken from Prof. Uhler's last work "List of Hemiptera of the regions west of the Mississippi, including those collected by the Hayden exploring expeditions," 1873. (Washington 1876) It being impossible in this manuscript copy, to correct proof, as in common typographical printing a doubt, numerous errors, and omissions, will occur, which cannot be corrected without rewriting whole pages, but should the work be found worthy of a second edition, they can readily be corrected. As the names of the genera, and species, given from Professor Uhler's report, on p. 124 &c. are the latest published, they will therefore have to be adopted, instead of the older names in the first part of this work, (which was already written before the report was published) & must therefore hereafter be considered merely as synonyms. The figures on plate X, have been taken from Fieber. As the reasons for writing this work have already been given in the former "Introduction" to the work on Diptera, we will conclude by repeating the latter part of said -

II.

introduction. "One of the principal reasons for publishing these notes at all, is the fact, that should the single manuscript copy be lost, or destroyed, it would be impossible to replace it, without going over the same ground again, and the labor of years be entirely lost, whereas, if merely a dozen copies are judiciously distributed, to the leading agricultural, or scientific societies, to be preserved in their libraries it will be very easy to refer to them, if necessary. Another reason for not expending more money on the work, or of issuing a larger edition, is the ephemeral character of the classification, and nomenclature of insects, in the present progressive age, as most probably, in eight or ten years the whole order will be revised, and most of the names will be changed. Should however the Entomologists, or Agriculturists, who see this work think it of sufficient value to be republished, the original note book can be revised by some competent specialist, and published in whatever manner the public think the best, and most advantageous. whilst all the other orders which are already written up, in like note books, and illustrated in a similar manner, can be added, from time to time, as they are finished"

Downend Gloom

Washington, D.C.

July, 1876.

Bacillate

- albicinctus.*



Plate II. Heteroptera.

1. <i>Homaemus</i> (Dallas) <i>parvulus</i> . H. Schf. <i>Tachycoris</i> . Burm. ————	Fam 1. Longiscuti.
2. <i>Ophthalmicus</i> . (Schill) <i>piceus</i> . Say. <i>Salda</i> Say 1. 336. ————	" — 3. Infericornes.
3. <i>Trichopepla</i> (Stål.) <i>seminittata</i> . Say. <i>Pentatoma</i> . Say 2. 322. ————	" — 1 Longiscuti.
4. <i>Pelionotus</i> . (Uhler.) <i>abbreviatus</i> . Uhler. ————	" — 3 Infericornes.
5. <i>Cæsus</i> . (Dallas.) <i>delia</i> . Say. <i>Pentatoma</i> . Say. 2. 320. ————	" — 1. Longiscuti.
6. <i>Cosmopepla</i> (Stål.) <i>carnifex</i> . Fab. <i>Eysarcoris</i> . Dallas. ————	" — " — " —
7. <i>Albalus</i> (Stål.) <i>typhaeus</i> . Fab. <i>Mormidea</i> . Amy. ————	" — " — " —
8. <i>Schirus</i> . (Amy.) <i>ligata</i> . Say. <i>Cydnus</i> . Say. 1. 322. ————	" — " — " —
9. <i>Mormidea</i> (Amy. 134) <i>lugens</i> Fab. Say 1. 322. <i>Pentatoma</i> ————	" — " — " —
10. <i>Corimelaena</i> . (White.) <i>lateralis</i> . Fab. ————	" — " — " —
11. <i>Alchus</i> . (Dallas) <i>bilineatus</i> . Say. <i>Cydnus</i> . Say. 2. 242, & 323. ————	" — " — " —
12. <i>Euschistus</i> . (Dall.) <i>punctipes</i> . Say. <i>Pentatoma</i> . Say 1. 314. ————	" — " — " —
13. <i>Euschistus</i> . (Dall.) <i>luridus</i> . Dall ————	" — " — " —
14. <i>Hymenarcys</i> . (Amy. 124) <i>nervosa</i> . Say. <i>Pentatoma</i> . Say. 1. 321. ————	" — " — " —
15. <i>Euschistus</i> . (Dall.) <i>ictericus</i> . Linn. ————	" — " — " —
16. <i>Micropus</i> . (Spin.) <i>leucopterus</i> . Say. <i>Lygaeus</i> Say 1. 329. <i>Rhyparochromus</i> . Curt. ————	" — 3. Infericornes.
17. — " — " — " — " — " — " — " — " — " —	" — " — " —
18. <i>Halticus</i> . (Fieb.) <i>pallicornis</i> . Fab. <i>Capsus</i> . ————	" — 5 Bicelluli.
19. <i>Ptochomera</i> . (Say) <i>nodosa</i> . Say. 1. 335. ————	" — 3 Infericornes.
20. <i>Stiretrus</i> . (Lap.) <i>fimbriatus</i> . Say. <i>Setyra</i> . Say. 1. 94 ————	" — 1 Longiscuti.
* 21. <i>Perillus</i> . (Stål.) <i>claudus</i> . Say. <i>Pentatoma</i> . Say. Jour. Acad IV. 373. ————	" — " — " —
22. <i>Strachia</i> . (Hahn) <i>histrionicha</i> . Hahn. ————	" — " — " —
23. <i>Rhaphigaster</i> . (Lap. Amy. 145) <i>hilaris</i> . Say. <i>Pentatoma</i> . Say 1. 304, 376. ————	" — " — " —
24. <i>Thyanta</i> . (Stål.) <i>custator</i> Fab. <i>Pentatoma calceata</i> Say 1. 320 ————	" — " — " —
25. <i>Stiretrus</i> . (Lap.) <i>deima</i> . Fab. <i>Asopus</i> . Amy. ————	" — " — " —
26. <i>Brochymena</i> . (Amy.) <i>arborea</i> . Say. <i>Pentatoma</i> Say 2. 239. ————	" — " — " —
27. <i>Setyra</i> . (Fab.) <i>bipunctata</i> . H. Schf. ————	" — " — " —
28. <i>Podisus</i> (Stål.) <i>spinosis</i> . Dallas. <i>Arma</i> . Hahn. ————	" — " — " —
29. <i>Podisus</i> (Stål.) { <i>cynicus</i> . Say. <i>Pentatoma</i> Say 1. 312. <i>Arma grandis</i> . Dallas. ———— { <i>Arma bracteata</i> . Fitch. is only a broad shouldered var. }	" — " — " —

⚡ *Perillus claudus* should be *claudus*. (Typ. error in Say.)

*G. L. G.*

Plate III. Heteroptera.

1. *Nabis* (Latr.) *ferus*. Linn. ————— Fam 7. *Nudirostri*.
2. *Garganius* (Stål.) *fusiformis*. Say. Capsus Say. ——— 5 *Bicelluli*.
3. *Aradus* (Fab.) *americanus*. H. Schf. ————— " — 6 *Ductirostri*.
4. *Brachyrhynchus* (Lap.) *granulatus*. Say. Aradus Say ——— " — " — " —
5. *Edanacala* (Amy.) *dorsalis*. Say. Miris Say. 1. 348. ——— " — 3 *Infericornes*.
6. *Hormostes* (Dall.) *reflexulus* Say. Syromastes Say 1. 323 (var) " — 2 *Supericornes*.
7. *Myodocha* (Lat.) ? — — — — on Tobacco. Fla. ——— " — 3 *Infericornes*.
8. *Lonica* (Amy.) *multispinosa*. Degeer. ♀. ————— " — 7. *Nudirostri*.
9. *Acanthia* (Fab.) *lectularia*. Linn. ————— " — 6 *Ductirostri*.
10. *Neides* (Latr.) *spinosa*. Say 1. 28, 4 328. Berytus (Fab.) Say. ——— " — 2 *Supericornes*.
11. *Phytocoris* (Fall.) *nubilus*. Say. — Capsus Say. 1. 321. ——— " — 5 *Bicelluli*.
12. *Milyas* (Stål.) *cinctus*. Fab. Harpaactor Lap. ————— " — 7 *Nudirostri*.
13. *Phymata* (Latr.) *erosa*. Fab. Syrtes Fab. ————— " — 6 *Ductirostri*.
14. *Prionotus* (Lap. Amy 357) *cristatus*. Linn. Reduvius Fab novemarius }
Say. 1. 71. Nabis Say 1. 358. } 7. *Nudirostri*.
15. *Leptocoris* (Latr.) *tipuloides*. Latr. ————— " — 2 *Supericornes*.
16. *Hammatocerus* (Burm.) *purpureus*. Drury. Nabis (Amy) Say. 1. 358 " — " *Nudirostri*.
17. *Ectrichodius* (Lep. & Serv.) *cruciata*. Say 1. 358. Petalochirus Beauv. " — " —
18. *Eragorus* (Burm.) *rubidus*. Lep. ————— " — " — " —
19. *Conorhinus* (Lap.) *variegatus*. Drury. C. sanguisuga LeCont. ——— " — " — " —
20. *Melanolestes* (Stål.) *abdominalis*. H. Schf. Pirates Amy. " — " — " —
21. *Myodocha* (Lat.) *petiolata*. Say 1. 357. M. opetiolata, Say. error. " — 3. *Supericornes*.



Plate. IV. Heteroptera.

1. *Brachytropis*. (Fieber.) *calcaratus*, Fallén. ————— Fam. 5. Bicelluli.
 2. *Tingis*, (Fab.) *arcuatus*, Say 1. 350. ————— " - 6. Nudirostri.
 3. *Labops* (Feb.) *hesperus*, Uhler ————— " - 5. Bicelluli.
 4. *Eurygaster*, (Lap.) *alternatus*, Say. 2. 243. *Coneus*, Say; ———— " - 1 Longiscuti.
 5. *Perrillus*, (Stål) *exaptus* Say, *Pentatoma*, Say 2. 240. *Xicrona*, Amy. 86. " — " —
 6. *Pachycoris* (Burm.) *Fabricii*, Linn. ————— " — " — "
 7. *Hestiglossa*, (Kirby,) *undata*, Say. *Pentatoma* Say 1. 319. ————— " — " — "
 8. *Homocemus*, (Dall.) *aeneipons*, Say. *Scutellera*, Say 1. 198. *Pachycoris exilis*, Hsch. — " — "
 9. *Chelinidea*, (Uhler,) *vittigeræ*, Uhler, ————— " - 2 Supericornes.
 10. *Schermastes*, (Fall.) *fraterculus*, Say. *Synomastus* Say 1. 324. ———— " — " — "
 11. *Acanthrocephala*, (Lap.) *Thomasii*, Uhler. *Metaproctus*, Westw., ———— " — " — "
 12. *Euthyrhynehus*, (Dall.) *Floridanus*, Linn. *Asopus*, Burm. *Pentatoma* } ———— " — 1. Longiscuti.
 emarginata Say 1. 313 }
 13. *Acanthosoma*, (Curt) *cruciata*, Say. *Edessa*, Say 1. 311. ———— " — " — "
 14. *Stiretus*, (Lap.) *fimbriatus*, Say. (var.) *Tetras*, Say. 1. 93. 311. *Asopus*, Burm. — " — "
 15. *Banasa*, (Stål) *calva*, Say. *Pentatoma*, Say. 1. 318. ———— " — " — "
 16. *Prooxys*, (Amy.) *victor*, Fab. *Proxys*, Spin. ————— " — " — "
 17. *Pygolampus*, (Germ.) *pectoralis*, Say. *Reduvius*, Say. 1. 306. 357. — " — 7. Nudirostri.
 18. *Salda*, (Fab) *sattatoria*, Linn. ————— " — " — "
 19. *Cœnus*, (Dall) *vinidicatus*, Uhler. ————— " - 1. Longiscuti
 20. *Stiretus*, (Lap.) *diana*, Fab. *Asopus*, Burm. ————— " — " — "
 21. *Tropicoris*, (Dall) *rufipes*, Linn. ————— " — " — "
 22. *Pirates*, (Amy.) *liguttatus*, Say. *Petalochirus*, Say 1. 307 ———— " — 7. Nudirostri.
 23. *Chlorocrura*, (Stål) *ligata*, Say. *Pentatoma*, Say 1. 316. *Prasopuncta*} 1. Longiscuti.
 of Hahn.
 24. *Leptocoris*, (Hahn) *tritritatus*, Say, Jour Acad. Sc. Phil vol IV. ———— " - 3. Infericornes.
 25. *Omesa*, (Fab) *longipes*, Degeer. *Ploiania*(?) *brevipennis*, Say 1. 106. — " — 7. Nudirostri.
 26. *Alydus*, (Lat.) *ater*, Dallas. ————— " — 2 Supericornes.



Plate V. Heteroptera.

1. *Gerris*. (Fab.) *lacustris*. Fab. ————— Fam. 8. *Ploterus*.
 2. *Galgulus*. (Latr.) *oculatus*. Fab. ————— " 9. or 1. *Bigemmi*.
 3. *Ranatra*. (Fab.) 4. *dentata*. Stål. ————— " 10. or 2. *Pedirapti*.
 4. *Notonecta*. (Linn.) *insulata*. Kerb. ————— " 11. or 3. *Pediremi*.
 5. *Naucoris*. (Geoff) *poeys*. Guen. (var.) ————— " 10. or 2. *Pedirapti*.
 6. *Gerris*. (Fab.) *conformis* Uhler. ————— " 8. *Ploterus*.
 7. *Corixa*. (Geoff) *interrupta* Say 2. 250 *Corisa*. Amy. ————— " 11. or 3. *Pediremi*.
 8. *Belostoma*. (Latr.) *americana*. Leidy. *Nepa*. Linn. ————— " 10. or 2. *Pedirapti*.
 9. *Notonecta*. (Linn.) *undulata*. Say 1. 368. ————— " 11. or 3. *Pediremi*.
 10. *Nepa*. (Linn.) *apiculata*. Harr. ————— " 10. or 2. *Pedirapti*.
 11. *Terphus*. (Stål) *dilatatus*. Say 1. 366. *Zaitha*. Amy. *Stollia*. Amy. — " — " —
 12. *Zaitha*. (Amy.) *fluminea*. Say 1. 365. *Perthostoma* Leidy — " — " —
 13. *Rhagovelia*. (Mayer.) *collaris*. Burm. *Velia*. Latr. — " — " —
 14. *Corixa*. (Geoff.) *vulnerata*. Uhler. ————— " 11. or 3. *Pediremi*.
 15. *Hebrus*. (Curtis.) *americanus*. Uhler. ————— " — 6. *Ductirostri*.
 16. *Halobates*. (Esch) *pictus*. Hb. Schf. ————— " — 8. *Ploterus* —
-



Plate. VII. Heteroptera.

1.	Rhopalotomus. (Fieb.) pacificus. Uhler.	Fam 5. Bicelluli.
2.	Pecilocyrtus. (Fieb.) diffusus. Uhler.	" " "
3.	Keraeus. (Stål) insignis. Uhler. Pachymerus Lepell.	" - 3 Infericornes
4.	Orthotyphlus. (Fieb.) discoidalis. Uhler. Capsus.	" - 5. Bicelluli
5.	Lygus. (Hahn.) lineolaris. Beauv. Phytocoris Fall. Capsus abjectatus Say $\frac{1}{360}$.	" " "
6.	Lopidea. (Uhler.) media. Say. Capsus. Say 1. 341.	" " "
7.	Calocoris. (Fieb.) Palmerii. Uhler.	" " "
8.	Xipionas. (Amy.) cuprea. Dall.	" - 1 Longiscuti
9.	Lygaeus. (Fab.) circumcinctus. Stål.	" - 3. Infericornes.
10.	Lygaeus. (Fab.) bistriangularis. Say 1, 328.	" " "
11.	Charagochelus. (Fieb.) venaticus. Uhler.	" - 5. Bicelluli.
12.	Dasycoris (Dall) humilis Stål.	" - 2 Supericornes.
13.	Nabis (Lat) coleoptratus Kirby.	" - 7. Nudirostri
14.	" " " wingless form.	" " "
15.	Harmostes. (Dall) reflexulus. Say. Syromastes. Say $\frac{1}{323}$. Rhopalus Schill.	" - 2 Supericornes
16.	Catorhintha. (Stål.) guttula. Fab. Metastemma Amy.	" - 7. Nudirostr.
17.	Margus. (Fab.) inconspicuus. Hb. Schf.	" - 2 Supericornes
18.	Miris. (Fab.) debilis. Uhler.	" - 5 Bicelluli.
19.	Lygus. (Hahn.) annexus. Uhler	" " "
20.	Malacocoris. (Fieb.) irroratus. Say. Capsus. Say 1. 346.	" " "
21.	Alydus (Fab.) euninus. Say. Lygaeus. Say 2. 247.	" - 2 Supericornes.
22.	Cimex (Linnae) platychelus. Uhler	" - 1. Longiscuti.
23.	Protenor. (Stål) belfragei. Hagland.	" - 2 Supericornes
24.	Apiomerus. (Burro.) spissipes. Say Reduvius. Say 1. 72.	" - 7. Nudirostri.
25.	Pterogaster. (Amy) calcarator. Fab. {Coreus alternatus. Say Journ.} and IV. Archimerus Stål.	" - 2 Supericornes.
26.	Lygaeus. (Fab.) reclinatus. Say. 2. 245.	" - 3. Infericornes.
27.	Chlorochroa. (Stål) congrua. Uhler.	" - 1 Longiscuti
28.	Leptoglossus. (Stål & Guerin) corculus. Say 1. 326. (var)	" - 2 Supericornes.
29.	Tinetus. (Lap.) diana. Fab.	" - 1 Longiscuti.
30.	Apiomerus. (Burro.) crassipes. Fab. Reduvius. Say. 1. 72.	" - 7. Nudirostri.

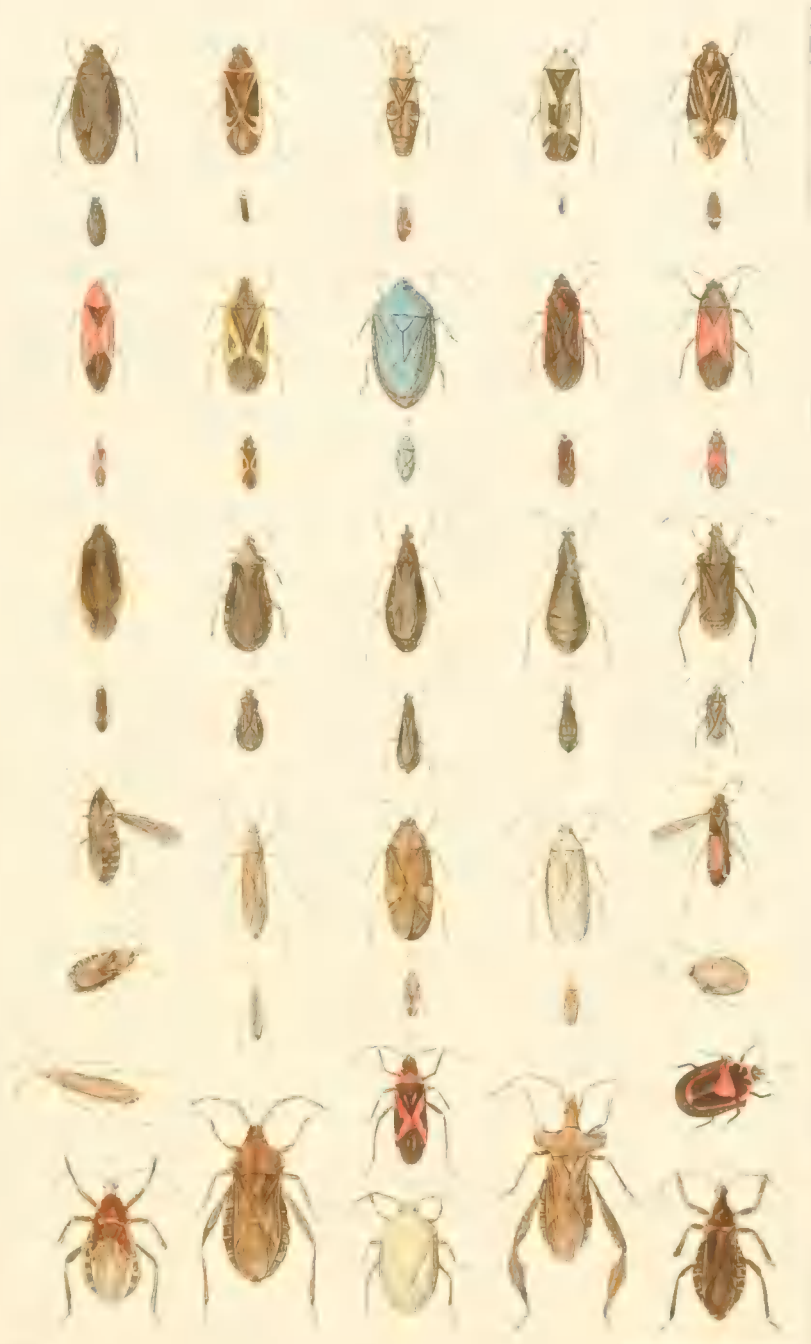


Plate VII. Heteroptera.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <i>Lygaeus</i> . (Fab.) <i>admirabilis</i> . Uhler. | Fam 3. Infericornes |
| 2. <i>Nysius</i> . (Dall.) <i>californicus</i> . Uhler. | " " " |
| 3. <i>Mononyx</i> . (Lap.) <i>baduus</i> . H. Schf. | " 9. or 1. <i>Bigemmi</i> }
Amyot 425 |
| 4. <i>Pesthenia</i> . (Spin.) <i>eremicola</i> . Uhler. — <u><i>Capsus</i></u> Fab | " 5. <i>Bicelluli</i> — |
| 5. <i>Oncostylus</i> . (Fieb.) <i>militaris</i> . Uhler. | " " " " |
| 6. <i>Leptoglossus</i> . (Stål & Guer.) <i>zonatus</i> . Dall. | " 2 <i>Supericornes</i> |
| 7. <i>Pthia</i> . (Giron.) <i>picta</i> . Drury. | " " " " |
| 8. <i>Campyloneura</i> . (Fieb.) <i>vitripennis</i> . Say 1. 345. <u><i>Capsus</i></u> . Say | " 5 <i>Bicelluli</i> — |
| 9. <i>Reduvius</i> . (Fab.) <i>personatus</i> . Linn. | " 7 <i>Nudirostri</i> . |
| 10. <i>Ectrichodia</i> . (Lap & Serv.) <i>cinctiventris</i> . Stål. — <u><i>Ectrichotes</i></u> . Burm. | " " " " |
| 11. <i>Fitchia</i> . (Stål.) <i>spinulosa</i> . Stål. | " " " " |
| 12. — " — " — <i>nigrovittata</i> . Stål. | " " " " |
| 13. <i>Ripta</i> . (Stål.) <i>taurus</i> . Fab. — <u><i>Zelus</i></u> . Fab. | " " " " |
| 14. <i>Ambrysus</i> . (Stål.) <i>signoreti</i> . Stål. — <u><i>Naucoris</i></u> . Geoff | " 10. or 2. <i>Pedirapti</i> |
| 15. <i>Lygaeus</i> . (Fab.) <i>gutta</i> . H. Schf. | " 3. <i>Infericornes</i> . |
| 16. <i>Chlorochroa</i> . (Stål, Say). Stål. <u><i>Pentatoma</i></u> . | " 1. <i>Longiscuti</i> — |
| 17. <i>Stenopoda</i> . (Lap.) <i>cinerea</i> . Lap. | " 7. <i>Nudirostri</i> — |
| 18. <i>Anasa</i> . (Amy.) <i>avmigora</i> . Say 1. 244. — <u><i>Coreus</i></u> . Say. | " 2 <i>Supericornes</i> . |
| 19. <i>Lygaeus</i> . (Fab.) <i>fasciatus</i> . Dallas. | " 3. <i>Infericornes</i> . |
| 20. <i>Nerara</i> . (Amy.) <i>viridula</i> . Linn. — <u><i>Pentatoma</i></u> . | " 1 <i>Longiscuti</i> — |
| 21. <i>Pentatoma</i> . (Pal. de Beauv.) <i>juniperana</i> Linn. | " " " " |
| 22. <i>Acanthocephala</i> . (Lap.) <i>thomasi</i> . ♂. Uhler. — <u><i>Metopodius</i></u> . Westw. | " 2 <i>Supericornes</i> . |
| 23. <i>Pachylis</i> . (Lap. & Serv.) <i>gigas</i> . Burm. | " " " " |
| 24. <i>Acanthocephala</i> . (Lap.) <i>declivis</i> . Say. <u><i>Rhinuchus</i></u> . Say 1. 305. 327. | " " " " |



T. G. G.

Plate VIII. Heteroptera.

1. *Monanthia*. (Lep & Serv) ? — *Tingis*. Fab. — (US) Sam 6 Ductirostri
2. " " " *plexus* Say — *Tingis* Say 1. 349 — " " " "
3. *Tingis* (Fab.) *gossypii* Fab. — Fieber. p 104. pl IX. fig 1. — (West Ind) " " " "
4. " " *hyalina* Fieb. Fieber. p 103. pl IX. fig 5. — (US) " " " "
5. *Monanthia*. (Lep & Serv) ? — *Tingis* — (US) — " " " "
6. " " " ? — *Tingis* — (US) — " " " "
7. *Piesona*. (Lep & Serv) *cinerea*. Say *Losmerus*. Burm. *Tingis* Say 1. 349 (US) — " " " "
8. *Comimelaena*. (White) *pulicaria*. Germar. — (US) — " 1. Longiscuti.
9. *Myrius*. (Dalb.) *raphanus*. Howard. *W. destructor* Riley. — " — " 3. Infericornes.
10. *Macrocephalus*. (Suederus) *prehensilis*. Fab. — " — " 6. Ductirostri.
11. *Rhyparochromus*. (Curtis.) *fallax*. Say 1. 333. *Pachymerus*. Burm. — " — " 3. Infericornes.
12. *Lygaeus*. (Fab) *lacetis*. Say 1. 328 — " " " " "
13. *Uliu*. (Lat) *currens*. Lat. — Douglas p 571. pl XIX. 2 — (Eu) — " 8. Ploteris.
14. *Limnolates*. (Burm) *stagnorum*. Burm. Doug. p. 576. pl XX. 7. (Eu) — " — 7. Nudirostri.
15. *Plea* (Leach) *minutissima*. Leach. *Plea*. Burm. " p. 591. pl XX. 3. " — " 11 or 3. Pedirami.
16. *Aphelocheirus*. (Heston) *estivalis* Heston. Doug. p. 578. pl XIX. 5. " — " 10 or 2. Pedirapti.
17. *Sigara* (Fab) *minutissima*. Leach. — " p. 616 pl XX. 6. " — " 11 or 3. Pedirami.
18. *Hebrus*. (Curt.) *pusillus*. Curtis. — " p. 266 pl XIX. 4. " — " 6. Ductirostri.
- x 19. *Myrmedobia*. Bärens. *coloptrata*. Bärens. ♀ } " p. 484 pl XVI. 1. " — " 3 Infericornes.
 { ♂. *Idiotropus exilis* Fieb. Doug.
20. *Pygolampis*. (Germ) *bifurcata*. Fieb. — " p. 539. pl XVII. 4. " — " 7. Nudirostri.
21. *Salda*. (Fab) *pulchella*. Hb. Schaaf. — " p. 520. pl XVII. 9. " — " " " "
22. *Ceratocombus*. (Sign) *muscorum*. Fab. — " p. 419. pl XXI. 5. " — " " " "
23. *Mastys*. (Amy) *fuscus*. Gray Amyot p 318 pl. 4 fig 4. — (Java) — " 7. Nudirostri.
24. *Stiphrosoma*. (Fieb) *leucocephala* Fieb. — Doug p 482. pl XXI. 2. (Eu) — " 5. Bicelluli.
25. *Lioderma*. (Uhler) *saucia*. Say *Pentatoma* Say 1. 313 — (US) — " 1. Longiscuti.
26. *Chlorochroa*. (Stål) *Uhlerii*. Stål. — " " " " "
27. *Moxema*. (Amy 192) *lineolata* H. Schf. — " — " 2. Supercornes.
28. *Proxys*. (Amy) *tenebrosa*. Say. *Pentatoma* Say 1. 304. *Proxys*. Spin. (US) — " 1. Longiscuti.
29. *Arvelius*. (Spin.) *albopunctatus*. (Uhler coll) — (US) — " " " "
30. *Perris*. (Fab) *remigis* Say 1. 362. — (US) — " 8. Ploteris.
31. *Perillus*. (Stål) *circumcinctus*. Stål. in Stettinger. Ent. Text. Vol XXII. — " — " 1. Longiscuti.
32. *Aceratodes* (Amy 160) *cornuta*. Burm. *Edessa* Fab. } — " " " " "
 Pentatoma. *lufida*. Say. 1. 303. 322. }
33. *Spantocerus*. (Burm) *fuscus*. Humb. *Coreus*. *dipus* (var) Say 1. " — " 2. Supercornes
34. *Naucoris*. (Geoff) *poeyi*. Guen. — " — " 10 or 2. Pedirapti.
35. *Acinocoris*. (Hahn) *separatus*. Uhler. Mss. — " — " 4. Cecigenae.
36. *Pachylis*. (Lep & Serv) *gigis*. Burm. (Nymph. or pupa) — " — " 2. Supercornes
37. *Augocoris*. (Burm.) *pallidus*. Burm. — " — " 1. Longiscuti.
38. *Chlorochroa*. (Stål) *sayi*. Uhler. Coll. — " — " " " "
39. *Apimerus*. (Burm) *occidentalis*. Uhler. Mss. — " — " 7. Nudirostri.

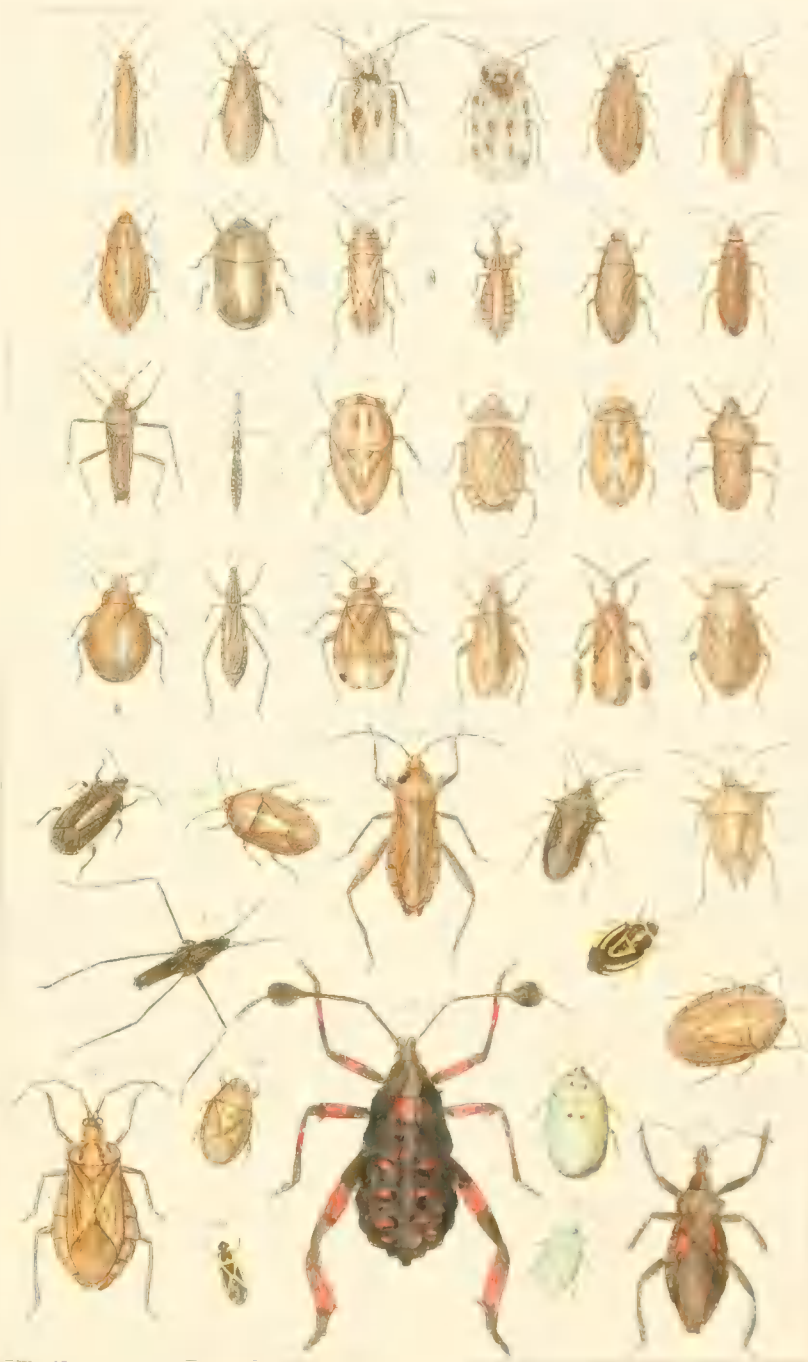


Plate. IX. Heteroptera.

1. *Melanolestes*. (Stål) *fuscipes*. H. Schf. — Pirates. Amy. — Fam 7. *Nudirostri*.
2. *Brochymena*. (Amy) *annulata*. Fab. — " — 1. *Longiscuti*.
3. *Pulsinea*. (Spin.) *violacea*. Fab. — " — " — "
4. *Nerara*. (Amy.) *pennsylvanica*. Degeer. Rhaphigaster. Fitch 1856. " — " — "
5. *Tadlera*. (Stål) *haematoloma*. Burm — " — 2. *Supericornes*.
6. *Pelagonus* (Latr.) *marginatus* Lat Amy 409. Westw 2. 465 fig 120. (Eu) — 7. *Nudirostri*.
7. *Acanthosoma*. (Curtis.) *nebulosa*. Kirby. — " — 1. *Longiscuti*.
8. *Coptosoma*. (Lap.) *globus*. Fab. Amy. 65. Westw 2. 485. fig 122. (Eu) — " — "
9. *Tyrhocoris*. (Fall) *apterus*. Linn. Amy 269 Westw 2. 475 fig 121. *Cimex* (Eu) — " — 4. *Becigenae*.
10. *Acanthia*. (Fab.) *saltatoria*. Linn. Westw 2. 465. fig 120. (Eu) — " — 6. *Ductirostri*.
11. *Aulacostethus* (Uhler) *marmoratus*. Say Tetyra. Say 1. 310 — " — 1 *Longiscuti*.
12. *Podisus*. (Stål) *modestus*. Dallas. Arma. Fitch. 1856. 390 — " — " — "
13. *Ploiaria*. (Scop.) *vagabunda*. Linn. Douglas 536. XVIII. 1. *Gerris*. Fab. Cimex Linn (Eu) *Nudirostri* —
14. *Corimelaena*. (White) *nituloides*. Hoffm. C. histeroides. Say 1. 311. Thyreocoris. Schrank. *Longiscuti*.
15. — " — " — *atra*. Amy. 68. Galgupha. Amy. — Fam. 1. *Longiscuti* —
16. *Podops*. (Lap.) *dubius*. Beauv. — " — " — "
17. *Chorasoma*. (Curtis Amy. 231) *Schellingi*. Fieb. Phopalus. Schill (Eu) Daug. 139. V. 5. " — 2 *Supericornes*.
18. *Rhopalus*. (Schill) *lateralis*. Say. C. reus. Say 2. 245. — " — " — "
19. *Diplodus*. (Amy 370) *luridus*. Stål. Reduvius Lep & Gerr. Evagor Burm viridis (Uhler mss) *Nudirostri*.
20. *Coranus*. (Curtis) *subapterus*. Degeer. Daug. 541. XVIII. 2. *Cimex*. Degeer. (Eu) } — 7 *Nudirostri*.
{ Cyllocoris pedestris. Fieb }
21. *Eurygaster*. (Lap.) *maurus*. Linn. Amy 53. Douglas 65. II. 6. (Eu) Cimex Linn — 1. *Longiscuti*.
22. *Podisus*. (Stål) *placidus*. Uhler. — " — " — "
23. *Abia* (Fall) *acuminata* Linn. Daug. 68. II. 6. (Eu) Cimex. Linn. — " — " — "
24. *Euschistus* (Dallas) *tristigma*. Harr. Pentatoma Say 1. 314. — " — " — "
25. *Syrmaster*. (Latr) *marginatus*. Linn. Daug. 110. IV. 3. (Eu) Cimex Linn. — " — 7 *Supericornes*.
26. *Alydus*. (Fall) *calcaratus*. Linn. Amy 326. Daug. 143. V. 7. (Eu) Cimex Linn. — " — " — "
27. *Therapha*. (Amy 244) *hydrocyama*. Linn. Daug. 139. V. 2. (Eu) Amy. 244 — 3 *Infericornes*?
28. *Bryocoris*. (Fall) *pteridis*. Fall. Daug. 277. X. 1. (Eu) Capsus. — " — 5 *Bicelluli*.
29. *Anthocoris*. (Fall) *nemorum*. Linn. Daug. 495. XVI. 6. (Eu) Cimex. Linn. — " — 3 *Infericornes*.
30. *Camaronotus*. (Fieb) *cinnamopterus*. Kirschb. Daug. 359. XI. 8. (Eu) Capsus. — 5 *Bicelluli*.
31. *Lygus*. (Hahn.) *pratensis*. Linn. — " — 464. XV. 2. (Eu) Cimex Linn — " — "
32. *Dylocoris*. (L. Dup.) *ater*. L. Dup. — " — 507. XXII. 6. (Eu) — " — "
33. *Agramma*. (Westw) *laeta*. Fall. — " — 242. IX. 1. (Eu) Trigis. Fall. — " — "
34. *Losmerus*. (Lap.) *quadratus*. Fieb. — " — 238. XVIII. 9. (Eu) — Fam — 3. *Infericornes*.
35. *Henestaris*. (Spin. Amy. 250.) *laticeps*. — " — 229. XVIII. 5. (Eu) — " — " — "
{ Heterogaster. Curtis }



Plate II. Heteroptera.

1. *Conometopus* Fieber. Wiener, Ent. Monatschrift, vol 2, Nov 1858, pl 6. (Side view of head) Bicelluli
2. *Acetropis*. " " " " " " " " " " " "
3. *Lepidosterna*. " " " " " " " " " " " "
4. *Campitobrochus*. " " " " " " " " " " " "
5. *Brachycoleus*. " " " " " " " " " " " "
6. *Heterocordylus*. " " " " " " " " " " " "
7. *Oncotylus*. " " " " " " " " " " " "
8. *Haeterhinus*. " " " " " " " " " " " "
9. *Dioncus*. " " " " " " " " " " " "
10. *Orthops*. " " " " " " " " " " " "
11. *Triccephalus*. " " " " " " " " " " " "
12. *Stiphosoma*. " " " " " " " " " " " "
13. *Pithanus*. " " " " " " " " " " " "
14. *Diciphus*. " " " " " " " " " " " "
15. *Licoris*. " " " " " " " " " " " "
16. *Orthocephalus*. " " " " " " " " " " " "
17. *Mecomma*. " " " " " " " " " " " "
18. *Brachysternus*. " " " " " " " " " " " "
19. *Lobostethus*. " " " " " " " " " " " "
20. *Trigonotylus*. " " " " " " " " " " " "
21. *Laxops*. " " " " " " " " " " " "
22. *Amblytyleus*. " " " " " " " " " " " "
23. *Alloctomus*. " " " " " " " " " " " "
24. *Tichorhinus*. " " " " " " " " " " " "
25. *Macrolophus*. " " " " " " " " " " " "
26. *Pachylophs*. " " " " " " " " " " " "
27. *Gremnodes*. " " " " " " " " " " " "
28. *Camaronotus*. " " " " " " " " " " " "
29. *Systellonotus*. " " " " " " " " " " " "
30. *Gremnodes*. " " " " " " " " " " " " (Wing) " "
31. *Longiscuti* Family 1. of Amyat & Scaville.
32. *Orbisculi* (Tribe) " " " " " " " " { Tribe 1 Orbiscuti. } Fam. 1 Longiscuti
33. *Coniscuti* (Tribe) " " " " " " " " { Tribe 2 Coniscuti. } Fam. 1 Longiscuti
34. *Supericornes* " - 2. " " " " "
35. *Infericornes* " - 3. " " " " "
36. *Tetragonocephali* (Tribe) " (2) Supericornes " " { Tribe 1. Tetragonocephali. } Fam 2 Supericornes
37. " " " " " " " " { " " " " " " }
38. *Trigonocephali* (Tribe) " " " " " " " " { Tribe 2 Trigonocephali. } = 25
39. *Cedigenae*. " - 4. of Amyat, & Scaville.
40. *Bicelluli*. " - 5. " " " " "
41. *Ductirostri*. " - 6. " " " " "
42. *Nudirostri*. " - 7. " " " " "
43. *Ploteres*. " - 8. " " " " "
44. *Bigemmi*. Fam (1 or) 9 " " " "
45. *Pedirapiti*. " (2 or) 10 " " " "
46. *Pediremi*. " (3 or) 11 " " " "
47. *Pentatoma* - Wing.



Arrangement of Families &c of the Heteroptera. or Plant bugs.

As no catalogue, or synopsis of this order has yet been published in this country, it will be necessary to review what has already been done in Europe, and to give young entomologists some idea of the order in which the various families have hitherto been arranged. we will cite the different classifications of four of the principal authorities on the subject. viz. Burmeister in 1835. Westwood in 1840. Amyot, & Serville, 1843. and lastly Douglas & Scott in 1864.

Burmeister in his "Handbuch der Entomologie" vol 2. (Berlin 1835) classifies the Hemiptera in the following manner.

Principal group 1. Insecta ametabola, or Insects without change (with imperfect metamorphosis.)

Order 1. Rhynchota, or insects with beaks.

Storpes. (Westw 2. 418.) 1. Pediculina. (Lice) - 2 Coccina. (Bark lice) - 3. Phytophyes. (Leaf lice) - & 4 Cicadina. (Harvest flies.)

These are now all classed under the Homoptera. The first great group of the Hemiptera, whilst the second great group consists of the true Heteroptera, which are again subdivided into two divisions, or tribes.

It is 1. (Storpes 5. of Burm.) consisting of the water bugs. (Hydrocorae.)

" 2 (" 6. " ") which contains true land bugs. (Geocorae.)

The Hydrocorae are divided into 3 families. 1. Notonectici 2 Nepuni, & 3. Palgulinii.

The Geocorae. are divided into 7 families. — 1. Hyalomisci. 2. Reparii. 3. Peduvini

4. Membracii. 5. Capsini. 6. Lygaeodes. & 7. Coreodes.

The genera and their synonyms, are then arranged by Burmeister in the following manner.

Burmesters arrangement.

<u>Division</u> (Lump Burm)	<u>Family</u>	<u>Genus</u>	<u>Synonyms</u>
Division 1. <i>Hydrocores.</i> Water bugs	1. <i>Notonectici</i> Swimmers on the back <i>Notonectides</i> , Lat. <i>Notonectites</i> , Lap.	1. <i>Corixa</i> Geoff. Latr — Burm. p. 186.	{ <i>Sigara</i> Fab. <i>Notonecta</i> Linn.
		2. <i>Sigara</i> Leach. Fab. Cope — Burm. p. 188.	{ <i>Notonecta</i> Linn.
		3. <i>Plea</i> Stephens — Burm. p. 188.	{ <i>Notonecta</i> Burm. <i>Plea</i> Leach.
		4. <i>Notonecta</i> Burm — Burm. p. 190.	
	2. <i>Nepini</i> Water Scorpions.	1. <i>Naucoris</i> Burm — Burm. p. 193.	
		2. <i>Dihlonychus</i> Lap — Burm. p. 198.	{ <i>Sphaeroderma</i> Lap. <i>nepa</i> Fab. <i>Belostoma</i> , Latr.
		3. <i>Belostomum</i> , Burm. — Burm. p. 195.	{ <i>Belostoma</i> Latr. <i>nepa</i> Linn. Fab.
		4. <i>Nepa</i> , Burm. — Burm. p. 195.	{ <i>Nepa</i> Linn.
		5. <i>Ranatra</i> , Burm. — Burm. p. 199.	{ <i>Nepa</i> Linn.
	3. <i>Galgolini</i> Shore scorpion bugs. <i>Galgulites</i> , Lap.	1. <i>Mononyx</i> , Lap. — Burm. p. 201.	{ <i>Naucoris</i> Fab.
Division 2. <i>Geocores.</i> Land bugs.		2. <i>Galgulus</i> , Lat. Lap. — Burm. p. 201.	{ <i>Naucoris</i> Fab.
		3. <i>Pelagonus</i> , Lat. Lap. Burm. p. 202.	
	1. <i>Hydromici</i> Water runners. <i>Ploteris</i> , Lat. <i>Amphicoris</i> L. Duf. <i>Hydrometridis</i> , Lap.	1. <i>Halobates</i> , Esch. Lap. Burm. p. 208.	
		2. <i>Hydrometra</i> , Fab — Burm. p. 209.	{ <i>Gerris</i> Lat. Lap. Schum.
		3. <i>Limnobates</i> , Burm. — Burm. p. 210.	{ <i>Hydrometra</i> Fab. Lat. Lap. Schum. Steph.
		4. <i>Velia</i> Lat. Lap. Schum. — Burm. p. 211.	{ <i>Hydrometra</i> Fab.
		5. <i>Hydroscia</i> , Burm. — Burm. p. 213.	{ <i>Velia</i> Leon Duf. <i>Microvelia</i> Westw.
		6. <i>Helorus</i> , Westw — Burm. p. 211.	
	2. <i>Riparii</i> Runners on Shores or banks.	1. <i>Sarda</i> , Lat. Lap. — Burm. p. 215.	{ <i>Acanthia</i> Lat. Lap.
		2. <i>Leptochus</i> , Lat. L. Duf. Burm. p. 215.	

over

• *Amphibicoris*

3.
Buomeisters arrangement.

Division.

Family

Genus

Synonyms

- 1 Enesa. Tab. (— " — 223) } Pleisaria. Patr.
- 2 Gorus. - Tab. (— " — 223) } Pleisaria. Serv. Lat. Laph.
- 3 Helus. - Tab. (— " — 225)
- 4 Mycoris. Burm. (— " — 226).
- 5 Euagoris. Burm. (— " — 226) } Helus, Tab.
- 6 Notocryptus. Burm. (— " — 227) } Reduvius. Tab.
- 7 Urelius. Hahn. (— " — 227) } Prionotus. Lap. Helus. Tab.
 } Reduvius. Burm.
- 8 Harpaactor. Lap. (— " — 229) } Reduvius. Burm.
- 9 Apimereus. Hahn. (— " — 230) } Reduvius. Burm.
- 10 Macrops. Burm. (— " — 232) } Macrophthalmus. Lap.
- 11 Platymeris. Lap. (— " — 233).
- 12 Spinigor. Burm. (— " — 234) } Reduvius. Lap. Tab.
- 13 Reduvius. Burm. (— " — 234) } Oviscoelus. Klug.
- 14 Hemmatocerus. (— " — 235.) } Hemmatocerus. Lap.
- 15 Dapinus. Lap. (— " — 236)
- 16 Diarodes. Burm. (— " — 237) } Cimbis. Lap.
- 17 Ectrichotes. " (— " — 237) } Loriceros. Hahn.
 } Ectrichodex. Lap.
- 18 Pirates. Serv. Lap. (— " — 239) } Eumerus. Klug.
- 19 Pachynomus. Klug. Lap. (— " — 240)
- 20 Prosiema. Lap. (— " — 241) } Reduvius. Tab. Nabis. Latr.
- 21 Nabis. Latr. (— " — 241)
- 22 Oncocephalus. Klug. (— " — 242)
- 23 Pygostylus. Germ. (— " — 243) } Gerris. Tab. Cochelorus. Hahn.
- 24 Stenopoda. Lap. (— " — 243).
- 25 Lophocephala. Lap. (— " — 244).
- 26 Cimbis. Hahn. (— " — 245)
- 27 Comarkinus. Lap. (— " — 245) } Reduvius. Burm.
- 28 Petalochirus. (— " — 246)
 Tab. de Boiss. }
- 29 Holotrichus. Burm. (— " — 247)
- 30 Holotipidus. Lap. (— " — 248.)
 St. Farg. Serv. Lap.)

3.

Reduvini.

Division 2.

Geocores.

Land ^{or.} Bugs.

continued.

continued.

4.

Membranacei

Phymatodes.

Singides. 4

Cimicid. Lapp.

1. *Syrtes*. Tab. (Burm. p. 251.) } *Thymala*. Lat. *Acanthia*. P.
 2. *Macrocephalus*. Lat. (" " 252.) } *Syrtes*. Tab.
 3. *Acanthia*. Tab. (" " 252.) } *Cimex*. Linn. Lat. Lep.
 4. *Aneurus*. Curt. Lep. (" " 253.)
 5. *Brachyrhynchus*. Lep. (Burm. p. 254.)
 6. *Dysodius*. Lep. Serv. Lep. — } *Aradus*. Tab.
 (Burm. p. 255.)
 7. *Aradus*. Burm. (" " 255.)
 8. *Pisma*. Lep. — (" " 257.) } *Acanthia*. Moeb.
 } *Pygmaeus*. Westw.
 } *Tingis*. Pz. Tab.
 9. *Eurycera*. Lep. (" " 258.)
 10. *Tingis*. Burm. (" " 259.) } *Acanthia*. Pz.
 } *Thymala*. Curt. Is.
 } *Staph*. Lep.
 11. *Monanthia*. St. Farg. Serv. } *Tingis*. Burm.
 (Burm. p. 261.)
 12. *Zosmerus*. Lep. (Burm. p. 262.) } *Sald.* Pz.
 } *Pisma*. Ency. Method.

Division.

Burmeister's Arrangement.

Family

Genus.

Synonyms.

Fam 5.

*Capsine.*Blind bugs.
(no ocelli)1. *Miris*. Burm. (Burm p. 264)2. *Phytocoris*. Fall (" - " - 265)
Hahn.{ *Miris*. *Lygaeus* Fab.
Lygus. *Lophus*. *Phytocoris*
Polymerus. *Carsus*. Hahn.
Glochops. *Method* Enayel.
Pacidosoma. Steph.3. *Capsus*. Burm (" - " - 273)4. *Heterotoma*. Lat (" - " - 275) *Capsus* Fab.5. *Atilus*. Hahn. (" - " - 276){ *Salda*. Fab. *Lygaeus*
Capsus. *Phytocoris* Fall.
Orthonotus. Westw. Steph.
Bryocoris. Fall.
Astemma. Serv.6. *Thallicus*. Hahn. (" - " - 277)7. *Labops* Burm. (" - " - 279)1. *Largus*. Hahn (Burm p. 281) { *Euryopthalmus*. Lap.
Astemma. Enay. Method2. *Pyrrhocoris*. Fall (" - " - 283){ *Platynotus*. Schill. Hahn.
Lygaeus. Fab. *Megamelus*
Odontopus. Lap.
Astemma. Lap. & Serv.3. *Microphysa*. Westw (" - " - 287)4. *Anthrenus*. Fall (Burm p. 288){ *Lygaeus*. Fab.
Rhinarius. Hahn.
Pedeticus. Lap. (?)
Hylophila. Westw. & Steph.5. *Hyloconis* L. Du. (" - " - 289) { *Naeoconus*. Lap.6. *Blissus*. Kl. (" - " - 290)7. *Ophthalmicus*. Hahn (" - " - 291) { *Salda*. Fab. Lat. Serv. Lap.
Geocoris Fall.8. *Cymus*. Hahn - (" - " - 292){ *Lygaeus*. Fall.
Heterogaster. Schill.
Neidocerus. Westw.9. *Heterogaster*. Schill (" - " - 293) { *Lygaeus*. Fall. Fab.10. *Pachymerus* St. Jan (" - " - 293) { *Lygaeus* Burm.
Schill. Steph.11. *Lygaeus*. Burm (Burm p. 297) { *Corisus*. Steph.1. *Leptocoris*. Hahn. (Burm p. 305) { *Lygaeus*. Fab.2. *Corisus*. Fall. Hahn (" - " - 306) { *Coreus* & *Lygaeus*. Fab.
Rhopalus. Schill.
Neidocerus. Westw.3. *Harmonetes*. Burm (" - " - 307)4. *Pseudophidippus* Burm (" - " - 308) { *Coreus* Pz. Fab. Schill.
Arenocoris. Hahn.5. *Coreus* Burm. (" - " - 309) { *Merocoris*. Hahn.6. *Phyllocephalus* Burm (" - " - 310) { *Phyllocephalus*. Laporte7. *Gonocerus* Lat. Lap. (" - " - 310) { *Coreus*. Burm.8. *Myrmus*. Hahn. (" - " - 312) { *Rhopalus*. Schill.
Coreus. Fall.9. *Bemtus*. Fab. (" - " - 313) { *Neides*. Lat. Lap.10. *Syrcomastes* Burm (" - " - 314) { *Coreus*. Fab. Hahn.

over

● *Ophthalmicus*

Div 2.

*Geocores.*Land bugs.
continued.

Fam 6.

*Lygaeodes.*5. *Hyloconis* L. Du. (" - " - 289) { *Naeoconus*. Lap.6. *Blissus*. Kl. (" - " - 290)7. *Ophthalmicus*. Hahn (" - " - 291) { *Salda*. Fab. Lat. Serv. Lap.
Geocoris Fall.8. *Cymus*. Hahn - (" - " - 292){ *Lygaeus*. Fall.
Heterogaster. Schill.
Neidocerus. Westw.9. *Heterogaster*. Schill (" - " - 293) { *Lygaeus*. Fall. Fab.10. *Pachymerus* St. Jan (" - " - 293) { *Lygaeus* Burm.
Schill. Steph.11. *Lygaeus*. Burm (Burm p. 297) { *Corisus*. Steph.1. *Leptocoris*. Hahn. (Burm p. 305) { *Lygaeus*. Fab.2. *Corisus*. Fall. Hahn (" - " - 306) { *Coreus* & *Lygaeus*. Fab.
Rhopalus. Schill.
Neidocerus. Westw.3. *Harmonetes*. Burm (" - " - 307)4. *Pseudophidippus* Burm (" - " - 308) { *Coreus* Pz. Fab. Schill.
Arenocoris. Hahn.5. *Coreus* Burm. (" - " - 309) { *Merocoris*. Hahn.6. *Phyllocephalus* Burm (" - " - 310) { *Phyllocephalus*. Laporte7. *Gonocerus* Lat. Lap. (" - " - 310) { *Coreus*. Burm.8. *Myrmus*. Hahn. (" - " - 312) { *Rhopalus*. Schill.
Coreus. Fall.9. *Bemtus*. Fab. (" - " - 313) { *Neides*. Lat. Lap.10. *Syrcomastes* Burm (" - " - 314) { *Coreus*. Fab. Hahn.

over

● *Ophthalmicus*

Fam 7.

*Coreodes.**Coreites*. &
Amisocelites Lap.

Division.

Burmeister's Arrangement.

Synonyms.

Family.

Genus.

Fam. 7.
Coreodes.

Coreites et
Anisoscélites. Lat.

continued.

11. *Discogaster*. Burm. (Burm. p. 315)
12. *Homocerus*. Burm. (" 316) } *Chondocera*.
13. *Chamистерus*. Lap. (" 316)
14. *Crinocerus*. Burm. (" 318) } *Anthocerus*. Beauv. Lat.
15. *Hypselonotus*. Hahn. (" 318) } *Lygaeus*. Fab.
16. *Archimerus*. Burm. (" 321) } *Pachymerea*.
17. *Meropachys*. Lap. (" 322)
18. *Alydus*. Burm. (" 323)
19. *Calabothristes*. Burm. (" 323)
20. *Myodochus*. Burm. (" 324) } *Myodocha*. Lat. Lap.
21. *Actorus*. Burm. (" 327) } *Lepicorixa*. Lat. Lap.
22. *Stenocephalus*. — (" 328) } *Hydrometra*. Fab.
23. *Stenolophus*. Burm. (" 328) } *Anelytrum*. Lap.
24. *Copius*. Thunb. — (" 329) } *Alydus*. L. DuR.
25. *Anisoscélis*. Burm. (" 331) } *Coreus*. Fab.
26. *Diactor*. Burm. (" 333) } *Dicranomerus*. Hahn.
27. *Paryphes*. Burm. (" 335) } *Holymenia*. Lat. Lap.
28. *Nematopus*. Lat. Lap. (" 336) } *Lygaeus*. Fab. *Anisoscélis*
29. *Pachylis*. Serv. (" 338) } *Leptoscélis*. Lat.
30. *Cerbus*. Hahn. (" 339) } *Diactor*. Porty.
31. *Physomerus*. Burm. (" 341) } *Hypselonotus*. Hahn.
32. *Spartocerus*. Burm. (" 341) } *Lygaeus*. Fab.
33. *Utrachilus*. Lap. (" 343) } *Acanthocephalus*. Lap.

Division 2

Geocores.

Land bugs.

continued.

Fam. 8.

Scutati.

Longilabra. Lat.
Pentatomites et
Scutellorites. Lap.

1. *Ammaures*. Burm. (" 349) } *Megymnum*. Guer. Lat.
2. *Tesseratoma*. Lat. Lap. (" 350) } *Edessa*. Fab. Fall.
3. *Asphongopus*. Lap. (" 351) } *Eusthenes*. Lap.
4. *Oncomerus*. Burm. (" 352) } *Edessa*. Fab.
5. *Agapophytia*. Guer. (" 353) } *Oncomerus*. Lap.
6. *Edessa*. Fab. Lap. (" 356) } *Tesseratoma*. Guer.
7. *Clelia*. Burm. (" 354) } *Macrocoris*. Burm.

over.

Division

6.
Burmeisters arrangement.

continued from p. 5.

Family.

Genus.

Synonyms.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 8. <i>Acanthosoma</i> Curtis (Burmp. 358) | <i>Cimex</i> Edessa. Fab. |
| 9. <i>Atelocerus</i> Lap. — (" — " 361) | <i>Pentatomia</i> Lat. |
| 10. <i>Halys</i> Burm. — (" — " 362) | <i>Heteroscelus</i> Lat. |
| 11. <i>Dinocoris</i> Burm. — (" — " 363) | <i>Halys</i> Fab. —
<i>Pentatomia</i> Porty. —
<i>Dinodor</i> Lap. — |
| 12. <i>Cimex</i> Fab. — (" — " 364) | <i>Pentatomia</i> Lat. Lap.
& Hahn. —
<i>Raphigaster</i> Hahn.
<i>Tripticoris</i> Strachia
<i>Eusarcus</i> Hahn.
<i>Albia</i> Fab. Lap. Hahn. |
| 13. <i>Dryptocephalus</i> Lap. (" — " 370) | <i>Storthis</i> Porty. — |
| 14. <i>Phlaecoris</i> Burm. — (" — " 371) | <i>Cimex</i> Drury.
<i>Phloa</i> Lap. Serv. Lap.
<i>Paracoris</i> Hahn. |
| 15. <i>Sciocoris</i> Fall. — (" — " 372) | <i>Lychnus</i> & <i>Halys</i> Fab.
<i>Tuscecephala</i> Lap. |
| 16. <i>Cydnus</i> Burm. — (" — " 373) | |
| 17. <i>Scaptocoris</i> Porty. — (" — " 376) | |
| 18. <i>Asopus</i> Burm. — (" — " 377) | <i>Cimex</i> Setygra. Fab.
<i>Disocera</i> Stenotus.
<i>Pentatomia</i> Lap.
<i>Talla</i> Anna.
<i>Eusarcus</i> Hahn. |
| 19. <i>Canopus</i> Fab. — (" — " 382) | |
| 20. <i>Chlaenocoris</i> Burm. (" — " 383) | <i>Setygra</i> Fab.
<i>Scutellera</i> Lat.
<i>Platycephala</i> et
<i>Coplosoma</i> Lap.
<i>Globocoris</i> Hahn. |
| 21. <i>Thyreocoris</i> Schr. — (" — " 383) | <i>Setygra</i> Fab.
<i>Unsocoris</i> et
<i>Thyreocoris</i> Hahn. |
| 22. <i>Odontoscelis</i> Lap. (" — " 385) | <i>Setygra</i> Fab. |
| 23. <i>Pedops</i> Lap. — (" — " 386) | <i>Setygra</i> Fab. |
| 24. <i>Cryptocoris</i> Burm. (" — " 387) | <i>Setygra</i> Fab. |
| 25. <i>Trigonosoma</i> Lap. (" — " 388) | <i>Trigonosoma</i>
<i>Aganosoma</i> .
<i>Graphosoma</i> Lap.
<i>Scutellera</i> Hahn. |
| 26. <i>Setygra</i> Fab. — (" — " 389) | <i>Scutellera</i> Lat.
<i>Eumygaster</i> Lap.
<i>Belloconis</i> Hahn. |
| 27. <i>Sphaerocoris</i> Burm. (" — " 390) | <i>Setygra</i> Fab. |
| 28. <i>Pachycoris</i> Burm. (" — " 391) | <i>Setygra</i> Fab.
<i>Scutellera</i> Lat. Lap.
<i>Belloconis</i> Hahn. |
| 29. <i>Peltorhoda</i> Burm. (" — " 393) | <i>Scutiphora</i> Guér. Lap.
<i>Setygra</i> Fab.
<i>Scutellera</i> Lat. |
| 30. <i>Callidea</i> Burm. (" — " 393) | <i>Callidea</i> Lap.
<i>Chrysocoris</i> Hahn. |
| 31. <i>Scutellera</i> Lat. — (" — " 395) | <i>Setygra</i> Fab. |
| 32. <i>Cygnocoris</i> Burm. (" — " 396) | |

Division 2
Geocores.

Land bugs
continued

Fam. 8.
Scutati.

Longilabra Lat.
Pentatomites et
Scutellarites Lap.

y.
Westwoods. Classification

In the "Introduction to the Modern Classification of Insects" by J. O. Westwood, F.L.S. published in London, 1840. in two volumes. the Order of the Heteroptera, or true plant bugs is divided into two sections. 1. the Hydrocorisa or water bugs, and the Aurocorisa, or land bugs. (Geocoris of Burmeister). These two sections are then subdivided into Families as follows.

Family		
Section 1. Hydrocorisa. West. water bugs.		
1. Notonectidae Leach. Westw. 2. 459.	Notonectici Burm	
2. Nepidae Leach. — " — 460.		
Fam.		
1. Galgulidae. — " — 463.		
2. Acanthiidae Leach. — " — 2. 465.	Riparii. Burm. —	
3. Hydrometridae Leach. — " — 467.	Hydromici. Burm. —	
4. Reduviidae Stephens — " — 471.	Reduviini. Burm. —	
5. Cimicidae. Westw. — " — 474.	Membranacei. Burm	
6. Tingidae. Westw. — " — 477.	" — " —	
7. Capsidae — " — " — 479.	Capsini. Burm —	
8. Lygaeidae. " — " — 480.	Lygaeodes Burm —	
9. Coreidae. — " — " — 482.	Coreades Burm. —	
10. Scutellaridae " — " — 484.	Scutelli. Burm —	
Section 2. Aurocorisa. West. Land bugs.		
Geocores. Burm.		

Order. XI. of "Westwoods General Synopsis" vol 2. p. 119. Heteroptera. —
Hemiptera Mc.L. Stephens. Hemiptera Heteroptera. Lat. Hemimeroptera. Clair. Rhyngota. Fab

Section.	Family.	Genus.	Synonyms. West Syn 119.
Section 1. Hydrocorisa. Leach. Westw. 2. 457. Hydrocores Burm.	1. Notonectidae. Leach. Westw. 2. 458. Notonectici. Burm.	1. Notonecta. Linn.	
		2. Plea Steph.	Plea Leach.
		3. Sigara. Leach.	Notonecta Linn.
		4. Corixa. Geoff.	Sigara. Fab. &
Section 2. Aurocorisa Westwood. Geocores Burm. Geocoriza. Lat	2. Nepidae. Leach. Westw. 2. 460.	1. Naucoris. Geoff.	Nepa Linn. &
		2. Nepa. Linn.	Nepa. Geoff. &
		3. Ranatra. Fab.	Nepa Linn. &
	1. Galgulidae. West 2. 463.	1. Galgulus —	no British species.
		2. Acanthiidae Leach. W. 2. 465.	
		1. Aphelocheirus Westw.	Naucoris. Westw.
		2. Acanthia Lat.	Salda. Fab.
	3. Hydrometridae. Leach. Westw. 2. 467. Platoris. Lat. Hydromici. Burm. Amphicorises. L. Duf.	1. Hydrometra. Lat.	Limnolates. Burm.
		2. Velia. Lat.	Hydrometra. Fab.
		3. Microvelia. Westw.	Hydrassa. Burm.
		4. Gerris. Fab.	Hydrometra. Burm.
		5. Helorus. Halkor.	Lygaeus. Full. h.
	4. Reduviidae. Steph. Westw. 2. 471. Reduviini. Burm.	1. Reduvius. Fab.	Opisocetus. Klug.
		2. Coranus. Curtis	Gillicorix. Hahn.
		3. Prostemma. Lap	Prostemma. L. Duf.
		4. Pygostethus. Germ.	Ochetopus. Hahn.
		5. Plararia. Geoff.	Gerris. Burm.
		6. Nabes. Lat.	Aptus. Hahn. Reduviini. Hahn.
	5. Cimicidae. Leach. Westw. 2. 474. Membranacei Burm	1. Cimex Linn	Acanthia. Fab.
			over.

Westwoods classification, cont'd

Section .

Family

Genus.

Synonyms

Fam 6.

Tingidae.

Westwood 2. 477.

PhymatitesTingiditesCimicites Lap.Membranacei Burm

Lat.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. <u>Cineurus</u> Curtis | <u>Aradus</u> Fab. p. |
| 2. <u>Aradus</u> Fab. | <u>Cimex</u> Linn. |
| 3. <u>Tingis</u> Fab. | <u>Catoplatus</u> Spm. |
| 4. <u>Piesma</u> St Farg & Serv. | <u>Aspidotomus</u> Curt. |
| | <u>Kosmesus</u> Lap. & Burm. |
| 5. <u>Ugramma</u> Westw. | <u>Piesma</u> Lap. <u>Serenthus</u> Sp. |
| 6. <u>Monanthus</u> Enc. Method. | <u>Tingis</u> Lap. p. |
| 7. <u>Galeatus</u> Curt. | <u>Tingis</u> Burm. p. |
| 8. <u>Diorynota</u> Curt. | " " p. |
| 9. <u>Acalypta</u> Westw. | <u>Tingis</u> Pz. p. |

Fam 7

Capsidae.

Westw 2. 479.

Capsini Burm.Coreidae StephAstemmites Lap.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1. <u>Heterotoma</u> Lat. | <u>Capsus</u> Fab. p. |
| 2. <u>Capsus</u> Fab. | <u>Lygaeus</u> Hoff. p. |
| 3. <u>Chlamydatus</u> Curt. | <u>Capsus</u> Hahn. p. |
| 4. <u>Astemma</u> Fabr. | <u>Orthotus</u> West. <u>Halicus</u> Hahn |
| | <u>Corycephalus</u> Lap. <u>Bryocoris</u> Fall. |
| 5. <u>Lopus</u> Hahn. | <u>Phytocoris</u> Burm. p. |
| 6. <u>Pilophorus</u> Hahn. | <u>Stobiceps</u> Enc. Meth. |
| 7. <u>Attus</u> Hahn. | <u>Phytocoris</u> Fall. p. |
| 8. <u>Harposcira</u> Curtis. | <u>Uzinecira</u> Steph. |
| 9. <u>Pantilius</u> Curtis. | <u>Lopus</u> H. Schf. p. |
| 10. <u>Lygus</u> Hahn. | <u>Cimex</u> Linn. p. |
| 11. <u>Polymerus</u> Hahn. | |
| 12. <u>Cillecoris</u> Hahn. | |
| 13. <u>Phytocoris</u> Fall. | <u>Cimex</u> Linn. p. |
| 14. <u>Miris</u> Fab. | <u>Senodema</u> Lap. |

Section 2.

Aurocorisa

Westw.

Geocores Burm.Geocorixa Lat

Fam 8.

Lygaeidae.

Westw 2. 480.

Coreidae Leach StephLygaeodes BurmLygaeites etAstemmites Lap.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. <u>Lygaeus</u> Fab. | <u>Cimex</u> Linn. p. |
| 2. <u>Heterogaster</u> Schill. | <u>Lygaeus</u> Fab. |
| 3. <u>Pyrrhocoris</u> Fall. | <u>Platynotus</u> Schill. <u>Megamitus</u> Lap. |
| | <u>Aphanus</u> Lap. <u>Pachybrachius</u> Hahn |
| | <u>Pachymerus</u> St Farg. & Serv. |
| 4. <u>Rhyparochromus</u> Hahn. | <u>Rhythmus</u> West. |
| | <u>Microstoma</u> Lap. |
| | <u>Polycanthus</u> Lap. |
| 5. <u>Gastrodes</u> Westw. | <u>Platygaster</u> Schill. |
| | <u>Rhinanus</u> Hahn. |
| 6. <u>Anthocoris</u> Fall. | <u>Pedeticus</u> Lap. |
| | <u>Hexlephala</u> Kirb. |
| | <u>Lygaeus</u> Fab. |
| 7. <u>Dyslocoris</u> Dupour. | |
| 8. <u>Microphrysa</u> Westw. | <u>Loricula</u> Curtis. |

Fam 9.

Coreidae.

Westw 2. 482.

Coreidae Leach Steph.Coreodes Burm.Anisocolites H.Coreites Lap.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. <u>Coreus</u> Fab. | <u>Syromastes</u> Lat. |
| 2. <u>Merocoris</u> Hahn. | <u>Coreus</u> Lat. |
| 3. <u>Arenocoris</u> Hahn. | <u>Atrachius</u> Lap. Curtis. |
| | <u>Pseudophlaeus</u> Burm. |
| 4. <u>Chorosoma</u> Curt. | <u>Rhopalus</u> Schill. |
| | <u>Myrmus</u> Hahn. |
| 5. <u>Stenocephalus</u> Lat. | <u>Dicranoccephalus</u> Hahn. |
| 6. <u>Alydus</u> Fab. | <u>Lygaeus</u> Fab. |
| 7. <u>Neides</u> Lat. | <u>Berytus</u> Fab. |
| 8. <u>Corixus</u> Fall. | <u>Lygaeus</u> Fab. p. |
| 9. <u>Rhopalus</u> Schill. | <u>Corixus</u> p. Burm. |
| 10. <u>Cyrtus</u> Hahn. | <u>Kleidocerys</u> Westw. |
| | <u>Heterogaster</u> Schill. |

<u>Section.</u>	<u>Family.</u>	<u>Genus.</u>	<u>Synonyms.</u>
Sec. 2 continued. <u>Aurocorisa.</u> Westw.	Fam 10. <u>Scutelleridae.</u> Westw 2. 484 <u>Pentatomidae.</u> Leach & Steph. <u>Pentatomites.</u> S. <u>Scutellerites</u> Lap.	Subfam 1. <u>Pentatomides.</u>	1. <u>Aelia</u> . Fal. <u>Cimer</u> Burm.
			2. <u>Acanthosoma</u> . Curtis. <u>Climocoris</u> . Hahn.
3. <u>Raphigaster</u> . Lap. <u>Pentatoma</u> Curtis p.			
4. <u>Eurydema</u> Lap. <u>Strachia</u> . Hahn.			
5. <u>Pentatoma</u> . Lat. <u>Cimex</u> . Asopius. Burm.			
6. <u>Cydnus</u> . Fal. <u>Cimex</u> Linn p.			
7. <u>Sciocoris</u> . Fall. <u>Cydnus</u> . Fal. p.			
		Subfam 2. <u>Scutellorizes.</u>	1. <u>Coptosoma</u> . Lap. <u>Thyreocoris</u> . Leach.
	2. <u>Odonotocecis</u> . Lap. <u>Thyreocoris</u> . Hahn.		
	3. <u>Urocoris</u> . Hahn. <u>Odonotocecis</u> Burm p.		
	4. <u>Podops</u> . Lap. <u>Setysa</u> . Steph. p.		
	5. <u>Bellocoris</u> . Hahn. <u>Eurygaster</u> . Lap.		
	6. <u>Graphosoma</u> . Lap. <u>Trigonomasoma</u> . Burm.		

C. B. Amyot. & Audinet Serville, in their work on the Hemiptera. (1843) divide the Heteroptera into two sections, viz. Section 1. Geocorisae. or the land bugs and Section 2. Hydrocorisae. or water bugs. These two sections are then subdivided into 8 families in the Geocorisae. and 3 families in the Hydrocorisae. These families being founded on some peculiarity of scutell. Antennae. eyes, wings, beak, habit, or feet, as follows.

Section 1. *geocorinae* { ^{Pg} sec. pl. X. 31. Tam 1. *Longiscuti*. — Scutell long V reaching at least to mid abdomen.
" " 34. " 2. *Supericornes*. — Antennae inserted above the middle of the eye.
" " 35. " 3. *Infericornes*. — " " " below " " " " " "
" " 39. " 4. *Coccigenae*. — Blind bugs having no ocelli.
" " 40. " 5. *Bicelluli*. — Having 2 cells in wings.
" " 41. " 6. *Ductirostri*. — " beak or rostrum in a duct or groove.
" " 42. " 7. *Nudirostri*. — " the beak naked or not in a duct.
" " 43. " 8. *Ploteres*. — { Rows. with 4 posterior feet formed for gliding
on the water.

Sec. 2. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{" " " 44} \\ \text{" " " 45.} \\ \text{" " " 46} \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{" 1 (or 9) Bigemini. — Having 2 ocelli.} \\ \text{" 2 (or 10) Pedirapti — " feet for seizing prey, or raptorial.} \\ \text{" 3 (or 11) Pediremi — " feet formed like oars, for propulsion in the water} \end{array} \right.$

These Families are again divided into Tribes as follows. Form 1. Longiscuti
Tribe 1. Antiscuti. Scutell orb shaped reaching to or nearly to the extremity of abdomen (Pl. X. 32)
Tribe 2. Orthiscuti. Scutell orb shaped & reaching to or nearly to the extremity of abdomen (Pl. X. 33)

Tribe 1. Tetragonocephali, bugs having heads square (H:36) 2 Trigonocephali heads triangular (H:37) Families 3. Infericornes, 4 Cæcigenæ & 5 Bicelluli groups only. Fam 6 Uctinostri, contains.

Tribe 1. Spissipedes. Thick fat or legs. Thighs very thick. anterior feet raptorial.

- " 2. *Replicolae*. — bugs inhabiting, or frequenting shores, or banks.
— " 3. *Membranacei*. — " having elytra membranous, being a net work resembling a coat of mail.
— " 4. *Corticolae*. — " inhabiting, or frequenting, bark of trees.
— " 5. *Lecticolae*. — " " " " " " beds.

Fam 7. *Ruderostris*.

Tribe 1. *Rameicornes*. Bugs having branching antennae. or

- Order 7. *Spongiopoda*. — " — " — Spongy feet.
— " 3. *Gonocypites*. — " — " — cone shaped heads
— " 4. *Brevicypites*. — " — " — short heads.
— " 5. *Cylindricypites*. — " — " — cylindrical heads
— " 6. *Longicoxi*. — " — " — long coxae.
— " 7. *Stagnigradi*. — " — walking on the surface of stagnant or still waters.
— " 8. *Oculati*. — " — having large & projecting eyes.
— " 9. *Brevicornes*. — " — " — short horns or antennae.
- ✓ 2 Platanus grown only.

Fam 8. Ploteres. group only.

The Hydrocorisae are divided into Families 9 groups only. Fam 1 Bigemini bugs with only 20 cells. Fam 2. Pediraft. bugs having capitial fore feet. & Fam 3. Pedemini bugs having oar shaped hind feet.

● Cecigenae

Amyot's Classification.

The tribes are finally subdivided into Races and groups as in the following table which we give in full for the use of young Entomologists.

Section, Family	Tribe	Race	Group
Section 1. <i>Geocoridae</i>	1. <i>Longiscuti.</i> Scutal long, reaching at least to the middle of Abdomen Amy XVI. p. 19. Scutal Burm Gpl X fig 31.	1. <i>Ordiscuti.</i> Scutal orb shaped, or rounded, reaching to or nearly to the extremity of Abdomen Amy XV.	1. <i>Scutellerides</i> Amy p. 25. 2. <i>Pachycorides</i> " " 34. 3. <i>Tetridides</i> " " 45. 4. <i>Eurygasterides</i> " " 51. 5. <i>Podopides</i> " " 56. 6. <i>Oxynotides</i> " " 68.
		2. <i>Globulosi.</i> Anteriorly Globular. Amy XVIII. p. 60.	1. <i>Thyreoscorides</i> " " 60. 2. <i>Odontoscelides</i> " " 67. 3. <i>Canopides</i> " " 70.
		1. <i>Spissirostri.</i> Thick beaks. Amy XIX. p. 74.	1. <i>Stiretrides</i> " " 74. 2. <i>Asopides</i> " " 77.
		2. <i>Spinipedes.</i> Spiny feet. Amy XX. p. 87.	1. <i>Cydrides</i> " " 87. 2. <i>Schirides</i> " " 96. 3. <i>Podocides</i> " " 99.
		3. <i>Nudipedes.</i> Naked feet. Amy XXII. p. 101.	1. <i>Halydes</i> " " 102. 2. <i>Phleides</i> " " 115. 3. <i>Scioerides</i> " " 116. 4. <i>Pentalomides</i> " " 124. 5. <i>Rhaphygasterides</i> " " 141.
		4. <i>Brevirostri.</i> Short beaks Amy XXVII. p. 155.	1. <i>Edessides</i> " " 155. 2. <i>Phyllocephalides</i> " " 174.
		5. <i>Canalirostri.</i> Beaks in a channel or Groove Amy XXI. p. 161	1. <i>Megimenides</i> " " 181.
	2. <i>Coniscuti.</i> Scutal cone shaped. Not reaching to extremity of the Abdomen, leaving the base of the elytra uncovered. Amy XIX. p. 72. <i>Pentatomites</i> Lap. Gpl X. fig 33.	1. <i>angulosi.</i> Anteriorly angular. Amy XVI. p. 24.	1. <i>Sectifrontes.</i> Cut foreheads Amy XXX. p. 184. 2. <i>Plenifrontes.</i> Full foreheads. Amy XXXIV. p. 191. 3. <i>Spinifrontes.</i> Spiny foreheads. Amy XXXII. p. 206.
		1. <i>Supericor. nes.</i> Anten inserted on upper side of head above an ideal line drawn from the eyes to the origin of labrum Amy XXX. p. 184. Coracides Burm Anisoscclides Lap. Gpl X fig 34.	1. <i>Tetragonocephali.</i> Square heads. with or without a prolonged scale between antennae Amy XXX. p. 184. Gpl X. 37.
		2. <i>Trigonocephali.</i> Triangular heads. Amy XXX. p. 216 Gpl X fig 38.	1. <i>Linicornes.</i> Thread like antennae Amy XXXIV. p. 217. 2. <i>Nodicornes.</i> Node or knobbed Anten. Amy XXXV. p. 232.
	3. <i>Infericornes</i> antennae inserted below an ideal line drawn from the eyes to the beginning of the labrum. — third joint of beak longer than the fourth. Amy XXXVI. 248 Gpl X. fig 35.		1. <i>Lygaeides</i> " " 248. 2. <i>Rhyparochromides</i> " " 251. 3. <i>Onthocorides</i> " " 262.

Section 1. *Geocoridae*

Antennae uncovered. See.

Section	Family	Tribe	Amygd. classification.	Race	Group
	4. <u>Cecigenae</u>		with no ocelli	Amy XXXVIII & p 265	{ 1. <u>Perrhacnoides</u> . Amy p. 265. 2. <u>Largides</u> . " " 273. 1. <u>Mitides</u> . " " 277. 2. <u>Capsides</u> . " " 278. 3. <u>Astemides</u> . " " 283.
	5. <u>Bicellulæ</u>		membrane of wing with 2 basal cells & with no other nerves than those forming these cells. last joint of antennae very fine & setiform. no ocelli	Amy XXXVIII & p 276 Gpl X. fig 40.	{ 1. <u>Phymatides</u> . " " 288. 2. <u>Macrocephalides</u> . " " 291.
	6. <u>Ductinos tri</u>	Tribe 1. <u>Spissipredes</u>	thick feet, thighs very thick. anterior feet raptorial.	Amy XXXIX. & p 288.	
		Tribe 2. <u>Pipicolas</u>	inhabiting or frequenting shores & banks. Amy XL & p 293.		{ 1. <u>Hebrides</u> . " " 293.
		Tribe 3. <u>Membranacei</u>	membranous the elytra being a net work, fine & rounded like a coat of mail. Amy XL & p 295.		{ 1. <u>Tingides</u> . " " 295. 2. <u>Pesmides</u> . " " 300.
		Tribe 4. <u>Corticolas</u>	bugs inhabiting or frequenting the bark of trees. Amy XL & p 303.		{ 1. <u>Brachytrypnoides</u> . " " 303. 2. <u>Coradides</u> . " " 307.
		Tribe 5. <u>Lecticolas</u>	bugs inhabiting or frequenting beds. Amy XL & p 309.		{ 1. <u>Acanthides</u> . " " 310.
		Tribe 1. <u>Ramicornes</u>	Amy XLII. & p 318. bugs with branching or ramiform antennae		{ 1. <u>Hoplitolides</u> . " " 318.
		Tribe 2. <u>Spongipredes</u>	bugs having spongy feet. Amy XLII. & p 321.		{ 1. <u>Piratides</u> . " " 321. 2. <u>Reduvides</u> . " " 333. 3. <u>Ectrichodides</u> . " " 342. 4. <u>Macropides</u> . " " 345. 5. <u>Salyanatides</u> . " " 349.
	7. <u>Nudirostri</u>	Tribe 3. <u>Conicipites</u>	having cone shaped heads. Amy XLIV. & p 350.		{ 1. <u>Apimerides</u> . " " 350. 2. <u>Harpactorides</u> . " " 355. 3. <u>Zelides</u> . " " 367. 4. <u>Holotrichides</u> . " " 376. 5. <u>Saccoderides</u> . " " 379.
		Tribe 4. <u>Brevicipites</u>	having short heads. Amy XLVII. & p 381.		{ 1. <u>Spherocephites</u> . " " 381.
		Tribe 5. <u>Cylindricipites</u>	having cylindrical heads. Amy XLVII. & p 383.		{ 1. <u>Conorhinides</u> . " " 383. 2. <u>Stenopodides</u> . " " 386.
		Tribe 6. <u>Longicoxi</u>	having long coxae. Amy XLVIII. & p 393.		{ 1. <u>Emesides</u> . " " 393.
		Tribe 7. <u>Stagnigradi</u>	bugs walking on stagnant waters. Amy XLIX. & p 398.		{ 1. <u>Hydrometrides</u> . " " 398.
		Tribe 8. <u>Oculati</u>	eyed bugs or having large eyes. Amy XLIX. & p 401.		{ 1. <u>Leptopodes</u> . " " 401. 2. <u>Saldides</u> . " " 402.
		Tribe 9. <u>Bunicornes</u>	having short antennae. Amy XLIX. & p 406.		{ 1. <u>Pelagonides</u> . " " 406.
	8. <u>Ploteræ</u>		or rowers. the four posterior feet being formed for rowing or gliding on the surface of water. Amy L. 409. fig G. X. 43.		{ 1. <u>Gerrides</u> . " " 410. 2. <u>Velides</u> . " " 416.

Continuation of Section 1. Geocoridae. Antennae uncovered & free

Amyot's Classification, continued.

Section	Family 1 (or 9)	Tribe	Race	Group
<u>Hydrocorinae</u> <u>Water bugs</u> <u>Antennae concealed.</u>	<u>Belgimmi</u>	bugs having 2 ocelli. Amy I. 423. p. G. X. fig 44	Amy I. 423. p. G. X. --	1. Galgoides Amy p. 423.
	2 (or 10) <u>Pedirapti</u>	Anterior feet raptorial. Amy I. 426. p. G. X. fig 45.	—	1. Naucorides — " 426. 2. Nepides — " 427.
	3 (or 11) <u>Pedixemi</u>	posterior tarsi generally in the form of oars. Anterior feet not raptorial. Amy I. 1. & p. 444. G. X. fig 46.	—	1. Corisides — " 444. 2. Notonectides — " 449.

Classification of the British Hemiptera.

by Douglas and Scott. London 1861. p. 10.

Suborder 1. Hemiptera. Heteroptera. Latr. — Rhynchota Heteroptera. FieberDivision 1. Gymnocerata. Fieb. { Gesorisae Lat. Amy I. & Serv. Gesores. Burmeister.Subdivision 1. Geodromica. Fieb. — { Aurecorisa. Westwood.
Gesores. Douglas. p. 10Section 1. Scutatina. { Scutati Burm. Scutata Dall & Flor. Longiscuti Amy & Serv.
Scutelleridae. Westwood. Cydnidae Tetraphae & Macropeltidae Fieber.Section 2. Coreina Doug 16. Coreodes Burm. Coreidae Westw. Supercornes Amy & Serv.Section 3. Berytina. " " Berytidae Fieb. Coreodes p. Burm. Coreida p. Westw. Supercornes p. Amy & Serv.Section 4. Cæuginina — { Doug 19. Cæugena Amy & Serv. Lygaeodes p. Burm. Lygaeidae p. Westw.
Pyrrhocoridae Fieb.Section 5. Lygaeina — Doug 20. Lygaeodes Burm. Lygaeidae Westw. Infericornes p. Amy & Serv.Section 6. Tingidina — Doug. 23. Membranacei Lat. Burm. p. Tingides Amy & Serv. Tingidae Westw.Section 7. Hebrina. — Doug. 25. Hebrides Amy & Serv. Hydrovici p. Burm.Section 8. Corticolina. — Doug. 25. Corticolae Amy & Serv. Membranacei p. Lat. Burm. Aradidae Fieb.Section 9. Capsina. — Doug. 27. { Capsini Burm. Bicelluli Amy & Serv. Capsidae Westw.
Physicoridae Fieb.Section 10. Anthocorina. — Doug. 36. { Lygaeodes Burm. Anthocorides Amy & Serv. Microphysidae
Anthocoridae Acanthidae & Ceratoconidae Fieb.Section 11. Oculatina. — Doug. 38. — Oculati Lat. Amy & Serv. Raphani Burm. Saldae Fieb.Section 12. Reduvina. — Doug. 38. Reduvini Burm. Reduviidae Westw. Nudirostri Amy & Serv.Subdivision 2 of Div 1. (Gymnocerata) Hydrodromica Doug p. 40.Section 1. — Hydrometrina. Doug 40. Hydrometrae & Agrotina Fieb.

over.

Douglas & Scott's classification continued.

Division 2 Cryptocerata. Fiel. Douglas 11. & 577. Hydrocorinae. Westw.

Subdivision 1. Litoralia. Fiel. Doug 11 & 43. contains only the genus Polygonus.
{ Lat. Felt. Hydrocorides. & Naucorides. Felt.
which is wanting in Britain.

Subdivision 2. Aquatilia. Doug. 11. 43

Section 1. Aphelochirina Doug 48. Acanthidae Westw. Aphelochirae Fiel.

- " - 2. Naucorina Doug 46. { Nepidae p. Leach Westw. Nepuni p. Burm. Naucorides.
Amy & Serv.

- " - 3. Nepuna. Doug 45. 581. Nepidae Westw. Nepuni p. Burm. Nepidae Amy & Serv.

- " - 4. Notonectina Doug 48 { Notonectides p. Amy & Serv. Notonectici. Burm.
Notonectidae. Westw.

- " - 5. Corixina - Doug 49 { Notonectici p. Burm. Notonectidae Westw.
Corixidae Amy & Serv.

Suborder. 1. Hemiptera. Heteroptera Latr
Rhynchothia Heteroptera Fiel }

Division. 1 Gymnocerata. Fiel. Geocorinae Lat. Am & Serv. }
Geocores Burm. Aurocorina Westw.

Subdivision 1. Geodromica. Fiel. Geocores Doug.

Section. 1. Scutatina. Doug 11. { Scutati Burm. Longiscuti Amy & Serv.
Scutelleridae Westw.

Section 1. Scutatina

	Doug		Doug.
Fam 1. <u>Cyrtidae</u>	(p. 12)	Genus <u>Schirus</u> . Am.	(p. 52)
- " - 2. <u>Odontosceldidae</u>	(-13)	- " - 1. <u>Corimelaimus</u>	(-58)
		White	
		- " - 2. <u>Odontosceldis</u> . Lap.	(-59)
- " - 3. <u>Sciocoridae</u>	(-13)	- " - 1. <u>Sciocoris</u> . Fall.	(-61)
- " - 4. <u>Eurygasteridae</u>	(-13)	- " - 1. <u>Eurygaster</u> . Lap.	(-64)
- " - 5. <u>Aeliidae</u> .	(-14)	- " - 1. <u>Aelia</u> . Fab.	(-68)
		- " - 2. <u>Aelioides</u> Dohrn	(-70)
- " - 6. <u>Podopidae</u>	(-14)	- " - 1. <u>Podops</u> . Lap.	(-72)
- " - 7. <u>Pentatomidae</u>	(-15)	- " - 1. <u>Eysarcoris</u> . Hahn	(-74)
		- " - 2. <u>Pentatoma</u> . Lat.	(-77)
		- " - 3. <u>Strachia</u> . Hahn	(-84)
- " - 8. <u>Asopidae</u>	(-15)	- " - 1. <u>Lierona</u> Amy.	(-88)
		- " - 2. <u>Tallu</u> . Hahn.	(-89)
		- " - 3. <u>Rhacognathus</u>	(-91)
		Fiel.	
		- " - 4. <u>Asopus</u> . Burm.	(-93)
		- " - 5. <u>Picromerus</u> . Amy.	(-95)
- " - 9. <u>Raphigasteridae</u> .	(-16)	- " - 1. <u>Tropisoris</u> . Hahn	(-97)
		- " - 2. <u>Piezodorus</u> . Fiel.	(-99)
		- " - 3. <u>Acanthosomus</u> . Am.	(-101)

Section 2. Coreina Doug. Coreidae Burm

	Doug.		Doug.
Fam 1. <u>Coreidae</u>	(p. 17)	Genus 1. <u>Syromastes</u> Lat.	(-104)
		- " - 2. <u>Enchlops</u> . Amy.	(-111)
		- " - 3. <u>Gonocerus</u> . Lat.	(-113)
		- " - 4. <u>Verlucia</u> Spin.	(-115)
		- " - 5. <u>Copeus</u> Fab.	(-117)
		- " - 6. <u>Spethocera</u> Stein	(-121)
		- " - 7. <u>Pseudocopeus</u>	(-123)
		Burm.	
		- " - 8. <u>Ceraleptis</u> Westw.	(-127)
- " - 2. <u>Corixidae</u>	(p. 17)	- " - 1. <u>Therapha</u> Am.	(-129)
		- " - 2. <u>Corixid</u> Fall.	(-131)
		- " - 3. <u>Myrmus</u> Hahn	(-136)
- " - 3. <u>Chorosomidae</u>	(p. 17)	- " - 1. <u>Chorosoma</u> Gant.	(-139)
- " - 4. <u>Stenocephalidae</u>	(18)	- " - 1. <u>Stenocephalus</u> Lat.	(-140)
- " - 5. <u>Alydidae</u>	(18)	- " - 1. <u>Alydus</u> Fab.	(-143)

Section 3. Berytina Doug. Berytidae Lat

	Doug.		Doug.
Fam 1. <u>Metacanthidae</u>	(p. 19)	Genus 1. <u>Metacantha</u> Costa	(-145)
		- " - 2. <u>Metatropis</u> . Fiel.	(-147)
- " - 2. <u>Berytidae</u>	(p. 19)	- " - 1. <u>Berytus</u> Fab.	(-149)
		- " - 2. <u>Necides</u> . Lat.	(-160)

Douglas & Scott's classification continued.

Division 1. Gymnocerata. Fiel.

Sub div 1. *Caecidromicea*. Fiel.Section 4. *Caecigenina* Doug. p. 19.*Caecigena* Amy & Serv. *Lygaeidae* Burm.*Lygaeidae* p. Westw. *Pyrrhocoridae* Fiel.Fam 1 *Pyrrhocoridae* Doug. p. 20. Genus: *Pyrrhocoris* Fiel. p. 20.Section 5. *Lygaeina* Doug. p. 20. *Lygaeodes* Burm.*Lygaeidae* Westw. *Infericoris* p. Amy & Serv.

Fam

Genus: Doug.

1. *Gastrolides* Westw. (p. 165).2. *Plociomerus* Say (p. 169).3. *Macronotus* — (p. 20).{ *Calyptonotus*, Doug. (p. 171).4. *Enemichus* Fiel. — (p. 177).5. *Dieuchus* Latr. — (p. 179).6. *Sceloprostethus*, Fiel. (p. 181).7. *Dieuchus* Fiel. — (p. 187).8. *Traperonotus* — (p. 190).9. *Ponosomus* — (p. 195).10. *Drymophilus* — (p. 20).11. *Drymus* Fiel. — (p. 199).12. *Strophistellus* — (p. 200).13. *Rhypharochromus* — (p. 201).14. *Hypnophilus*, Doug. (p. 208).15. *Plinthus* Latr. (p. 211).16. *Stygnocoris* Doug. (p. 213).17. *Stygnus* Fiel. — (p. 213).18. *Acompus* Fiel. (p. 217).19. *Ischnodemus* — (p. 219).Fam 1 *Rhypharochromidae* Doug. p. 20.Section 6. *Singidina* Membracae p. Lat. Burm.*Singides* Amy & Serv. *Singidae* Westw.

Fam

Doug. Genus.

Doug.

1 *Agrammidae* — p. 23. 1 *Agramma* Westw. (p. 242).1 *Monantha* Lep. & Serv. (p. 242).2 *Derephysia* Spin. — (p. 253).3 *Dictyonota*, Curt. — (p. 255).4 *Campylotoma* Fiel. — (p. 257).5 *Orthostira* Fiel. (p. 260).2 *Singidinae* — 24Section 7. *Hebrina* Hebridae Amy & Serv.*Hebrinae* p. Burm.Fam 1 *Hebridae* — Doug. p. 25. *Hebrus* Curt. (p. 265).Section 8. *Corticolina*. Corticolae Amy & Serv.*Corticolinae* p. Lat. & Burm. *Aradidae* Fiel.Fam 1. *Aneuridae* Doug. p. 27. 1 *Aneurus* Curt. — (p. 267)." 2. *Aradidae* — 27. 2 *Aradus* Fiel. (p. 269).Section 9. *Capsina* Capsini Burm. Bicellul. Amy & Serv.*Capsinae* Westw. *Phytocoridae* Fiel.Div 1. *Unicellul.*

Doug.

Doug.

Fam 1. *Bryocoridae* — p. 28. 1 *Bryocoris* Fiel. — (p. 276).Section 9. *Capsina* continued.Div 2. *Bicellul.*

Fam

Doug.

Genus.

Doug.

2 *Tithamidae* — p. 28. 1. *Tithamus* Fiel. p. 281.3 *Miridae* — p. 29. { 1. *Miris* Fiel. (p. 282).2. *Acetropus* Fiel. (p. 290).3. *Lophomorphus*, Doug. (p. 293).4 *Phytocoridae* — p. 29. { 1. *Miridius*, Fiel. (p. 299).2. *Phytocoris*, Fiel. (p. 304).5 *Deraeocoridae*, p. 30. { 1. *Deraeocoris* Kisch. (p. 315).2. *Pentilius*, Curt. (p. 332).6. *Lithosomidae*, p. 30. { 1. *Lithosoma* Doug. (p. 334).7. *Phylidae* — p. 31. { 1. *Oetorhinus*, Fiel. (p. 346).2. *Spharacephalus*, Doug. (p. 348).3. *Byrsotera* Spin. (p. 351).4. *Phylus*, Hahn, (p. 354).8 *Camaronotidae*, p. 30. { 1. *Camaronotus*, Fiel. (p. 358).9. *Globecephidae*, p. 31. { 1. *Globecephus*, Lat. — (p. 362).10. *Idolocoridae*, p. 31. { 1. *Cyllocorus*, Hahn. (p. 367).2. *Systellonotus*, Fiel. (p. 369).3. *Campyloneura*, Fiel. (p. 372).4. *Idolocoris* Doug. (p. 374).5. *Macrolophus*, Fiel. (p. 381).6. *Malacoconis* Fiel. (p. 383).11. *Oncotylidae*, p. 32. { 1. *Oncotylus*, Fiel. (p. 384).2. *Macrocolus*, Fiel. (p. 387).3. *Omblytulus*, — (p. 388).4. *Simocera*, — (p. 391).5. *Oncotylus*, — (p. 392).6. *Hoplomachus*, — (p. 395).7. *Conostethus*, — (p. 397).12. *Psallidae*, p. 32. { 1. *Plagiognathus*, Fiel. (p. 400).2. *Apocremnus*, — (p. 403).3. *Psallus*, — (p. 410).4. *Sthenarus*, — (p. 421).13. *Capsidae*, p. 32. { 1. *Neocoris* Doug. (p. 423).2. *Agallastes* Fiel. (p. 426).3. *Orthocephalus*, — (p. 429).4. *Heterocordylus*, — (p. 432).5. *Atractotomus*, — (p. 435).6. *Heterotoma*, Lat. (p. 437).7. *Rhopalotomus*, Fiel. (p. 439).8. *Capsus*, Fiel. — (p. 441).9. *Polymerus*, — (p. 443).{ *Systellus*, — (p. 443).

over.

Douglas & Scott's classification continued.

Section 9. Capsina, continued.

Fam.	Doug	Genus	Doug
		1. <i>Charagochilus</i> Fiel. (p. 443)	
		2. <i>Campitobrochis</i> — (— 447)	
14. <i>Lygidæ</i> —	p. 33.	3. <i>Lisocoris</i> Fiel. — (— 449)	
		4. <i>Orthops</i> Fiel. — (— 451)	
		5. <i>Lygus</i> Hahn. — (— 456)	
		6. <i>Pedilocyrtus</i> Fiel. (— 466)	
15. <i>Harporoceridæ</i> —	p. 34.	1. <i>Harporocera</i> Curt. — (— 468)	
16. <i>Myrmecocoridæ</i> —	p. 35.	1. <i>Myrmecocoris</i> — (— 468)	
16. <i>Exoticoridæ</i> —	p. 471.	1. <i>Exoticoris</i> Doug. (— 471)	
17. <i>Lopidæ</i> —	p. 34.	1. <i>Lopus</i> Hahn. — (— 474)	
18. <i>Dichroosyctidæ</i> —	p. 34.	1. <i>Dichroosyctes</i> Fiel. (— 477)	
19. <i>Halticoridæ</i> —	p. 34.	1. <i>Halticoris</i> Doug. (— 478)	
20. <i>Stiphosomidæ</i> —	p. 35.	1. <i>Stiphosoma</i> Fiel. (— 481)	

Section 10. Anthocorina *Sygaeodes* p. Burm.
Anthocoridæ Amy & Serv. *Microphysæ*
Anthocoridæ *Acanthiadae* & *Ceratocombidæ* Fiel.

Fam.	Doug	Genus	Doug
1. <i>Microphysidæ</i> —	p. 36.	1. <i>Myrmelobea</i> Barrens (p. 483)	
		2. <i>Xygonotus</i> Fiel. — (— 486)	
		3. <i>Tetraphleps</i> Fiel. — (— 490)	
		4. <i>Tennostethus</i> — (— 491)	
		5. <i>Anthocoris</i> Fiel. — (— 494)	
		6. <i>Leptocoris</i> Hahn. — (— 498)	
2. <i>Anthocoridæ</i> —	p. 37.	7. <i>Ptenostethus</i> Fiel. — (— 500)	
		8. <i>Triphleps</i> — (— 502)	
		9. <i>Brachysteles</i> Muls. — (— 505)	
		10. <i>Cardiastethus</i> Fiel. — (— 507)	
		11. <i>Xylocoris</i> L. Dup. — (— 507)	

3. <i>Acanthiadae</i> —	p. 37.	1. <i>Acanthia</i> Fiel. — (— 509)	
4. <i>Ceratocombidæ</i> —	p. 37.	1. <i>Ceratocombus</i> Sign. — (— 513)	
		2. <i>Dipsocoris</i> Hal. — (— 515)	

Section 11. Oculatina. *Oculati* Lat. Amy & Serv.
Riparii Burm. *Saldæ* Fiel.

Fam.	Doug	Genus	Doug
1. <i>Saldidæ</i> —	p. 38.	1. <i>Salda</i> Fiel. — (— 517)	

Section 12. Reduvina. *Reduvini* Burm.
Reduvidæ Westw. *Nuchiosini* Amy & Serv.

Fam.	Doug	Genus	Doug
1. <i>Reduvidæ</i> —	p. 39.	1. <i>Ploiana</i> Scop. — (— 535)	
		2. <i>Pygolampus</i> Germ. — (— 539)	
		3. <i>Coranus</i> Curt. — (— 540)	
		4. <i>Reduvius</i> Fiel. — (— 542)	

Suborder Hemiptera Heteroptera. con
Division 1. Gymnocerata, continued.

Fam.	Doug	Genus	Doug
1. <i>Hydrometridæ</i> —	p. 41.	1. <i>Hydrometra</i> Fiel. (p. 557)	

2. <i>Velidæ</i> —	p. 42.	1. <i>Velia</i> Latr. — (— 569)	
		2. <i>Microvelia</i> Westw. — (— 573)	

Section 2. Limnobatina. *Limnobatidæ* Fiel.

Fam.	Doug	Genus	Doug
1. <i>Limnobatidæ</i> —	p. 43.	1. <i>Limnobates</i> Burm. (p. 575)	

Suborder Hemiptera Heteroptera.Division 2. Cryptocerata, Doug 11. 577
Cryptocoridæ Westw. & c.

Subdiv. 1. <i>Litoralia</i> Doug. 43.			
contains only one genus, <i>Pelagonus</i> , which wanting in Britain.			

Subdivision 2. Aquatilia.Section 1. Aphelochirina. *Acanthidæ* Westw.
Aphelochiridæ Fiel.

Fam.	Doug	Genus	Doug
1. <i>Aphelochiridæ</i> —	p. 46.	1. <i>Aphelochirus</i> Westw. (p. 577)	

Section 2. Naucorina. Doug 45. *Nepidæ*.

p. Westw. <i>Nepini</i> p. Burm.			
<i>naucoridæ</i> Amy & Serv.			
Fam.	Doug	Genus	Doug
1. <i>Naucoridæ</i> —	p. 45.	1. <i>Naucoris</i> Geoff. (p. 579)	

Section 3. Nepina. Doug 45. 581. *Nepidæ* p. Westw.
Nepini p. Burm. *Nepidæ* Amy & Serv.

Fam.	Doug	Genus	Doug
1. <i>Ranatridæ</i> —	p. 46.	1. <i>Ranatra</i> Fiel. (p. 581)	
		2. <i>Nepa</i> Linn. — (— 585)	

Section 4. Notonectina Doug 49.

<i>Notonectidæ</i> p. Amy & Serv. <i>Notonectici</i> p. Burm.			
<i>Notonectidæ</i> p. Westw.			

Fam.	Doug	Genus	Doug
1. <i>Notonectidæ</i> —	p. 48.	1. <i>Notonecta</i> Linn. — (— 585)	

2. <i>Pleidæ</i> —	p. 48.	1. <i>Plea</i> Leach — (— 590)	
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Section 5. Corixina. *Notonectici* p. Burm.

<i>Notonectidæ</i> Westw. <i>Corixidæ</i> Amy & Serv.			
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Fam.	Doug	Genus	Doug
1. <i>Corixidæ</i> —	p. 50.	1. <i>Corixa</i> Geoff. — (— 591)	
		2. <i>Cymatua</i> Flor. — (— 613)	

2. <i>Sigaridæ</i> —	p. 50.	1. <i>Sigara</i> Fiel. — (— 615)	
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In order to give a more general and condensed idea of the general classification of Heteroptera, as given by some of the best authorities, it will be necessary to recapitulate and we shall mention only the most important divisions as given by Burmeister Westwood Omyat & Serville. & Douglas & Scott.

Burmeister as will be seen by referring to p. 1. to 6. Separated the Heteroptera into two great divisions, namely the water bugs Hydrocora, and the Land bugs, Geocores. These were again divided into families viz.

Division 1 Hydrocora	{	Fam 1. Notonectici.
		" 2. Nepini.
		" 3. Galgulin.
Division 2 Geocores	{	" 1. Hydrornici.
		" 2. Repanti.
		" 3. Reduviini.
		" 4. Membracii.
		" 5. Capsini.
		" 6. Lygaeodes.
		" 7. Coreodes.

These families are then subdivided into genera & species

Westwood (see p 7) divides the Heteroptera into two Sections Hydrocorisa, Water bugs and Aurocorisa, Air (or Land) bugs

Section 1. Hydrocorisa	{	Fam 1. Notonectidae Leach
		" 2. Nepidae Leach
Section 2. Aurocorisa	{	Fam 1. Galgulinidae
		" 2. Acanthiidae Leach
		" 3. Hydrornetidae Leach
		" 4. Reduviidae Steph.
		" 5. Cimicidae West.
		" 6. Tingidae Westw.
		" 7. Capsidae "
		" 8. Lygaeidae "
		" 9. Coreidae "
		" 10. Scutelleridae "

Omyat & Serville divide the Heteroptera into two Sections, Geocores, & Hydrocores, as on p 9.

Section 1. Geocores.	{	Fam 1. Longiscuti
		" 2. Supercornes.
		" 3. Infericornes.
		" 4. Cecigene.
		" 5. Bickelluli.
		" 6. Ductirostri.
		" 7. Nudirostri.
		" 8. Ploteres.
Section 2 Hydrocores	{	" 1. Trigemmi.
		" 2. Pedicapti.
		" 3. Pediremi.

These families are then subdivided into Tribes Races & Groups

Douglas and Scott in their arrangement of the British Hemiptera Heteroptera, published in London 1865. adopt the following classification.

Suborder 1. Hemiptera Heteroptera.

Division 1. Gymnocerata.

Subdivision 1. Geodromica

Section 1. { Scutellina	Section 7. { Helvina.
" 2. { Coreina	" 8. { Corticolina.
" 3. { Berytina	" 9. { Capsina
" 4. { Cæcigenina	" 10. { Anthocorina.
" 5. { Lygaeina	" 11. { Oculatina.
" 6. { Tingidina	" 12. { Reduvina.
" 7. { Coreidae	" 13. { Reduviidae
" 8. { Coreidae	" 14. { Coreidae
" 9. { Coreidae	" 15. { Coreidae
" 10. { Coreidae	" 16. { Coreidae
" 11. { Coreidae	" 17. { Coreidae
" 12. { Coreidae	" 18. { Coreidae
" 13. { Coreidae	" 19. { Coreidae
" 14. { Coreidae	" 20. { Coreidae
" 15. { Coreidae	" 21. { Coreidae
" 16. { Coreidae	" 22. { Coreidae
" 17. { Coreidae	" 23. { Coreidae
" 18. { Coreidae	" 24. { Coreidae
" 19. { Coreidae	" 25. { Coreidae
" 20. { Coreidae	" 26. { Coreidae
" 21. { Coreidae	" 27. { Coreidae
" 22. { Coreidae	" 28. { Coreidae
" 23. { Coreidae	" 29. { Coreidae
" 24. { Coreidae	" 30. { Coreidae
" 25. { Coreidae	" 31. { Coreidae
" 26. { Coreidae	" 32. { Coreidae
" 27. { Coreidae	" 33. { Coreidae
" 28. { Coreidae	" 34. { Coreidae
" 29. { Coreidae	" 35. { Coreidae
" 30. { Coreidae	" 36. { Coreidae
" 31. { Coreidae	" 37. { Coreidae
" 32. { Coreidae	" 38. { Coreidae
" 33. { Coreidae	" 39. { Coreidae
" 34. { Coreidae	" 40. { Coreidae
" 35. { Coreidae	" 41. { Coreidae
" 36. { Coreidae	" 42. { Coreidae
" 37. { Coreidae	" 43. { Coreidae
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" 42. { Coreidae	" 48. { Coreidae
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" 45. { Coreidae	" 51. { Coreidae
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" 55. { Coreidae	" 61. { Coreidae
" 56. { Coreidae	" 62. { Coreidae
" 57. { Coreidae	" 63. { Coreidae
" 58. { Coreidae	" 64. { Coreidae
" 59. { Coreidae	" 65. { Coreidae
" 60. { Coreidae	" 66. { Coreidae
" 61. { Coreidae	" 67. { Coreidae
" 62. { Coreidae	" 68. { Coreidae
" 63. { Coreidae	" 69. { Coreidae
" 64. { Coreidae	" 70. { Coreidae
" 65. { Coreidae	" 71. { Coreidae
" 66. { Coreidae	" 72. { Coreidae
" 67. { Coreidae	" 73. { Coreidae
" 68. { Coreidae	" 74. { Coreidae
" 69. { Coreidae	" 75. { Coreidae
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" 71. { Coreidae	" 77. { Coreidae
" 72. { Coreidae	" 78. { Coreidae
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" 74. { Coreidae	" 80. { Coreidae
" 75. { Coreidae	" 81. { Coreidae
" 76. { Coreidae	" 82. { Coreidae
" 77. { Coreidae	" 83. { Coreidae
" 78. { Coreidae	" 84. { Coreidae
" 79. { Coreidae	" 85. { Coreidae
" 80. { Coreidae	" 86. { Coreidae
" 81. { Coreidae	" 87. { Coreidae
" 82. { Coreidae	" 88. { Coreidae
" 83. { Coreidae	" 89. { Coreidae
" 84. { Coreidae	" 90. { Coreidae
" 85. { Coreidae	" 91. { Coreidae
" 86. { Coreidae	" 92. { Coreidae
" 87. { Coreidae	" 93. { Coreidae
" 88. { Coreidae	" 94. { Coreidae
" 89. { Coreidae	" 95. { Coreidae
" 90. { Coreidae	" 96. { Coreidae
" 91. { Coreidae	" 97. { Coreidae
" 92. { Coreidae	" 98. { Coreidae
" 93. { Coreidae	" 99. { Coreidae
" 94. { Coreidae	" 100. { Coreidae

Subdiv 2 of Div. 1. Hydromica. Hydrocora

Section 1. Hydrometrina.

" 2. Limnolatina.

Division 2. Cryptocerata

Subdivision 1. Litoralia. Lam Pelogonus only.

Subdivision 2. Aquatilia

Section 1. Aphelochorina.

" 2. Naucorina.

" 3. Nepuna.

" 4. Notonectina

" 5. Corexina

These sections are then subdivided into Families & genera as on page 12 & 13.

Alphabetical List of the Families & Genera of Heteroptera

mentioned in this work. with Synonyms. Habits. Food. Habitat. &c.

As the works of Thomas Say on American Entomology, edited by Dr LeCouteur, are in almost all Entomological libraries, and have been most frequently consulted, all the species mentioned by him are noted down in this list, together with the names of the genera to which they have more recently been removed by Professor P.R. Uhler, and others.

The number of the plate on which a larva, pupa or perfect insect is figured, is distinguished by being in Roman numerals, whilst the number of the figures is in Italics, thus IV. 2. denotes that the insect is figured on Plate 4. figure. 2. Notes and Observations by Professor P.R. Uhler, will have his initials (P.R.U.) placed after them. The Synonyms will also be in Italics.

Acanthia. { Fab. Burm 252. Amex. Lin. Lap. Westw. 2 474. Acanthia Fab. Amy 310 & Doug. 509.

" { Sch. & Lat. see Say 1. 359. small insects found under bark of trees, on beds &c.

Acanthia. { columbaria. Jenyns Ann. Nat. Hist. III. 1839. Doug. 511. Pack 557. Verrill 103.

Westw. 2. 477. Cimex. Pigeon bug.

This insect is smaller, and more orbicular than the common house bed bug.

the antennae shorter, &c. (see Douglas, p. 511) it infests Pigeons & pigeon houses.

Verrill (p. 103) says "it is doubtful however whether (A. columbaria, A. hirundinis, & A. pipistrellae) are not identical with the common species (A. lectularia) at any rate it appears that the common bed bug will attach itself to bats, & various birds, when opportunity offers." Ins. infests pigeons. Lucistrotri

Acanthia. { confluenta. Say 1. 361. (confluent.) U.S. is Salda. Fab. (P.R.U.)

Acanthia. { gossypii. see Tringis. Fies. p. 104.

Acanthia. { hirundinis. Jenyns. Ann. nat. hist. III. 1839. Pack. Verrill. Westw. Douglas 511.

Cimex Swallow bug. The insect is less than A. columbaria, the antennae are comparatively short. Eyes not so prominent. Thorax much less hollowed out in front, &c. see Douglas, p. 511. Ins. infests swallows.

Acanthia. { humilis. Say 1. 360. (Fla.) is Salda. Fab.

Acanthia. { hirta. Say 1. 359. (Ind.) is Salda. Fab.

Acanthia. { interstitialis. Say 2. 248. "not uncommon on the shore of the Missouri river skipping nimbly about." Say. is Salda Fab.

Acanthia. { lectularia. Lin. (Cimex) Amyot 313. Doug 510. Leunis 658. as Cimex lectularius Am Ent 1. 87. Pack 557. Verrill 103. Westw 2. 475. Am Nat. IV. 858: (Eu U.S.)
Ins. III. 9. In. Md.

Westwood states "it is generally asserted that this insect was brought over to England from America, whence it passed over to the continent of Europe, & that it was not known in England until 1670. Mouffett however

Acanthia (Fas.) *Pectularia*. continued.

mentions its having been seen in 1503. Linné states that they probably originated in the East Indies. & says "it is a historical fact that they first appeared at Strasburg in the eleventh century." & that "they were first imported into London in the bedsteads of the banished Huguenots." Verrill states that this insect is mentioned by Pliny, Aristophanes, Aristotle and other ancient writers, and although it was seen by Mouffett in 1503 in England it does not appear to have been common there until a century later.

The eggs are white, oval, slightly narrowed at one end, and terminated by a cap, which breaks off when the young one escapes. The young ones, at first are very small, white, and transparent. It takes eleven weeks, before they attain their full growth. & they are said to cast their skins several times before attaining maturity. It is probable however that temperature, and food have much influence in accelerating, or delaying their final change into the full grown imago. The insects are gregarious in habits. & herd together in cracks, chinks, & corners of bedsteads. & return constantly to the same hiding places morning after morning, like birds returning to their roosts. (Verrill) They are very tenacious of life, and have been kept hermetically sealed in glass bottles for more than a year, without food. & were yet lively, & had a good appetite. Linné mentions an instance where a female bed bug lived for six months in a tightly closed box which when opened was found to contain not only the mother but also her numerous progeny of young bugs. Both mother and offspring being as transparent as glass from want of food. They hibernate in cracks and crevices of the wall, floor, or furniture. Linné also states that the female lays about fifty eggs. & that the principal months for oviposition (in Europe) are March, May, July, & September, but that the September brood perishes and only the fully matured insects are able to live over the cold of winter. Their food consists of blood. & they are very troublesome to mankind. & Bats, Swallows, pigeons, domestic fowls, &c. (Am. Ent. 1. 131) are very much infested by bed bugs, probably however of different species to our common house bed bugs. (See *Acanthia columbiana* &c.) These insects although apterous, are said to have been seen with wings, but this is probably an error. & some other insects - (*Cryptorhinus domesticus* &c.) have been mistaken for them. They are likewise said to have been found under bark of trees, in woods & fields, but Mr. Walsk. - (Am. Ent. 1. 87) has never found them in such situations. & thinks that a small beetle, (*Prometopis sexmaculata*.) has been mistaken for them, as they inhabit such localities. Bed bugs are said to be destroyed by Cockroaches, (*Blattellidae*) by *Reduvius personatus*, probably by *Pirata biguttatus* (Am. Ent. 37 Pack 541) & *Conorhinus variegatus*. (*C. sanguisuga*) (Am. Ent. Ductator

Acanthia. *legata*. Say. 1. 359. (Ind.) is *Salda*. Fab.

Acanthia. *lugubris*. Say. 1. 360. (Ma) is *Salda*. Fab.

Acanthia. *pipistrelli*. Jennings Ann. nat. hist. 111. 1839. Doug 512. Pack. verrill. Westw.
Bat bug. (*Cimex*)

Insect with antennae of intermediate length between *A. lectularia*. and *A. columbiana*. 3^d joint obviously longer than the 4th. Eyes prominent: -
Abdomen narrower & much more attenuated posteriorly. the whole insect
very pubescent. &c. See Doug. p 512. Ins. infests Bats (Eu) Ductirostri

Acanthia. *saltatoria* Linn. (Westw. 2. 465. fig. 120. (Eu) ——— } Pl. IX. fig 6. } ——— Ductirostri

Acanthiidae (Leach) see also Westw 2 p 465. Ins. small. eyes large oval depressed -
bodies. &c. see Westw

Acanthocephala (Lap.) *declivis*. Say. *Rhinuchus* Say 1. 305. 327. Metapodius Westw
(Geo. Louisiana. Say.) Anisoscelis Say. p. 305. 327. Ins. VII. 24. Supericornes

Acanthocephala. *femorata*. Fab. ♂. *Rhinuchus nasutus*. Say 1. 305. Anisoscelis. Say.
1. 327. 305. *Rhinuchus nasutus*. Walsh. Am. Ent. 1. p 12. M. nasutus. Pack 546.
(Geo Fla. La.) Ins. I. 20. Supericornes

Eggs smooth. short. oval. found arranged like beads of a necklace in July
on a leaf of white pine. (Am Ent 2. 25.) This insect in the western states
is said to injure cherries by puncturing them with its beak. "Sucking out
the juices." Supericornes.

Acanthocephala. *terminalis* Dallas. - Metapodius - Ins. I. 19. Ind. Sep.
common on bushes. in low grounds. near woods. (P.R.U.) Supericornes.

Acanthocephala. *thomasi*. Uhler. - Metapodius. Ins. IV. 11. & VII. 22. "

Acanthosoma (Curtis) *cruciata* Say. Edessa Say 1. 311. Ins. IV. 13.
"a species inhabiting New England. Canada & British America
thus far not found south of Massachusetts." (P.R.U.) Longiscuti.

Acanthosoma. *grisea*. Burm. Pentatoma. Lat. Amy 154. Doug. 101. R & S. 203. Westw 486.
(Europe)

Insect found on Birch. May & Sep. De Geer in his "Memoires" gives a very
interesting account of this insect he states that the females accompanied
by their respective broods each consisting of from 20 to 40 young ones. -
are found in July. & that the mother conducts the young as a hen does
her chickens, never leaving them. but assembling them together in a clus-
ter. when restless. she beats her wings, as if to protect them. This is said
to be in order to guard them from the males which otherwise would destroy
them. in Leunis it is even stated that the mother is said absolutely to
sit upon the eggs as if to hatch them, but this latter fact is somewhat doubt-
ful more lately however Douglas states that Mr Parfit of Exeter, says -
that he saw "the mother insect watching over & protecting her young" and
adds "indeed I never before saw such affection exhibited by any insect."
Acanthosoma lateralis. of Say. is said by Prof. Uhler to be our north Ame-
rican representative of this insect. Longiscuti.

- Acanthosoma*. (Curtis.) *lateralis*. Say *Heteropt.* p. 3. no 2. *Edessa* Say. 1. 312.
nebulosum Kirby *Ins.* IX. 7.
 "This is the North American representation of *A. grisea*. Burm. & agrees with it in pattern of markings very closely" (P.R.U.) *Longiscuti*.
- Aceratodes*. (Amy 160) *cornuta*. Burm *Edessa* Tab. *Pentatoma bifida* Say. 1. 303, 322.
 (Southern States) *Ins.* VIII. 32. coll of Mr Uhler
 Insect not yet discovered north of S.C. *Longiscuti*.
- Acetropis*. Fieb. 302. 347. (Europe) side view of head. X. 2. pl 6 Fieb *Bicelluli*.
- Acinocoris* (Hahn Amy 274). *separatus*. Uhler (Califor). VIII. 35. *Cecigenae*.
- Aelia*. (Fab) *acuminata* Linn. *Amex* Linn *Pentatoma* Lat. Amy 134 Doug 68 pl. 2 fig 6.
 (Europe) *Ins.* IX. 23.
 Insect very common in France in summer. it frequents the extremities of the cereals especially the ears of barley (Amy). & is found also amongst grass in June. (Douglas.)
Ins. flavous or ochreous. with a green tinge. a black stripe down the middle. a strong raised yellow line being in the centre of the black stripe. & *Longiscuti*.
- Aethus* (Dall) *bilineatus*. Say 1. 343. & 2. 242. *Cydinus* Latr Amy 91
 (Pa. Md. Misso) *Ins.* II. 11.
 "The fossorial legs fit it especially, for digging. & it is commonly found beneath sticks, and stones, on the ground, in Maryland." (P.R.U.) *Longiscuti*.
- Agramma*. (Westw.) *laeta*. Fall *Tingis* Fall. Doug 243. pl 9. fig 1.
 (Europe) *Ins.* found by sweeping grass. *Ins.* IX. 33.
Ins. black. anterior margin, & scutellar process. of pronotum & elytra, wholly pale ochreous. legs yellow brown. *Longiscuti*.
- Allatomus* Fieb 303. 347. (Europe) side view head X. 23 pl 6 Fieb *Bicelluli*.
- Alydus*. (Fab) head prolonged. ocelli near together last joint antennae often twice as long as the two preceding ones together. body small, & slender. *Supernicornes*.
- Alydus* (Fab. Amyot 225) *ater*. Dallas (US) *Ins.* IV. 26.
 "This is only the ♀ of *A. eurinus*. Say" (P.R.U.) see below.
- Alydus* — *calcaratus*. Linn. Amyot 226. Doug. 143. pl 5. fig 7. *Ins.* IX. 26.
 (Europe & US) This insect is common in the vicinity of Paris at the end of summer according to Burmeister it frequents plants of spurge (*Euphorbia*) but according to Schilling it frequents *Spartium scoparium*. & dyers weed. — (*Genista tinctoria*) Douglas states that it has been taken among heath & on *Ulex* & *Ononis* note "It has been found once or twice in the northern parts of the United States" (P.R.U.)
Ins. black. through which a dull ochreous ground color indistinctly shows. *Supernicornes*.
- Alydus*. — *eurinus*. Say & Lygaeus Say 2. 247. Pack. 546. "a widely diffused species."
A. ater above is the ♀. *Ins.* VI. 21. Md.
 "occurs in late summer & autumn sometimes in great numbers on Golden-rod, & other herbaceous plants growing rankly near the edges of woods, also on *Rhus glabra* (smooth sumach)" (P.R.U.) *Supernicornes*.

- Alydus* (Fab) *5 spinosus* Say. *Syngaster quinque spinosus* Say. 2.247. Ins I. 16. Md.
 { (U.S. Md.) common in rank growth in damp meadows. Woods. Supericornes
- Amblytylus* Fieb 326. 347. (Europe) side view of head, X. 22. pt 6 Fieb. Bicelluli
- Ambrysus*. (Stål) *signoretii* Stål. Naucoris. Geoff. Ins. VII. 14.
 { (Cal. Ariz. New Mex.) "An inhabitant of lakes, & still ponds. on the bottom among the slushy debris." (P.R.U.) Pedinapti.
- Amnestus*. (Dallas) see *Cydnus spinifrons*, Say 2.243. (Missouri.) Longiscuti.
- Anasa* (Amy 209.) *armigera*. Say. Coreus armigerus. Say 2.244. Ins VII. 18. Supericornes.
 { In Florida and the Southern states. on low bushes and herbaceous plants. (P.R.U.)
- Anasa*. *tristis*. Degeer. Coreus (Lat Amy 237) Fieb. Harris. Reed Rept. Ontario fruit grow-
 ers assⁿ. 1877. 74. 90. Riley 2^d rept. 1869. 31. 8^c. Coreus ordinatus. Say 2.244.
Gonocerus (Lat Amy 238.) Pack 565. Squash bug. L Ins I. 14. Md.
 (U.S. Mass. N.Y. Ind. Va. Fla 8^c.)
 Eggs said to be round flattened on sides. & of a metallic brown color. deposited in little patches. fastened with a gummy substance to the underside of the leaves of Squashes & other Cucurbitacea. in June July. 8^c until late Autumn. These eggs are not all deposited at one time on the plants, but in successive broods - during the whole season. The Larvae. Pupae. & perfect insects, all indiscriminately attack the leaves and cause them to wither up by sucking out the sap and appear to poison the foliage. - They moult their skins several - times before attaining the perfect or winged state. & become more oval in form as they grow older. and as successive broods throughout the summer. they do much injury to squash. & pumpkin vines. These insects sometimes collect in masses around the stem near the earth & injure the plant itself, by extracting its sap with their piercers. They also give out an odor somewhat similar to that of an overripe pear. but which is too powerful to be agreeable. The perfect insects late in the autumn or when cold weather begins. leave the plants. & hibernate, or pass the winter, under bark of trees. in moss. or in crevices of stone walls, and old fences. & in Maryland they have been found in mid-winter in great numbers in old decayed trees. & stumps. in a perfectly torpid state, but when exposed to moderate heat. they soon regain their vitality. These insects have been reported by some farmers as beneficial by destroying the Colorado potato beetle. (*Lomphora decimlineata*) but this most probably is incorrect. & the bug reported as seen killing the Colorado beetle was probably. *Podisus* (Anna) *spinosus*. (an insect well known to feed on other insects) as it somewhat resembles a Squash bug in size. shape. & color. & by the uninitiated might possibly be mistaken for it. although the habits of the two insects are essentially different. the *Podisus* being highly carnivorous whilst the Squash bug confines itself to vegetable food. (Ann Ent 1. p. 47.) It is true however. that we once saw a mature squash bug. busily engaged in sucking the juices out of the body of a young insect of its own species. that had been accidentally crushed to death on a squash leaf. Supericornes.

Aneurus. (Curtis) *politus* Say 1. 364. (Fla)

Ductirostri.

Anisoscelus. (Amy 217. of Tab.) *albicinctus*. Say 1. 376. See *Leptoglossus phyllopus*. Supericornes.

Anisoscelus (Lat) *concolor* Say 1. 326 See *Leptoglossus*.

Anisoscelus *declivis* Say 1. 305 327. *Rhinichnus* Kirby (Geo Low) see *Acanthocephala*.

"posterior tibiae dilated & compressed their whole length. more prominent towards exterior base"

Anisoscelus *nasulus* Say 1. 305 327 *Rhinichnus* (Geo. Fla. Louis) see *Acanthocephala*

Anisoscelus *oppositus* Say 1. 326. (Ind.) very closely allied to *A. albicinctus* but may be known by the small white point of the hemelytra. see also *Leptoglossus*.

Anthocorina. (*Lygaeodes*. Burm) (*Anthocoridae*. Amy & Serv.) Doug 36. Section 10 of Subdivison 1. *Geodromica*. (*Gecore*) it contains 4 families. Doug 36 & 483.

Anthocoris Tall Amy 262. *insidiosus* Say *Reduvius* Say 1 357. Pack. 544. Riley 2^d Rep 1869 p 27. *A. pseudo chinche* Lich 295. *Tripheps* Fieb. (Ma Hlen. N.Y. 22^d.)

Insidious Flower bug or False Chinche bug I.P. Ins I. 13.

Insect found upon the same flowers & leaves, as the true chinche bug, & is frequent. by mistaken for it. it is probably beneficial by feeding on other insects. Two European species "*A. minutus* & *A. nemorum*" have been well known as preying on plant lice! (*Aphides*) (Curtis Farm insects. p 439) The perfect insects inhabit flowers. & the immature ones wander about in search of plant lice, which they transfix with their sharp beaks, & suck out their juices. Our native species also probably preys upon the true chinche bug. (*Micropus leucopterus*) (Ann Ent) Mr Riley in the 2^d Report 1869 p 27. states that this insect does feed on the Chinche bug, as it does also on the grape leaf gall louse. (*Pemphigus vitifoliae*) and in the Ann Entomologist. 1. p 248 a notice will be found where two insects of this species were found in grape vine leaf galls, destroying the lice.

"It is very common in Maryland on the Ox eye daisy & is not unfrequent upon the fruit of Raspberries and Blackberries. This is one of the insects which produce such a disagreeable "chinky" taste when taken into the mouth with Blackberries & Raspberries" (D.D. H.)

Infericornes.

Anthocoris *musculus* Say *Reduvius*. *musculus*. Say 1. 357

Anthocoris *nemorum*. Linn. Doug 496. p 16. 6. *Cimex* Linn (Europe) Ins IX. 29.

Insect found on trees & bushes. "Individuals of this species & also of *A. nemoralis*, are often found in the bladder mines, made on the leaves of oak, by the larvae of the genus *Lithocolletae*, (*Lepidop*) & Mr Stainton once saw an *Anthocoris* outside one of such mines, with its rostrum thrust through the loosened outer cuticle of the leaf, sucking the larva within.

Infericornes

Ins. black. shining elytra pale whitish yellow. membrane yellowish — white posteriorly. centre fuscous black. legs yellow.

Anthocoris *nemoralis*. Fab. Doug 496. (Europe)

Ins. common on various trees from July to Sep. & for habits see *A. nemorum*. black with fine appressed yellowish hairs. 2^d joint of antennae broadly — yellow brown on the middle &c.

24.

- Aphelochirina*. Doug 44. 577. Section 1. of Subdiv 2. *Aquatilia* or water bugs containing only one family. *Aphelochiridae*.
- Aphelocheirus*. (Westw Syn 119. & 2463.) approximates nearly to *Naucoris* in being truly aquatic - whilst the elongated structure of its rostrum proves its decided affinity to *Pelagomus*. & *Salda*. (Acanthia of Westw.) Pedirapli
- Aphelocheirus* (Westw.) *aestivalis*. Westw Doug 578. pl. 19 5. *Naucoris* Fab. (Europe)
Ins VIII. 16.
- Insect swims & dives like *Corixa*. it is also found in damp situations. near - water. & swims very fast. chiefly with its hind legs. & creeps slowly using only its fore legs. - Ins. smooth & of a dull light brown color. Pedirapli
- Apimereus*. (Burm.) Amy 351. *crassipes*. Fab. (U.S. Md.) *Reduvius* Say 1. 72.
 Insect raptorial in habits. & feeds on other insects. Ins VI. 30. Nudirostri
- Apimereus*. *linitaris*. Say. *Reduvius* Say 1. 355. (U.S.)
- Apimereus*. *spissipes*. Say. *Reduvius* Say 1. 72 (U.S.) Ins. VI. 24.
- Ins. feeds upon other insects. It has been reported as killing bees. "
- Apimereus*. *occidentalis*. Uhler. mss. note. (U.S.) Ins VIII. 39.
- Ins probably raptorial in habits.
- Apimereus*. *ventralis*. Say. *Reduvius*. Say 1. 355.
- Aquatilia*. Douglas 44. Subdiv 2 of Div 2. *Cryptocerata*. (*Hydrocorisae*) or "Water bugs. It is divided into 5 sections. viz 1. *Aphelochirina* (Doug 44. 577) 2. *Naucorina*. (Doug 44. 579.) 3. *Nepina*. (Doug 46. 581) & *Notonectina*. (Doug 48. 585) & 5. *Corixina* (Doug 50. 591)
- Aradus* (Fab. Amyot 307.) Beak longer than head. prothorax widely expanded. wing { covers rounded at base. " The species are said to feed on fungi " Doug 271.
- Aradus*. Fab. *acutus*. Say 1. 351. (Fla. Ind.) Ductirostri
- " " *aequalis*. Say 1. 352 (Ind)
- Aradus*. " *americanus*. Hb. Schf. (Md.) Ins III. 3. Md.
- { Insect found under bark of dead trees & not uncommon.
- Aradus*. " *crenatus*. Say 1. 350. Pack 553. (Mo. Ind.)
- { Insect cylindrical with edge of abdomen obtusely crenated. found under bark
- Aradus*. " *emarginatus*. Say 1. 354 (Mex.)
- Aradus*. " { *granulatus*. Say 1. 353. see *Brachyrhynchus*. (Fla. Ind.)
- { "possibly the connecting link with *Aneurus*" Say.
- Aradus*. " *lobatus*. Say 1. 354 see *Brachyrhynchus* (Ind)
- " " *ornatus*. Say 1. 352. (Ind)
- " " *quadrilineatus*. Say 2. 249. (Mo.)
- " " *rectus*. Say 1. 352. (Mo. Fla.)
- " " *similis* Say 1. 351. resembles *acutus*. Say.
- Archimerus*. Stål see *Pterogaster calcarator*.
- Arilus*. Hahn. see *Prionotus*. & *Reduvius*.

Arma. (Hahn) Amy 85. Am Ent 1. 207. Soldier bugs. a cannibal group. the eggs are deposited in a round mass. with long slender sharp prickles around their tip see also *Podisus*. Longiscuti.

Arma. bracteator. Fitch see *Podisus cynicus*. (a var)

Arma. grandis Dallas. " " "

Arma. modestus Dallas. see *Podisus*.

Arma. spinosa Dallas. see *Podisus*.

Arvelius. (Spin.) albopunctatus. *Taurocerus* Amy 151. (US) Ins VIII. 29. Longiscuti.

Asopus. (Burm Amy. 83) diana. see *Stiretrus*. (US) Longiscuti

Asopus. emarginatus. see *Euthyrhynchus floridanus*. (US)

Asopus. luridus. Burm (Europe.) Ins found Aug. & Sep. in damp places. Day 95 " "

Astemma. (Lat) see also *Bycoconis* Bicellati

Astemma. apterum. Linn. Amy 284. (Europe.)

Insect common in France on Gramineiferous plants. & on Umbelliferæ. "

• *Astemma* mavortina Say 1. 337. (Pa. Fla. Ind. & Mo.) see *Cnemidus*. Infericornes.

Augocoris. (Burm. Amy 36.) pallidus Beauv. (Us. Fla. Cuba) Ins VIII. 37. Longiscuti.

Aulacostethus. (Uhler) marmoratus. Say. *Setyca* Say 1. 310. Pack. 547. Ins. IX. 11.

Insect very variable in arrangement & brightness of colors. it inhabits the pine regions of New Jersey. (Say) Ins. variegated. the costal margin of its wing being provided with transverse fuscous lines. (Pack) Longiscuti.

Clurocoria. (Westw) (*Geocoris* Burm) section 2 of Westwood. vol 2 p. 463. & gen. Syn p. 119. Containing the land bugs. It is divided into 10 families, viz 1. Galgulinæ. (Burm.) 2. Acanthiidae (Leach) 3. Hydrometridæ (Leach) 4. Reduviidae (Steph.) 5. Cimicidae. (Westw) 6. Tingidae (Westw) 7. Capsidae. (Westw) 8. Lygaeidae. (Westw). 9. Coreidae. (Westw) & 10. Scutelleridae. (Westw)

Banasa. (Stål) calva Say *Pentatoma* Say 1. 318 (Us. Md. Va.) Ins IV. 15. Md.

Insects taken by Say in Va. on the holly. Longiscuti.

Banasa. dimidiata. Say. *Pentatoma* Say 1. 318. (Geo Fla.)

Banasa. euchlora. Stål (Md. N.J. Texas) Ins VIII. 31. "

Insects rare in Maryland. but quite common in Texas. -- (JBR)

Bed Bug. see *Acanthia lectularia*.

Behanus. Amy 352. *Reduvius*. Fab *Apionus*. Burm. Amy. Nudirostri

Belonochelus (Uhler) see *Lygaeus numenius* Say 1. 331.

Belostoma. (Latr Amy 427.) *Nepa* Linn. Pack 537. Westw. 2. 462. Say 1. 364 & 9. Podirapti.

Insects generally of large size. living principally in the water but coming out occasionally in the evening or at night. & taking long flights. some species measure 3. to 4 1/2 inches in length. their eyes are large. body elliptical. oval. the 2d. to the 4th Antennal joints. are furnished with hook like expansions. the body is oval. elliptical. & flattened. the fore tarsi of the adult is two-jointed. with a single claw whilst the larvae have two claws. The hind ones broad. flat. but not fringed. Their habits are predaceous. & they feed on aquatic larvae. insects & young fish. & probably destroy fish eggs

over

• *Infericornes* error should be Bicellati

also. The females of some species (*Sorplus*, or *Laitha*) carry their eggs upon their backs, arranging them with great symmetry in a single layer. (Westw) — other species deposit their eggs, (which are smooth, cylindrical, & about 0.16 inch in length) in a mass of about 90 eggs, under logs, just at, but above the surface of the water, these eggs are attached by the posterior end to a mass of silk gum, and partially overlap each other, & the young escape by a round lid, indicated by a semicircular white one.

Belostoma. (Latr) *americana*. Leidy Jour. Acad. Nat. Sc. Phil. 2^d series. 1. 58 Say 2. 366.

B. annulipes Hb Sch. (Maine to Fla) Ins. V. 8. Md.

Insect aquatic & feeds on other insects & small fishes &c. A small goldfish in the aquarium of the Department of Agriculture was killed by one of these insects during the night, thus proving conclusively that they are injurious to fish, & should be destroyed in or near fish breeding establishments. They also leave the ponds at night time & fly to considerable distances. Pedicularis

Belostoma annulipes Hb Sch. Say 1. 365 syn of *B. americana* Leidy.

Belostoma boscii Say 1. 364 see *Laitha fluminea*.

Belostoma dilatata. Say 1. 366. (Mex) *Sorplus* Stål

Belostoma fluminea. Say 1. 364 see *Laitha* & *Pentostoma*.

Belostoma grandis. Say 1. 365. Gigantic water bug Am Ent. 1. 119. 269.

Ins. lives in the water & feeds on aquatic insects small fish &c.
"Does not live in North America. (Loc. Surinam Caraccas &c) P.R.U.

Belostoma guisea Say 1. 365. Nepa (Can to Fla) Ins 3 1/2 inches in length

Belostoma haldemanni. Leidy Tick 537. (Md.)

Ins. 3 1/2 inches in length & has black patches on underside of body. Pedicularis

Berytus. Doug. (*Copeodes* Burm) (*Copeidae* Westw) (*Supercornes* Amy & Serville)

Section 3 of subdiv 1. *Geodromica*. (*Geocores*) Doug 19. 145. contains only 2 families: *Berytus* & *Neides*.

Berytus (Fab) *muticus*, Say 1. 328. (Nth West. Terr.)

Ins. differs from *B. spinosus*. in being destitute of spines before the posterior coxae, & on the scutell. *B. tipularis* of Say 1. 328 has the head elongated before, & the hemelytra are spotted. Supercornes

Berytus spinosus. Say 1. 28. 328. pl 14. see *Neides*.

Berytus tipularis. Say 1. 328. see *Neides*.

Bicelluli. Fam 5. of section 1. *Geocorisae*, Land bugs. Amy & Serv. xxxviii. 275.

(*Capsini*, Burm) Heteroptera or plant bugs which have the membrane of the wing presenting 2 basal cells, & no other nervus, but those forming the cells. the last joint of the antennae is very fine, & setiform, & the insect has no ocelli, it contains 3 groups. var 1. *Minides* (Amy 277) *Capsides*. — (Amy 278) & 3 *Asterommides* Amy 383 G. pl. X. fig 40.

Bicelluli. Douglas. Division 2. of section 9. *Capsinae*. Doug 28. 281. it contains 20 families. see p. 15.

Bigemmi. Amyot. Fam 1. of Section 2. *Heterocoris*ae, on water bugs. Amyot & Serville. I. 423. they possess 2 Ocelli, hence name. it contains only one group, viz. *Galgulinidae*. (Amy) G. pl. X. 44.

Brachycotus. Fieb. 305. 347. side view head. X. 5. pl 6. Fieb (Europe) Bicelluli.

Brachyrhynchus (Lap Amy 304) *granulatus* Say *Aradus* Say 1. 353
Insect found under bark of a dead tree. (Md.) Ins. III. 4. Ductinastri.

Brachyrhynchus. *lobatus*. Say. *Aradus*. Say 1. 353.

Brachystira. Fieb 300. 347. side view head. X. 18 pl 6. Fieb (Europe) Bicelluli.

Brachytropis. Fieb 301. *calcaratus*. Fallén. (Md) Ins. IV. 1. Md. Bicelluli.

Brevicornes. Race 9. of Fam 7. *Nudirastri*. Amy & Serv XLIX. 406. containing only —
one group. *Pelagonides*.

Brevicipes. Race 4. of Fam 7. *Nudirastri*. Amy & Serv. XLVII. 381. containing only —
one group. *Spheridopides*.

Brochymena. (Amy 106) *arbores*. Say. *Pentatoma* Say 2. 230. *Halys* Fab. (Md) —
Ins found on trees in Maryland. & not uncommon. Ins II. 26.
"Lives on trees in the city of Baltimore. and was active as late as Dec. 10th of 1874. in the streets on door steps". (P.R.U.) Longiscuti.

Brochymena. *annulata*. Fab. *Halys* Fab. Ann Ent 227. (Md) Ins. IX. 2.
Ins "large angular. color brown, speckled with grayish yellow. & having the edges of the body protruding from the half wings. the legs are marked transversely with black bars. Longiscuti.

Brochymena. *laticornis*. Say. *Pentatoma* Say 1. 315. (US)

Bryconis. (Fallén) *Orthonotus*. Westw *Astemma* Lat. 8. Westw. 2. 479.

Hind legs greatly elongated. with femora thickened. Insects of small size. they leap with agility, & the hemelytra are often destitute of the apical membrane. & are found generally on the ground, in sandy places. Westw.

Bryconis. Fall. *pteridis*. Fall. Aug. 277. pl 10. fig 1. *Capsus*. Fall (Europe), Ins. IX. 28.

The undeveloped form was found on *Pteris aquilina*. (Brake, or Bracken) in England Sep (Europe & U.S. Md.) Bicelluli.
Ins. black, somewhat shining, & thickly clothed with fine depressed golden hairs. "It has become quite common near Baltimore on a species of *Pteris*, but was unknown here prior to 1860". (P.R.U.)

Cucigenae. Aug *Cucigenae* Amy & Serv *Lygaeodes* p. Burm *Lygaeidae* Westw. Sec =
tion 4 of Subdiv 1. *Geodromiidae* (*Geocores*) Douglas 20 & 163. it contains only one family *Pyrrocorides*. Aug. p. 163. See also *Cucigenae*. Amy. 265.

Calocoris. (Fieb) *limaculatus*. H. Schf. *Capsus* Fab. (Md) Ins I. 10 Md. Aug. Bicelluli.

Calocoris. " *Palmeri* Uhler. (US) Ins from Dr E Palmer. Ins. VI. 7. Bicelluli.

Calocoris. (Fab 304.) *rapidus*. Say. *Capsus* Say 2. 339. *C. multicolor*. H. Schf. (Md.) Bicelluli.

Ins. very common in Maryland & "lives on *Eunatorium*" P.R.U.
Ins I 2. (var) & 8. Md. Aug. & Sep. "

Camaronotus. (Fieb. 322. 347.) *cinnamopterius*. Kirschb. Capsus. Kerschb. Doug. Pl. 11 p. 8 & 359.

(Europe)

Ins IX. 30. & side view head. X. 28. Fieb. pl. 6. -

Ins. found on Pines, & Oaks, & when at rest might easily be mistaken for a small specimen of the large wood ant. (*Formica rufa*.) Bicelluli.

Camptobrochys. (Fieb. 304. 347.) (Europe) side view of head. X. 4. Fieb. pl. 6. Bicelluli.

Camaronotus. Fieb. *clavatus*. Doug. see *Globiceps*.

Geocoridae. Fam 4. of Section 1. *Geocorisae* or land bugs. Amyot & Serv. 38. 265.

Lygaeodes Burm. *Heteroptera* or plant bugs having no ocelli, it contains 2 groups. 1. *Pyrrhocorides*. (Amy 265) & 2. *Largides*. (273 Amy.)

Campyloneura. (Fieb. 309) *vitripennis*. Say. Capsus Say. 1. 345. Riley 32 Rep. 137

"Glassy winged Soldier bug" of Riley. (Mo. Md. Va. U.S.) Ins. VII. 8 Uhler. Coll.

Ins. taken in Aug. (Say) It is said to be beneficial by destroying the leaf hoppers. (*Erythroneura vitis*. Homop.) on the grape vine leaf. The insect is pale greenish yellow. head & thorax tinged with pink. The upper wings are transparent, with a rose colored cross. Bicelluli

"It lives besides on the wild chicken Grape, in Maryland, becomes adult in August & thrusts its beak into small caterpillars to suck their juices." "P.R.U."

Capsidae. Meslw 2. 479 Fam. 7 of Section 2. *Aurocorisa*. (*Geocoris* Burm.) containing 14 genera. (see p. 8) Habits active. they frequent plants. fruits & trees. The females have the ovipositor nearly half the length of their bodies. somewhat sabre shaped. & received into a slit on the under side of the abdomen. The insects are active. running & flying with agility. they frequent plants & trees upon the juices of which they appear exclusively (? see below.) to subsist. some of the species are especially fond of fruit. such as raspberries. which they suck with their rostrum. & impart a very nauseous taste to the fruit. (Whetw) For figures of head & descriptions. see Fieber in *Wiener Entomologische Monatschrift*. Vol 2. Nov. 1858. & plate 6.

Capsides. Amy 278 Group 2 of Fam 5 Bicelluli. are distinguished from Group 3.

Asstemmides. by the existence of a membrane to the elytrae. & the constant presence of wings. Bicelluli.

Capsini. Fam 5 of Division 2. *Geocoris* Burm. it contains 7 genera. (see p 4) Insects of this family are found on plants, & flowers. where without doubt says Burmeister. (Amyot p. 276. Bicelluli.) they hunt other insects the fineness of the last joint of their antennae leads us to suppose that by analogy they are carnivorous."

Capsus. (Fieb. Amyot 280.) Head triangular convex. Antennae elongated & having the 2^d joint often thickened at the tip. the terminal joints very slender. rostrum long. & 4 jointed. body convex. oval. & of soft consistence. (Back 550)

Capsus (Fieb.) Meslw Syn. 121. *Lygaeus* Wolff. Broadly ovate. punctured antennae with 3^d joint longest. clavate at tip. wings & hemelytra perfect. neck moderate or narrow. (Meslw)

Capsus (Fab) { *amburans*. (Fallen) (Europe.) Præcelluli
 { Fallen states that the winged males are always found coupled with
 apterous females. Westw. 2. 454

Capsus (Fab Amy. 280) *bimaculatus* H. Schf. see *Calocoris*.

Capsus — *bractatus* Say 1. 348. see *Cylapus* Say.

Capsus — *chlorionis*. Say 1. 346. (Ind.) Genus?

Capsus — { *circumcinctus* Say 1. 343. see *Resthenia*. "resembles *C. medius* but has
 black thoracic vittae." Say

Capsus — { *clavatus*. Fitch 1857 h 742. Club horned *Capsus*. (US MS.)
 Ins. found on pine leaf. 0.20. in length, oblong, black with 3 silvery
 lines transverse on wing cases.

Capsus — *color*. Say 1. 346 (Ind.) Genus?

Capsus — *cinnamopteris*. Kirich. see *Camaronotus*.

Capsus — *confluentus*. Say 1. 343. (Mo.) (somewhat resembles *C. gomphorus* Say.)

Capsus — *confraternus* Uhler. see *Resthenia*. (US)

Capsus — *danicus*. (Foreign) mentioned by Pack 550. the pupa being clothed with
 short & somewhat clavate hairs.

Capsus — *dislocatus*. Say 1. 339. (Pa) on *Verbascum thapsus* (Muller) Say. *Lygus*

Capsus — *enemicola* Uhler. see *Resthenia*.

Capsus — *fusiformis*. Say 1. 339. see *Garganius* Stål.

Capsus — *geminus*. Say 1. 344 (Ind.) Genus?

Capsus — *gomphorus*. Say 1. 341 (Ark) see *Resthenia*.

Capsus — *imbecilis* (Ind) Say 1. 345. Genus?

Capsus — *insignis* (Geo) Say 1. 342. see *Resthenia*.

Capsus — *iristinus* (Ind) Say 1. 340. see *Resthenia*.

Capsus — *irritus*. (Ind) Say 1. 345. see *Lygus*.

Capsus — *irroratus* (Ind) Say 1. 346. see *Malacocoris*.

Capsus — *lineatus* (Fab) see *Lygus*. *Capsus quadrimaculatus* Say 1. 339. is a Syn.

Capsus — *lineolaris* (Beauv) (*Phytoconis* Fall) (*Capsus oblineatus* Say 1. 340) see *Lygus*

Capsus — *medius*. Say 1. 341 see *Lopidea*

Capsus — *minus*. Say 1. 338. (Mex) see *Dysdercus*

Capsus — *multicolor*. H. Sch. see *Calocoris*. *rapidus*.

Capsus — *nubilus*. Say 1. 341. (Ind)

Capsus — *oblineatus* Say 1. 340. (Pa. Ind. Nth west Terr. Mo.) see *Lygus lineolaris*

Capsus — ● *ochreatus*. Say 1. 338. (Geo) see *Dysdercus*.

Capsus — *quadrivittatus*. Say 1. 339. (Nth west Terr. Pa. Ind. Mo. Geo. see *Lygus lineatus*

Capsus — *pallicornis*. Fab. see *Halticus*.

Capsus — *pteridis*. Fall. see *Brigocoris*. (on *Pteris*)

Capsus — *rapidus*. Say 1. 339. (Ind) see *Calocoris*.

Capsus — *scrupens*. Say 1. 342. (US) resembles (*C. insignis* Say) see *Phytoconis*.

Capsus — *stygius*. Say 1. 344. (Ind) see *Stiphodonoma*. Fieb

Capsus — *submarginatus*. Say 1. 344 (Mo. Ind.) Genus?

- Capsus. (Fab. Amyot 280.) succinctus Say 1. 338. (Mex.) see Largus. Bicelluli.
- Capsus. — tenuicornis. Say 1. 347. (Ind.) see Cylapus.
- Capsus. — virgipennis. Say 1. 345. on Oak. Aug. (Pa. & Ind.) see Campyloneura.
- Catorhintha. (Stål.) guttula. Fab. Metastemma. Amy. 327.
(South. & west. U.S.) Ins. VI. 16. Uhlers coll. Nudirostri
- Cerascopus. (Heinrichsen) Emesodoma. Spin. (allied to Ploaria) Ins. domestic.
& never acquires wings. Nudirostri
- Cerascopus. marginatus (Eu) Ins. very slow in its motions, & so insectivorous, that a female killed & sucked a companion of her own sex. after only a few days fast, her own mate, & sucked her own eggs. Westw. 2. 473. Nudirostri
- Ceratochilus. (Signoret) muscorum. Fieb. Bryocoris. Fall. Doug 415. pl. 21. 5. (Europe)
Ins found among moss on the ground. Aug. & Sep. Ins VIII. 22.
This insect resembles a dipterous. (two winged fly) which occurs abundant-ly in their habitat.
"pronotum black. Scutellum blackish brown. Elytra olive brown. Legs yellowish" Infericornes
- Charagochilus. (Fieb) 309) venaticus. Uhler. (West. U.S.)
Ins pl. VI. 11. Uhlers coll. Bicelluli.
- Chariesterus. (Lap. Amy 210) antennator. Fab. Gonocerus. Lat. Say 1. 323. & Gonocerus.
{ dubius. Say 1. 323. (Pa. Ind. Ma.) Ins pl. I. 16. Ma. Supericornes.
- Chelidinea. (Uhler) vitigera. Uhler. Ins IV. 9. (U.S.) Supericornes.
- Chinch bug. see Micropus leucopterus.
- Chinch bug. false. see Anthrenus insidiosus.
- Chlorochroa. (Stål.) congrua. Uhler. (Colorado &c) Ins VI. 27. Longiscuti.
- Chlorochroa. faceta. Pentatoma. Say. 2. 242. (Mo.) "
- Chlorochroa. legata. Say. Pentatoma Say 1. 315. Fitch 390, (1856) Pack 346.
{ P. rufocincta. H. Schf. Bound tree bug. Ins. IV. 23. (Ma & N.Y.)
L.P.I. puncture leaves & suck sap of Hemlock & Grape. Fitch 1857. 748.
Ins large. green. Vividly edged all round except head with pale red.
- Chlorochroa. Say. Stål Pentatoma. (U.S.) Ins. VII. 16. Uhlers coll. Longiscuti.
- Chlorochroa. Uhleri Stål (West U.S.) Ins. VIII. 26. " " "
- Chlorosoma. (Curtis) Rhopalus Sch. Westw. 2. 463.
- Chorasoma. { Curtis Amy. 231. Schillingii Schumm. Amy 231 Fieb Doug 139 pl. 5. pg 5.
Rhopalus. Schill (Eu) Ins in France taken on Rushes. Supericornes
- Cimex. Linn. — acuminata Linn. see Uelia (Europe.) Longiscuti.
- Cimex. — apterus. Linn. see Pyrrhocoris. (Europe.) Cecigenae.
- Cimex. — calcaratus. Linn. see Agabus. (Europe.) Supericornes.
- Cimex. — cristatus Linn. ? see Pronotus (U.S.) Nudirostri
- Cimex. — bifurcata. G. Melin. see Pygolumpus. (Europe) Nudirostri.
- Cimex. — leucocephala. Linn. see Stiphosoma. Europe Bicelluli.
- Cimex. — lectularius. Linn. see Acanthia. (Eu U.S.) Longiscuti.
- Cimex. — marginatus. Linn. see Syrromastes. Europe. Supericornes.
- Cimex. — maurus. Linn. see Eurygaster. (Europe.) Longiscuti.

Cimex (Linn). nemorum. Linn. see Anthrenus. Europe.

Cimex. " platychilus. Uhler. (US) Ins. **VI**. 22. Uhlers Coll.

Cimex. — pratensis. Linn. see Lygus. (Europe)

Cimex. — rufipes. Linn. (Md) see Tropiconis.

Cimex. { Subapterus De G. (Eu) See Coranus. Insect mentioned as emitting a sharp sound, probably with its rostrum, by moving its head up & down. K&S. 492. Nudirostri.
Cimicidae. Westw 2. 474. Fam 5 of Section 2. Curocorisa. Westw. (Geocoris Burm.) it contains only one genus. Cimex. (Linn) Acanthia (Fab) smoothish, body oval. Flat, mesothorax broad. head small, proboscis or beak, slender, three jointed & seldom, if ever, with wings. Westw.

• Cremodus. H. Sch. mavortius. Say. Asterisma (Lat Amy 264.) Say 1. 338.
 { (US, Ind. Pa. Fla. Mo. Md.) Ins. **I**. 7. Md.

Crenus. (Dallas) delia. Say. Pentatoma. Say 1. 320.
 { (Md. Mo. Mass) Ins **II**. 5.

Crenus. aequalis. Say Pentatoma Say 1. 319. (Ind)

Crenus. viridicatus. Uhler. Ins. **IV**. 19. (Tex Lau. Cal)

Conicipites. Race 3. fam 7. Nudirostri. Amy & Serv. 44. 350. It contains 5 groups, viz.
 { 1. Apioimerides. (Amy 350.) 2. Hampesterides. (Amy 355.) 3. Helides. (Amy 367)
 4. Holotrichides. (Amy 367) & 5 Saccoderides. (Amy 379.)

Coniscuti. Tribe 2 of Fam 1. Longiscuti. Amy & Serv. 19. & 72. Pentatomites. Lap.

{ Heteroptera or plant bugs having the scutell. cone shaped, triangular & not reaching to the extremity of abdomen, leaving the base of the elytra uncovered, it contains 5 races, viz. 1. Spissirostri. (Amy. 19. 74.) 2. Spiniredes. (Amy. 20. 87.) 3 Nudipedes. (Amy. 22. & 101.) 4 Brevirostri. (Amy. 28. & 155.)
 & 5 Canalirostri. (Amy 29. & 184) fig^d G. pl X. 33.

Conometopus. Fieb 304 & 307. (Europe.) side view head. X. 1. Fieb. pl 6. Bicelluli.

Conorhinus. (Lap) nubrofasciatus. De Geor. Amy p 384. habitat, Brazil. Fab & Wolff say the East Indies. Burmeister South America. & we (Amyot. & Serville) doubt both the last localities. This insect is merely mentioned here, as by some, it has been considered as a synonym of the following. C. variegatus.

Conorhinus. sanguisuga. Le Conte. see. C. variegatus.

Conorhinus (Lap.) variegatus. Drury. C. sanguisuga. Le Conte. Am. Ent. 1. 88. & 2. 28. 63 & 64. Pack. 542. Blood sucking Cone nose & Big bed bug. (Md Va) Ins pl **III**. 19.
 { Insect insinuates itself into beds. & sucks human blood, causing great pain & inflammation. it hibernates in both pupa. & perfect state, under bark. 'it is also said to prey on common bed bugs' (Leinethia lectularia) & probably likewise sucks the juices of other insects. (Am Ent.) Nudirostri.

Coranus. (Curtis) Subapterus. De Geor Doug 541. pl 18 fig 2. Amer. L. G. Pack 541.

{ Cyllocoris. (Hahn) (Cyllocoris in Menis) pedestris Fieb. (Europe) Ins. **IX**. 20.

{ Ins either entirely apterous, or with fore wings rudimental, although occasionally, it is met with having all four wings completely developed, it is found in dry sandy places, under Fur. & bark. July. to Sep. & if handled gives out

over

• Infericornes error. should be Bicelluli.

Coranus. (Curtis) subapterus continued.

{ a delicate odor like that of ripe pears. Ins. dull black, densely clothed with short, yellowish, gray, appressed hairs.

{ Westwood, & Spinola, think that, especially in hot seasons, some apterous Hemiptera acquire full sized wings. (Westw 2. 481.) (Eu) Nuderos: this.

Coptosoma. (Lap. Westw. 124. Syn.) globus. Fab. Amy. 65. Westw. 2. 486. fig 122. (Europe)

Ins. IX. 8. Westw.

{ Ins. scutellum broader than long, fore wings also very long, & partially folded in repose. Longescuti: -

Coreidae. Westw. 2. 483. (Supericornes. Amy) Fam. 9. Section 2 Aurocorisa (Westw) Geocores (Burm. It contains 10 genera. (See p. 8) This family is distinguished by the large & either thickened, or elongated, series of the terminal joint of the 4-jointed antennae, which are inserted near the lateral, & superior margins of the head, above a line drawn from the eyes, to the base of the rostrum. "The insects are found upon trees & plants, upon the juices of which they appear to subsist. They fly & run well, especially in the heat of the day, in many exotic species the hind legs are singularly enlarged, especially in the males, in some, the femora are thickened, & the tibiae curved, & hooked at the tip, fitting to the femora like the fore leg of a Mantis. The antennae also of others have the intermediate joints of one of them occasionally dilated into a broad plate. The larvae & pupae of several species, differ from the perfect insect, in wanting ocelli, & possessing apparently only 2-joints to their tarsi." "Several adult forms, of Coreidae are known to be partially wingless." Pack 5p5.

Coreina. (Douglas 16) (Coreidae, Westw.) (Supericornes, Amy & Sem) Section 2 of Subdivision 1. Geodromica. Douglas, (Geocores Burm) it is divided into 5 families (see p. 13).

Coreodes. (Burm 305) Fam 7. of Division 2, Geocores, it contains 33 families (see p. 4)

Coreus. (Fab.) Antennae with basal joints flattened. The 2^d & 3^d longer slender and nearly equal. the 4th is shorter, the sides of the thorax are clavate & not ciliated. Westw. Syn. 123.

Coreus. alternatus Say. Jour. Acad. IV. Say 2. 243. "This must fall as a Synonym of Pierogaster calcarator Fab. (P.R.U.) see also Eurygaster alternatus Tetryx of Say 1. 94. & Coreus. 2. 243 (Mo) & which is an extremely distinct insect.

Coreus. antennator, Say 1. 323. See Chariesternus.

Coreus. aronigenus. Say 2. 244. (Mo) See Anasa.

Coreus. confluentus. (Mex) Say 1. 325. see Sagotylus. Mayr

Coreus. diffusus. (Geo) Say 1. 325. differs from confluentus by being somewhat more dilated & having the anterior lateral edge of thorax rectangular " see Spartocerus.

Coreus. lateralis. Say 2. 244. (Pa) see Corixus.

Coreus (Fab.) *marginatus* (Eu.) 1803. 485. Pack 545.

{ Insects when hovering together in a sheltered sunny spot, emit a noise as loud as that of the hive bee. the eggs present a splendid golden appearance

Coreus. *ordinatus* (U.S.) Say 2. 244. (Pa Mo Fla Md Va) a very common species & it diffuses an odor like a ripe pear. see *Anasa tristis*. the "Squash bug"

Coreus. *scapha*. (Europe.) Pack 546. The larva differs from the imago in having the margins of the abdomen notched. Supercornis

Coreus. *tristis*. see *Anasa*.

Corimelaena. White. wing covers nearly covered by the scutellum. & resembles a small beetle, of a black color. The insects are generally of a shining black. they impart a very disagreeable taste, or bad bug odor, & flavor to raspberries, and other fruits, when eaten with them. Longiscuti

Corimelaena. *albipennis*. Say. Thyreocoris, Say 1. 311. (Mo.)

Corimelaena. *atra* Amy. 68. (*Galgupha* Amy.) (U.S.) Ins IX. 15. Longiscuti

Corimelaena - *histeroides*. Say 1. 311. (Ark.) (Thyreocoris, Say) see *C. nituloides* "

Corimelaena. *lateralis*. Fab. (Md. Va.) Ins II. 10. Md.

{ "said to be almost undistinguishable from *C. pulicaria* but is one half longer & wider" Riley 2^d Rep. 35. Longiscuti

Corimelaena. (White) *nituloides*. Hoff. Thyreocoris (Schrank) *histeroides* Say 1. 20 (Ark.) Ins IX. 14. Md.

Corimelaena. *pulicaria*. Germar. Pack 547. Am Ent. 1. 207. 250. Can-farmer. Aug 1867.

{ Pract Ent. 2. 119. Riley 2^d Rep 1869. 32. 85. (Mo. Md. Va.) Ins VIII. 8. Md. Insects abundant on Strawberries, Raspberries, and other fruit. They puncture the stems, and cause them to wilt. They also infest Cherry, & quince. On Cherry trees they occur in great numbers, & cause the stems of the young fruit to shrivel, and wither. They also injure flowers of Coreopsis, & other garden flowers. & may be considered as pretty general feeders. (Am Ent.) They also collect on the ends of Rosin weed. (Silphium) & the shoots of young pear. — (Am Ent 1. 250.) they also frequent *Geonothus americanus*. (the new Jersey tea plant. or red root.) *Veronica*. (or Speedwell) & *Portulacca*. (or purslane.) in June in fact they breed on these plants. Their color is black with a white stripe on each side. & They resemble *C. lateralis* so much, that but for the fact — that they differ so much in size, & that there are no intermediate grades between the two species, they might be considered as merely varieties of the same insect" Riley 2^d Rept 1869 p. 35. (Md. Va. Mo. N.Y.) Longiscuti

Corimelaena. (White) *unicolor*. Beauv. Riley 2^d Rept. 1869 p. 35.

{ Insect twice as long & wide as *C. pulicaria*, but has no white border whatever. Longiscuti

Corisa. Amy 445. see *Corisa*. Pedernis.

Corixidae. (Latr) Coreus, &c. Pack. 532. see also Coreidae, Westw.

head flat, extended horizontally, & sunken up to the eyes within the pro-
thorax. Antennae long, filiform, often clavate at the top. From 3. to 5 joint-
ed. Beak sheath (Labium) 4 jointed, & claws provided with two suctional
pads. The membranous wingcovers have distinct, often forked, longitudinal
veins. This family includes Lygaeidae, Coreidae, & Pentatomidae.

Corixina. — Douglas. Sv. 591. Section 2 of Subdivision 2, Aquatilia, or water bugs, it
contains 2 families. viz. 1. Corixidae, & 2. Sigaridae. (Doug)

Corixa. — (Geoff. Amyot. 445.) prothorax large, & covers mesothorax, & characterized by
single jointed fore tarsi which are flattened, & strongly ciliated. The insects
frequent pools. Their motions are rapid in water, they dive when disturbed,
& sure hold of submerged objects. They also fly well, but walk with difficulty.
(Pack 536)

Corixa. — Westw. 2. 460. Ins. "fore legs imperfectly prehensile, with tarsi composed of a
single large, & ciliated joint, the midlegs are slender with remarkably long
& slender claws, whilst the hind legs are long, with the two tarsal joints very
broad, ciliated, & well adapted for swimming, Westwood observed great
numbers of these insects of different species congregated, & huddled together,
at the surface of the water, beneath the ice when frozen. Many of them
had hold of each other, & they appeared to be very inactive. (Westw.)

Corixa (Geoff.) abdominalis. Say 1. 367. (Mex) Pediremi.

Corixa. — alternata. Say 2. 251. (Mo). smaller & darker than C. interrupta, & black
the prevailing color beneath. Say.

Corixa. — calva. Say 1. 366. (US)

Corixa. — femorata. Ins. found in Mexico, see Rept. of Dept. of Agriculture Washing-
ton 1866. 38. "The eggs of this insect are said to be gathered from water
plants, and are used as an article of food by the dwellers near the lakes
where they abound. The natives cultivate in the lagoon of Chalco, a
sort of Canx, called Soule' on which the insects deposit their eggs very
freely. This canx is made into bundles which are removed to Lake Texcoco
& floated in the water until covered with eggs. The bundles are then taken
out, dried, and beaten over a large cloth, the eggs being then disorga-
nized are cleaned, & pounded into flour." (see also C. Mercenaria) Pediremi

Corixa. — interrupta, Say 2. 250 Corixa. Amy 445. Pack 536. (Md. Mo)

Ins not uncommon in pools of water. Ins V. 7 Ma. Pediremi

Corixa. — mercenaria. Say 1. 367. (Mex.)

"passing through the market in the city of Mexico. I obtained a few
specimens from a quantity of at least a peck, exposed for sale, by an Aztec
woman. They are made use of as food." Say 1. 367. (See C. femorata where
it is said the eggs are used. & probably the two insects have been confounded
together, or they may be synonyms.)

Corixa. Geoff. *striata*. (Europe) *Corixa*. De Geer states that this insect is found plentifully in all fresh waters. & that it does not swim upon its back. (like *Notonecta*) but upon its belly, it ordinarily suspends itself by the tail to the surface of the water. but at the least movement it precipitates itself quickly to the bottom, where it remains resting some time, clinging to a plant or stone. It walks slowly & badly on the ground. when resting tranquilly in the water, the posterior feet are advanced forwards, and pass the intermediate feet, so that the posterior feet are apparently the anterior. These insects exhale a strong & disagreeable odor like that of a bed bug. When they dive the under part of their bodies appears silvery, which is caused by the air, which attaches itself, & remains adhering to the body under water, when swimming. if they encounter any small piece of grass they grasp it with their intermediate feet, & rise with it to the surface, but they also frequently fix themselves upon plants, at the bottom of the water. The insects are carnivorous - feeding upon other insects. (Amy & Serv 465) Pediremi

Corixa. *vulnerata*. Uhler. (Dakota. U.S.). Ins. pl. V. fig 14. fm Uhler Coll. "

Corixus. Fall *Corixus lateralis*. Say 2. 244 Pa.

Corticolae. Amy & Serv. xli. 303. Tribe 4 of fam 6. Dictyostri. Heteroptera or plant bugs inhabiting places in, or under bark of trees, it contains 2 groups, viz 1. *Brachyrhynchides* (Amy 303.) & 2. *Aradides* (Amy 307.)

Cosmoprepia. Stål *carnifex* Fab. *Eysarcoris*. Dallas. (28: Md)

{ Ins probably destroys other insects Ins. 11. 6. Md.

Longiscuti.

Eremnodes. Fieb 302. 347. (Europe) side view of head. X. 27. wing X. 30. pl 6.

Bicelluli

Grinocerus. (Burm Amy 214) galeator. see *Euthrocta*.

Supercornes.

Cryptocorata (Doug 11. 577.) *Hydrocorisae* Westw. Division 2. Heteroptera it contains such bugs as have concealed antennae. & is divided into 2. subdivisions. viz. 1. *Litoralia*. & 2. *Aquatilia*.

Cydus. (Fab) Amy 91. "Insects which suck the sap of fruit & forest trees, vegetables, &c."

Cydus. *belineatus*. Say 1. 323. & 2. 242. (Ind. mo. Pa) see *Althus*.

Cydus. *ligatus*. Say 1. 322. *Schirus albomaculatus* of Dallas, see *Schirus ligatus*. Longiscuti

Cydus. *spinipons* Say 2. 243. (Mo) *Amnestus* Dallas.

Cylapus. Say. *tenuicornis*. Say. *Capsus* Say 1. 347. (Ind)

Bicelluli

Cylapus. Say. *bractatus*. Say. *Capsus* Say 1. 348. (Ind)

Cyloconis. (Hahn in Doug 368) Fieb 312 pedestris see *Coranus subapterus*

Cyloconis (Hahn.) genus 12. of Fam 7. Capsidae. Westw Syn. 122

Cylindricipites. Race 5 of Fam 7. Nuctrostri Amy & Serv. 47. 382. it contains two groups 1. *Conorhinides* & 2. *Stenoprodides* (Amy 386)

Dasyconis (Dallas) *humilis*. Stål. (Western states.)

{ Ins VI. 12.

Supercornes.

Dicophtus. (Fieb. 327 347. (Europe). side view head. X. 14. Fieb. pl 6.

Bicelluli.

Diolcus. (Mayer.) *chrysorrhoeus*. fig 460. H. S. # see *Scutellera viridipunctata*. Longiscuti

Diolcus. *viridipunctatus*. see *Scutellera*. Say 1. 310.

• *Dionides*. Fieb. 308. 347. (Europe.) side view of head. X. 9. Fieb. pl 6. Ductirostri •

Diplodus. (Amyot 370) *lunatus*. Stål. *Reduvius*. Lep & Serv. *Eragonus*. (Burm.) *viridis*. —

{ Uhler mss. Pack 542. Am Ent 1. 13. (U.S.) Ins. IX. 19. Ductirostri

{ The larva is very common on forest trees. it is wingless, & covered with a glutinous substance, to which little pieces of dust, & dirt, are commonly seen to adhere. The insect is winged & feeds on other insects amongst it is said to destroy the plum curculio. (*Conotrachelus*. n. n. uphar. Coleop.)

Ductirostri. Amy & Serv. 39. & 285. Membranacei. Burm. Heteroptera, or Plant bugs.

{ having their beak or proboscis in a groove, or furrow. Having ocelli it contains 5 tribes. viz 1. *Spissipedes*. (Amy 39. 288) 2. *Ripicolae*. (Amy 40. 293) 3 *Membranacei*. (Amy 40. 295.) 4 *Corticolae*. (Amy 41. 303.) & 5 *Lecticolae*. (Amy. 41. 309)

G. pl X. fig 4.

Dysdercus. (Amy. 272) *minutus*. Say Capsus. Say 1. 338. Cecigenae

Dysdercus. *ochreatus*. Say. Capsus. Say 1. 338.

Dysdercus *suturellus*. H. Schf. *Pyrrhocoris*. Burm. Report Dept. Ag^{re} 1858, p 121. & 1866 p 33. Red bug, or Cotton stainer. (Fla.) Ins I. 11 Fla.

{ Eggs 20. to 30 deposited on the leaves, or stalks. of Cotton. (*Gossypium*) When young, the larvae congregate together. but when older they separate, & spread over the plant. The larvae, pupae, & perfect insects, all suck the sap from the plants, & bolls. after puncturing them with their rostrum or beak, thus causing the bolls to become diminutive, & abortive, & the plant to become sickly & weak. The principal injury however is caused by the insects sucking the juices of the seeds, & bolls, & then voiding the excrementous, yellowish liquid over the cotton, in the opening or open bolls, which stains the cotton fibre, yellowish, or reddish, in spots. These stains being indelible, very much depreciate the market value, of the cotton. It was thought at one time that this insect, from its beautiful red color, might be made useful by producing, a brilliant red dying material, but Dr. Chas. Jackson, of Boston, to whom specimens were sent, in order to test its coloring matter, wrote that "no red color could be extracted from them", but that a rich yellow, or ochraceous yellow-lake, was made, which is readily fixed on woollen, or silken fabrics, & that the coloring matter would also serve as the yellow basis, for green, or brown dyes. (see Rept. Dept. Ag. 1858. 272.) This insect has also been mentioned as staining cotton on Crooked Island, one of the Bahamas, so much, in places as to render it of little or no value.

{ Ins when young red with black spots on top of abdomen, when older the ♀ is 0.65 to 0.70. in length, red with black mark on thorax, the upper wings are black, edged & marked across its upper surface with a st Andrews cross of a cream color. Cecigenae

• *Ductirostri* error. should be Bicelluli

Ectrichodia { Lep & Serv. } Amy 343. *cincliventris*, Stål. *Ectrichodes*, Burm. (Tex. U.S.)
 Ins. VII. 10 Texas. Nudirostri

Ectrichodia. *cruciata* Say. *Petalochneutes*. error in Leconte's edit of Say 1.358 (P.R.U.)
 { *Ectrichotes*, Burm. (Ind. Mo. Gev. Md) Probably feeds on other insects
Ectrychnotes bicolor } Ins. III. 17. Md. rare. Nudirostri
 see Say 1.358

Ectrichotes. *bicolor*, Say 1.358 see *Ectrichodia*.

Edessa (Fab, Amy. 158) *cornuta*. Burm. see *Aceratodes*. Longiscuti

Edessa. *cruciata*, Say 1.311. see *Acanthosoma*.

Edessa. *lateralis* Say 1.312 see *Acanthosoma*

Edessides. Group 1. Race 10. *Brevirostri*. Amy. 155.

Emesa. (Fab Amy 393.) feed on other insects, they resemble the thinnest bits of sticks fastened together, the antennae are long & delicate. The fore legs are raptorial with long, thin, coxae, the body is also long, thin & hair like - The wings are either wanting, or reach only to the middle of the abdomen. These insects are distinguished by the perfectly raptorial structure of the very small fore legs, with coxae greatly elongated, like those of the Mantidae. In motion they resemble the *Tipula*, or crane fly (Diptera) balancing themselves on their long legs. (Hertw 2:472.) Nudirostri

Emesa, (Fab) *longipes* De Geer. Pack 561. *E. brevipennis* Say 1.106 Ins. IV. 25 (Md)
 Ins very common in some localities, it inhabits out-houses, where it may be observed generally motionless on the walls, when disturbed it moves its body up & down, on its legs, at the same time moving forwards,
 Ins. reddish-winged. feet ringed, near the knee. Nudirostri
 "This insect within the last 5 years, has appeared near Baltimore, on small pine trees, & is now widely distributed in the country" (P.R.U.)

Emesodema, (Spinola) see *Cerascopus*, Heinemann.

Epiceridae, (Uhler.) equivalent to *Supernicornes* of Amyot.

Exemacomes, (Fieb) *fera*, Say. *Pamera* Say 1.333.

Eurygaster, (Lap, Amy. 57.) *alternatus*, Say. *Tetyra* Say 1.94. (U.S.) Say pl 43.
 Ins. IV. 4. Longiscuti

This insect must not be confounded with Say's *Coreus alternatus*, which belongs to *Pterogaster* (or *Archimerus* of Stål) & is one of the *Supernicornes*
Eurygaster. *maurus* (Lin.) Amyot 53. Douglas 65, pl 11. *Cimex*, Lin. (Europe)
 According to Leon Dufour this species is common in France, upon the ears of wheat, which it pierces & sucks whilst in the green state, July, Sep.
 Ins varies from fulvous brown, without markings, to luteous with stripes & shades of brown. Ins IX. 21. Doug pl 11, fig 6. Longiscuti

Eviagrus, Burm. *viridis*. see *Diplodus*, *viridis* Nudirostri

Eragorus. (Burm Amy 369. *rufidus*. Lep & Serv. *E. speciosus*. Burm. (U.S. Fla.)

{ Ins. III. 3. Fla. Larvae, pupae, & insects, prey upon other insects, & are very useful in destroying myriads of plant lice (Aphides, Homop) upon the Orange trees in Florida, where they are very numerous. Nudirostri

Eragorus. *viridis*. Walsh Am. Ent. 1. 13. & Pack 542. see *Diploides luridus*.

Euschistus. (Dallas.) *ictericus* Linn. (Md. U.S.) Ins II. 15 Md.

{ "closely allied to *E. punctipes* Say, but the last ventral segment of the male lacks the black spot" (P.R.U.) Longiscuti

Euschistus. *luridus* Dallas. (Md. U.S.) Ins II. 13. Md.

Euschistus. *punctipes*. Say. Pentatoma Say 1. 314. Riley 5th Rep. 1873. p. 12. (Md. U.S.)

{ common on Thistles & Mullen 11. 12. Md Longiscuti

Euschistus *serva*. Say. Pentatoma Say 1. 314.

Euschistus *tristigma*. Say. Pentatoma Say 1. 314. Harr mss. Pack 565. (Md. Va. U.S.)

{ Ins. IX. 24. Ma. "Sp. not rare, it resembles *E. punctipes* but is smaller & distinguished by the 3 ventral spots, & black points on the lateral edge of the venter. (Say.)

Euthoctha. (Mayer) *galeator*. Fab. Grinocerus. Burm. Amy. 214 (Md. U.S.)

{ Ins. I. 18. Md July Supericor nes

Euthyrhynchus. (Dallas) *floridanus*. Linn. Asopus. Burm. Amy. 83. Pentatoma emarginata

{ Say 1. 313. Ins. IV. 12. Md. Longiscuti

Eysarconis. (Dallas.) *carnifex*. see *Cosmopepla*.

Fitchia. (Stål) *nigrovittata*. Stål. (U.S.) Ins VII. 12. fm Uhlers coll. Nudirostri

Fitchia *spinulosa*. Stål. (U.S.) Ins. VII 11. fm Uhlers coll. "

Galgulinidae. (*Galgulini*) Burm. "head broad, with peduncled eyes. antennae 4 jointed concealed beneath eyes, ocelli present. body short, broad, & flattened. hind legs formed for running." These insects somewhat resemble miniature toads at first glance, in both form & color. The form of the fore feet & peduncled eyes clearly show these insects to be predatory, & feeding upon other insects. The legs are cursorial. A Mauritian species, is found under stones, & wet leaves on the coast. (Westw 2. 466) These insects are said to live on the edge of the water, burying themselves in the sand, especially in the larva state. & form a link between the aquatic & terrestrial plant eating species" Pack 539. Bigemmi

Galgulinidae Fam 1 of Sect 2. *Aurocorisa*, Westw 2. 458. (*Geocores*. Burm.

Galgulini Burm. Fam 3 of Div 1. *Hydrocores*. Burm 201. Bank, or Shore Scorpion bugs - Divided into 3 Genera. 1. *Mononyx*. Lap. (Burm 201.) 2 *Galgu.* = *lus*. Latr. (Burm 201.) & 3 *Pelagonus*. Latr. (Burm 202)

Galgulus (Latr Amy 424.) *oculatus* Fab. Ins. V. 2. Md. aug. Bigemmi

{ Ins. Taken in Md running on the sand near a swift stream. In my day book I find it noted down. that professor Cyrus Thomas says, they feed upon *Eya terminales* or *E. apicalis*, but Professor Uhler to whom I mentioned it, expresses much doubt about this fact.

Galgupha. (Amyot 68.) see Comimelaena atra.

Garganius. (Stål) fusiformis. Say. Carpus Say 1. 344. U.S.

Ins III. 2. fm Uhlers coll

Longiscuti.

Bicelluli.

Geocoris Burm. Div 2 of Order Heteroptera. Burm 208. containing the land bugs. & divided by Burmeister into 8 families. viz 1. Hydromeci — (Burm. 208.) Ploteres Lat. & Amy. 7. 2. Riparii. (Burm. 215.) 3. Reduvini. (Burm. 223.) 4. Membranacei (Burm 231) 5. Capsini (Burm 264) 5. Lygaeodes. (Burm. 281.) 7. Coreodes. (Burm. 305.) 8. Scutati (Burm 349.)

Geocorisae. Amy & Serv. Section 1. of Amyot & Serville. Heteroptera Land bugs containing 7 families. viz 1. Longiscuti. 2. Supericornes. 3. Infericornes. 4. Cecigenae. 5. Bicelluli. 6. Ductirostri. 7. Nudirostri. & 8. Ploteres. see pl X.

Geodromica. Fieber. (Earth runners) Geocoris. Doug. Subdivision 1. of Div 1. Gymnocerata. Fieb & Doug. (Geocoris Burm) it contains 12 Sections viz 1. Scutatina. — (Doug 11.) 2. Coveria. (Doug. 19.) 3. Berytina. (Doug 18.) 4. Cecigenina. (Doug 19) 5. Lygaeina. (Doug 20) 6. Tingidina. (Doug 24) 7. Hebrina. (Doug 25.) 8. Corticolina. (Doug 27.) 9. Capsina. (Doug 28) 10. Anthocorina. (Doug 36) 11. Oculatina. (Doug 38) & 12. Reduvina. (Doug 39)

Gerris. (Fab. Amy 414.) Pack. 539. HbS. 158. (Water boatman) Insect very active & skims the surface of water with great velocity. when gliding over the water. the hind feet act conjointly as a rudder. & the longer middle feet, are used somewhat as Oars. not dipped into. but merely brushing along the surface — (Westw 2. 468) The prothorax is very long, & covers the mesothorax. The ocelli are present. & the larvae are much shorter. & have broader bodies than the adults. There are some apterous forms among them. they feed on other insects & the eggs in Europe are destroyed by a parasitic insect Teleas. (see Hymenoptera)

Gerris Fab. canaliculatus. Say 1. 363. Ins. differs from G. marginatus. in having an obvious groove beneath extending to the venter. (Geo) Ploteres.

Gerris " conformis. Uhler. (Md. U.S.) Ins V. fig 6. Md. June Insect taken in Maryland feeding on dead flies on the surface of the water. Ploteres.

Gerris. " currens. see Velia.

Gerris " lacustris. Fab (Md) Ins V. 1. Md

Gerris " marginatus. Say 1. 362. (U.S.)

Gerris " remigis. Say 1. 362. (Mex. Say) Ins. VIII. 30. (U.S. generally) (PRU) Ploteres.

Gerris " rufoscutellatus. Fab (U.S.) Pack 540 Ploteres.

Insect of a reddish color.

Gonocerus. tristis. see Anasa.

Gonocerus. antennator. see Charisterus Pa Ind

Gonocerus. dubius. Say 1. 323. see Charisterus antennator.

Supericornes

"

"



Globiceps (Latr.) *clavatus*. Linn. *Camaronotus* Doug. 360. (Europe) Bicelluli

{ — Burmeister says this insect is common on Red currant.

Globiceps. *selectus*. Fieb., Doug. 363. (Europe.)

{ Ins. males taken on umbelliferous flowers, & both sexes were found among grass, at the roots of Broom, & other bushes in July. (Europe) Bicelluli —

Gymnoceratus. (Fab) Douglas. *Geocorisae*. Amy. & Serv. *Geocores*. Burm. *Aurocorisa*, Westw.

{ Division 1 of suborder 1. Hemiptera Heteroptera. Doug.

Haetorhinus. Fieb 313. 347. (Europe) side view head X. 8. Fieb pl 6. Bicelluli

Halobates. (Esch) Antennae first joint as long as the two following put together. —
 { Ocelli 0. Mesothorax very large, & elongated posteriorly. wings 0. fore legs short, outstretched with thickened femora. Middle pair of legs longest. Insect formed for swimming on the surface of the ocean, in the tropics. Far from land. (Pack 545) (P.R.U.)
 "Common on our streams of water" (P.R.U.) Ploteres.

Halobates. (Esch. Amyot 410) *pictus*. Sch (Md. U.S.) Ins V. 16. Ma. "

{ "Lives both solitary & in swarms, on the surface of lakes, & streams in the U.S" (P.R.U.) Ploteres —

Halys (Fab) see *Brochymena arborea*. Longiscuti.

Harmostes. (Dallas.) *fraterculus*. Say. *Syromastes*. Say. 1. 326 (Geo Ins) Supernicornes.

Harmostes. *obliquus*. Say. *Syromastes*. Say 1. 326. (Us)

Harmostes. *reflexulus*. Say. *Syromastes*. Say 1. 323. *Rhopalus*. Schill (Pa)

Ins VI. 15 Md & var III. 6. Supernicornes.

Halticus. (Fab) *pallicornis*. Fab. *Capsus*. (Md. U.S.) Ins II. 18. Md Bicelluli —

Harpactor. (Lap) head convex behind eyes. Ocelli distant. Antennae 1st joint as long & stouter than the two succeeding ones together.

Harpactor. *cinctus*. see *Milyas*. Nudirostri.

Hammatoerus. (Burm. Amy 345) *purcis*. Drury. *furcis*. Amy 346. *nabis* (Amy 330) Nudirostri.
purcis. Say 1. 358. (Md. Geo. Fla) Ins pl III. 16.

Hebrus. (Curtis) *pusillus*. Curtis. Doug. 266. pl. 19. fig 4. Westw 2. 670 (Europe)

Lygaeus. Fali. Ins found among aquatic plants June July (Europe)

on *Lemna*. &c Ins VIII. 18. (color black, dull.) Ductirostri —

Hebrus. (Curtis Amyot 293.) Insects of this genus do not walk on the water their feet not being adapted for it? (Amy 294) although Mr Westwood says they live on the surface of the water, but add, upon the *Lemna*, or duck weed. "They do skim over the surface of the water with great rapidity in Maryland. (P.R.U.)

Hebrus. *americanus*. Uhler. Ins. V. 15. (Us) Ductirostri

Hemiptera. of fresh water, are sometimes infested with a parasitic species of water mite. (*Hydrachna*) Pack 661.

Hemiptera. Heteroptera. Latr Douglas & Scott. *Rhynchota* Heteroptera. Fieber
 Sub order 1. Douglas & Scott.

Henestaris, (*Spin Amy. 250*) *laticeps*, *Curtis. Doug. 229. 8. fig 5. Heterogaster. Curtis* —
 { (*Europe*). *Ins* found under a stone. color ochreous. more or less clouded
 with brown. & with very fine short yellow hairs. *Ins IX. 35. Infericornes.*

Heraeus (*Stål*) *insignis*, *Uhler. Pachymerus. Lepell. Schill. Leunis 657.*
 { *Ins. VI. 3. fm Mr Uhler's coll. Infericornes.*

Heterogaster. see *Henestaris. Spinola. Amy 250.*

Heteroptera. *Westwood. 2. 450* " Insects having four wings. the anterior pair larger than the posterior. lapping partly over each other, the basal part coriaceous the apical part being membranous. body depressed. antennae generally elongated. filiform. mouth arising from the anterior & inferior part of the head. *promuscidate*. (ie in the form of a projecting beak, or trunk) pupae active. semicomplete. The nutriment of these insects consists — solely of the juices of plants, and animals. which are pumped up the labial canal by the gradual contraction of that organ. The substance from which such juices are derived having been previously wounded by the four internal sharp setae. most of them are found on plants. some however feed on other & weaker insects. The larvae have not even the rudiments of wings. as pupae the wings are to be observed. upon the back of the meso- & metathorax in a rudimentary state. & the ocelli are only developed in the perfect insect. Almost all the terrestrial *Heteroptera* on being suddenly alarmed, or touched. emit a peculiar odor. more or less disgusting. The exhalation of this scent. is not however continued. for if suddenly sated. & plunged into a fluid. innumerable minute bubbles will be observed to issue from the two pores between the hind feet, which on bursting at the surface. immediately emit the scent peculiar to the species. Some of the *Heteroptera*. — *Reduviis. &c.* are able to inflict severe wounds. by means of their strong curved beaks. emitting at the same time a drop of poisonous fluid. — into the wound. Among the *Heteroptera* may sometimes be found undeveloped individuals without wings. which pair and are fertile & this fact has led some naturalists to imagine that the pupae are sometimes able to copulate. as they have seen such *in coitu*. whilst in fact the supposed pupa. was one of these what *Westwood*. calls "imperfect perfect insects" This being the case in the *Heteroptera* — may not the same occur with the *Orthoptera*? as sometimes we have ourselves seen a perfect winged grasshopper & an apparently wingless pupa. also *in coitu* *Westwood* says "a peculiarity occurs in some of these insects. where analogous instances have been noticed among *Orthoptera. Homoptera. Aphidae.* & even a species of the *Chalcididae* (*Reymon*) in the undeveloped state of some specimens in the imago state. which are as capable of reproduction. as others of the same species. which have fully developed wings. (*Westw 2 454*). The larvae are —
 over

said to cast their skins three times, in most instances, before they reach the pupa state. Then the insect is more like the imago but some of its parts, such as ocelli, wings, & claws, are either rudimentary, or are barely indicated, & only become perfect after the last moult.

Heterocordylus Fieb 316. 347. Europe) side view of head. **X**. G. Fieb pl 6 Bicelluli

Homacemus (Dallas) *aeneifrons*, Say, *Scutellera* Say 1. 198. *Pachycoris* (Burms. Amy 37)

exilis. H Schf. (Md. U.S.)

Ins IV. 8. Md.

Longiscuti.

Homacemus parvulus. H Schf. *Pachycoris*. Burms. (Md U.S.)

Ins II: 1. Md.

Longiscuti

Hydrocores (Burms) Div 1. of Order Heteroptera. Burms p 186. contains water bugs

It is divided into 3 families. 1 Notonectici. (Burms 186) 2. Nepini. (Burms 193.)
& 3. Galgulinii. (Burms 201).

Hydrocorisa (Westw) Section 1. of Westwood. 2. 457. & gen. Synopsis 119. contains water bugs. & is divided into 2 families, viz. Notonectidae (Leach) & 2 Nepidae - (Leach) The insects are aquatic. The antennae are very short, & concealed in cavities beneath the eyes. the legs are more or less fitted for action in the water & generally ciliated on the last pair, whilst the fore legs are short & fold, forming a pair of claws, whereby the insects seize their prey, which consists of other insects. The eyes are often of large size. - These insects are compelled continually to resort to the surface of the water in order to attain fresh supplies of air. Nearly all the *Hydrocorisa* are of a dull brown, or obscure black color. (Westw) Some of them sting severely, & at night fly from pond to pond.

Hydrocorisae (or *Hydrocorises*) Amyot & Serville Section 2. of Order Heteroptera "Water bugs" Amy & Serv. 50. 422. contains water bugs, with concealed or hidden antennae, & is divided into 3 families, viz 1. Bigemmi. 2. Pedicapti. & 3. Pediremi. These families are subdivided into tribes, races, & finally into groups. (See p 12.) most of these insects feed on other insects.

Hydrometra (Lat) *lineata*, Say 1. 361. resembles *H. stagnorum* (La.) Nuderostri.

Hydrometra paludum see Gerris

Hydrometra (Lat Amy 399.) *stagnorum* Amy 400. (*Limnolates* Burms) Nuderostri

Ins found throughout Europe on the margin of stagnant water, & often on moist earth, along brooks, or on the water, but they do not live an exclusively aquatic life. the weakness of their feet & their want of agility, constrain them to keep themselves hidden, amongst the low herbage, or in the little hollows. see also *Limnolates* Burms Westw Syn 119.

In Westwood Syn p. 119 the difference between *Hydrometra* & *Gerris* is as follows. *Hydrometra* (Lat). Linear. first & 2^a joints of antennae short 3^a longest legs formed for walking whilst *Gerris* (Lat) *Hydrometra* Burms. has the basal joint the longest & 4 hind legs very long, at a great distance from the fore legs.

Hydrometridae. (Leach.) Westw. 2.467. Plotores, Latr. Fam 3 of Section 2 Aurocorisa Westw. (Geocores Burm.) it contains 5 genera, viz. 1 Hydrometra (Lat.) 2 Velia (Latr.) 3 Microvelia (Westw.) 4 Gerris (Lat.) & 5 Helorus (Walk.) Westwood states that the genus Hydrometra, merely creeps slowly on the surface of the water, the body of the insect being considerably elevated, hence it is found amongst low plants, growing out of, or at the side of water. (Westw. 2.468.) Douglas. (p. 558) says "the Hydrometridae live on the surface of running or stagnant water, where they propel themselves rapidly, by a rowing motion of their second & third pair of legs feeding upon any insects that may come in their way, catching them by springing upon them. They can also dive when alarmed." These insects are sometimes known as water measurers, & are found on the borders of ponds, on the herbage. Burmeister says "they walk on the surface of water as other insects do on land, by alternate movements of their feet." Schummel says "they inhabit stagnant water, where they walk slowly on aquatic plants, some apterous forms are found among them. (Pack 339) They subsist on aquatic insects. (1885. 158)

Hydrodromica. Subdiv 2 of Division 1, Gymnocerata. Doug 41 & 557. contains 2 Sections Hydrometrina & Limbatina.

Hydrometrina. Doug 41 & 557. Section 1. of Subdiv 2 Hydrodromica (Doug) it contains 2 Families, 1. Hydrometridae. & 2. Velidae.

Hymenarcys. (Amyot. 124) nervosa. Say. Pentatoma Say 1. 321. (U.S. Md)

Infericornes. { Amyot & Serville. 35. 268. Fam 3 of Section 1. Geocorisae, or Land bugs. Heteroptera, or Plant bugs, having their antennae inserted on the under side of the head, below an ideal line drawn from the eye, to the beginning of the labium. - the third joint of the beak is longer than the fourth. This family contains 3 groups, viz. 1. Lygaeidae. (Amyot 248) 2. Rhyparochromidae. (Amy 251) & 3. Anthracidae. (Amy 262) G. X. 35. Longicorne.

Ichnorhynchus. resedae. Lygaeus geminatus Say 1. 330 (P.R.U.)

Tadera. Stål. haematoloma. Burm. Ins IX. 5. Mr. Uhler's Coll. Supercornes (P.R.U.)

Labops. (Fab. 316) (Burm 279) hesperius. Uhler. Ins IV. 3. Bicellula —

Largus. (Hahn, Amy 278) succinatus. Linn. Capsus Say 338. (Mex. Say.) Md Pa & Va (P.R.U.) Ecigenae.

Lecticolae. (Amy & Serv. 41. 309. Tribe 1. of Fam 6. Ductirostri. Heteroptera or bugs inhabiting beds. it contains only one group Acanthides.

Leptocoris. (Hahn) trivittatus. Say. Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil. vol. VI.

Ins IV. 24. Supercornes (P.R.U.)

Leptocoris. (Lat. Amyot 228.) tipuloides. Latr. (Md. U.S.)

Ins III. 15. Supercornes.

Leptoglossus (Stål & Guerin) corculus. Say 1. 326. (var) (Md U.S.) Anisocelis Say 1. 326 (Fla)

Ins VI. 28. Supercornes —

Leptoglossus (Stål & Guer.) *oppositus*. Say, *Anisocelis*. Say 1. 326. (Ind.)

{ very closely allied to *A. albicinctus*, but may be known by the small, white point of the hemelytra. (Say) Supercornes

Leptoglossus phyllopus Linv. *Anisocelis* Latr. Amy 217. *albicinctus*. Say 1. 326.

{ Md. S.C. Ma. U.S.) 1. 21. ~

{ Insect feeds on & destroys other insects. a correspondent Mr E. J. Earle of Evergreen, S.C. June 1869, wrote a letter to the department, in which he stated that he caught this insect destroying the cabbage plant bug, *Strachia hibernica*. Say 1. 326. says that the male of *A. albicinctus* has only two denticulations, on the dilated edge of the posterior tibiae whilst the female has three. Supercornes.

Leptoglossus xonatus. Dallas. (N. Mex.) Ins. VII. 6.

Limnabates. Burm. Pack. 450. Insect aquatic & runs over the surface of the water, like Gerris. The prothorax is as long as the rest of the thorax, body linear & hind wings are absent. Pack 520. (P.R.U.) Nudirostri

Limnabates stagnorum Burm. Doug. p. 576. pl. 19. fig. 7. (Europe) Ins. VIII. 14 Nudir

{ Ins. common on ponds, amongst Duck weed. (Lemna) from spring to autumn. These insects move but slowly on the surface of the water, color black. *Limnabates* is remote from *Hydrometra* & does not belong to *Platyes* (P.R.U.)

Leptoterna. Fieb. 302, 347. Side view of head. X. 3 pl. 6. (Europe) Bicelluli.

Lioconis. Fieb. 309, 347. " " " X. 15 " (") "

Lioderma (Uhler) *saucia*. Say. *Pentatoma*. Say. 1. 318. Ins. VIII. 25. (U.S.) Longiscuti-

Lioderma senilis. Say. *Pentatoma* Say. 1. 316. (U.S.) "

Litoralia. Doug. 43. Subdiv 1. of Div 2. *Cryptocerata*. (*Hydrocorisae*. Westw.) it contains only one genus *Pelagonus*.

Lobostethus. Fieb. 300, 347. (Eu) side view of head. X. 19. pl. 6. Fieb. Bicelluli

Longicoxi. (Amy & Serv. 48. 393) Race 6. of Fam 7. Nudirostri. it contains only one group. *Emesides*. (Am 393.

Longiscuti. Amy & Serv. XV. 19. Fam 1. of *Geocorisae*. Plant bugs having the scutal

{ long " reaching at least to the middle of abdomen, & divided into two tribes. 1. *Orbiscuti*. & 2. *Coniscuti*. fig. G X. 31.

Lopidea (Uhler) *media*. Say. *Capsus* Say. 1. 341. (Ind.) Ins. VI. 6. Bicelluli.

Loxops. (Fieb. 314, 347.) (Europe.) side view of head. X. 21. Fieb. pl. 6. "

Lygaeidae. Westw. 2. 480. Fam 8. of Section 2. *Aurocorisae*. W. (*Geocores*. Burm.) it con-

{ tains 8 Genera. (see p 8.) These insects have the antennae 4 jointed, attached " below the middle of the side " (P.R.U.) of the head. the beak is tolerably long, & the scutellum is of normal size (Pack 522) Many of the exotic *Lygaeidae* are remarkable for their various colors, in which Red or yellow & black are the most conspicuous. They are mostly found on plants. others however of a smaller size, & obscure colors, are distinguished by having greatly thickened legs. These are found on the ground at the roots of plants. (Westw. 2. 481.)

45.

- Lygaeina*. { Doug 20. 165. (*Lygaeodes* Burm.) (*Lygaeidae*. Westw.) (*Infericornes*. Amy)
 Section 2. of Subdiv 1. Geodromica. Geocores. contains only one family —
Rhyparochromidae.
- Lygaeodes*. Burm 281. Fam 6. of Div 2. Geocores. contains 11 families. (see p 4.) —
- Lygaeus*. (Fab.) Amy. 249. Insects with head "conical in front." (PRU) eyes globular. —
 { ocelli distinct, with "moderately" slender antennae, scarcely half as long as
 the body, & slightly clavate. (Pack 543)
- Lygaeus* (Fab.) *admirabilis*. Uhler in Haydens survey. Ins pl VII. 1. (US) *Infericornes*.
- Lygaeus*. *aulicus*. an Exotic species from Brazil.
- Lygaeus*. *bicrucis*. Say 2. 246. (Md. Misso. Geo)
 { Insect taken under bark in winter. in Md. I. 8. Md.
- Lygaeus*. *histriangularis*. Say 1. 329. (Mex. Say.) (Ariz. Texas. & PRU)
 { Ins. allied to *L. bicrucis*. but not half so large (Say) Ins VI 10
- Lygaeus*. *circumcinctus*. Stål. (US) Ins. VI. 9.
- Lygaeus*. *disconotus*. Say 1. 330 (Mo)
- Lygaeus*. *eurinus*. Say 2. 247. (Mo. Ark.) see *Alydus*.
- Lygaeus*. *facetus*. Say 1. 328. (Fla) Ins. VIII. 12..
- Lygaeus*. *falicus*. Say 1. 331. (Mo.) see *Micropus*.
- Lygaeus*. *geminatus*. Say 1. 330. (Ind. Mo) see also *Ischnorhynchus. reseda*.
- Lygaeus*. *fasciatus*. Dallas. (Md US) Ins I. 11x. & VII. 19. Md
 { Ins. found at the Md. Ag. Coll. in great abundance, on flowers of Milk or
 silk weed. (Asclepias) Aug 6. 1868. in company with caterpillars of
Euchetes. Egle. (Lepid) by Mr Pech.
- Lygaeus*. *gutta*. H. Sch. (Mex. Calif)
 { Ins VII. 15. coll of Mr Uhler *Infericornes*
- Lygaeus*. *leucopterus*. (Chinich bug) Say 1. 329. (Va) see *Micropus*.
- Lygaeus*. *numenius*. Say 1. 331 see *Belonocheilus* Uhler.
 { Ins resembles *L. scolopax*. but the 2^d joint is longer than the 3^d. and
 the rostrum is more elongated. (Say)
- Lygaeus*. *pusillus*. see *Helinus*.
- Lygaeus*. *quinque* (5) *spinosus*. Say 2. 247. (US.) see *Alydus*.
- Lygaeus*. *reclivatus*. Say 2. 245. (Mo) Say 1. 328) VI. 26. Uhlers coll. (Mex) *Infericornes*
 { This insect resembles *L. turcicus*. (Fab) but is distinguishable by the large-
 white spot. on the membranous moiety of the hemelytra. (Say)
- Lygaeus*. *scolopax*. Say 1. 330. (Ind.) see *Myrsius*.
- Lygaeus*. *sandarachatus*. Say 1. 328. (Mex.)
- Lygaeus*. *turcicus*. Fab Pack 543. (Md.) Ins I. 6. *Infericornes*
 { Ins "noticed once or twice preying upon small caterpillars on —
 Asclepias the milk or silk weed.
- Lygus*. *dislocatus*. Say 1. 339. (Pa.) on *Verbascum. thapsus* (Mullein)
- Lygus*. *invitus*. Say 1. 345. (Ind.)
- Lygus*. see also *Capsus*. also.

Lygus (Hahn.) *lineatus*. Fab. *Capsus quadrivittatus*. Say 1. 339. Am Ent 1. 246.

Phytocoris (Fall.) *quadrivittatus* Le Baron 1st Rept 1871 p. 61. Saunders Report - Ontario, Canada, 1871. 40 "Four striped plant bug" Le Baron Insect 1. 9. Md Insect very common in Maryland. The female when dissected by Dr Le Baron was found to contain 14 to 24 oblong, subcylindrical, flask shaped, eggs. The larvae pupae & perfect insects puncture the leaves, abstract the sap, & produce a blighted appearance in the foliage, sometimes even causing it to wither away. These insects are found on currants, Parsnips, (Saunders & Le Baron) Mint (Saunders) & in May on Weigelia, Dietrich &c. Fish in the Trans. N.Y. St. Ag. Society, 1869 p 518. states that *Lygus lineatus* also injures Bitter sweet, Burning bush, Currant, Dahlia, Plantain, Raspberry, Snapdragon, snap wort, Sumach. - Tansey & Heigoldi.

Lygus -- *lincolns* (Beauv.) *Phytocoris* (Fall.) Harris 201. *Corvus*. *linearis* Beauv.

Capsus linearis. Pack. 550. Le Baron, 1871. 63. *Cypus oblongatus* Say 1. 340. Am Ent 1. 227. & 276. 291. &c. Riley 2^d Rept 1869. 113, Am Ent & Bot. 2. 276. Prairie Farmer. May 2^d 1863. "Little lined Plant bug" of Harris. (N.Y. Md. Va Illn &c) Insect. pl. VI. 5 Md. very common on almost all kinds of plants, it appears in April, but is more abundant during the summer, when it injures plants, by sucking their sap, & the punctures made by them appearing to be poisonous - (Am Ent 1. 227) This insect injures Pear tree, & Grape vines, comes Potato stems - &c. Strawberry vines, Fruit trees, quince &c. It is very fond of congregating on flowers of Cabbage. It is stated to have injured the crops in Illinois to the amount of \$ 1000. & has been taken in the perfect state in winter. Dr Le Baron (1871. p 63) says it destroys the eggs of the Colorado Potato bug (*Doryphora decimlineata*) & the Amⁿ Ent (1. 228) reports it as destroying the eggs of other Insects.

Insect head yellowish, with 3 longitudinal reddish stripes. Thorax yellow, with 5 longitudinal yellow lines on it. Ins. 0.20 in length. & the males are darker colored than the females. (Pack)

Lygus. *pratensis*. Fieb 311 Douglas 464. pl. 15 fig. 2. (Europe) Comen Linn. Insect found on flowers in woods, in blossoms of Furz & roots of Heath. *Bicelluli*

Macrocephalus (Swederus.) scutellum entirely covers the wings. "They probably - feed upon other insects, as the raptorial character of their fore legs - indicates" Westw 2. 478 *Ductirostri*

Macrocephalus. (Swed.) Amyot 292. *prehensilis*. Fab. (Sartia) (U.S) Ins. VIII. 10. Uhlers coll. *Bicelluli*

Macrocoleus. Fieb. 325. 326 (Europe)

Macrolophus. Fieb. 326 347. (")

Malacocoris. Fieb. 326. *irroratus*. Say. *Capsus* Say 1. 346. (Md. U.S) Ins VI. 20 Md. Aug. { Great numbers of these insects were taken in Aug & Sept^r on a wild sunflower. (Helianthus) near the Maryland Agricultural college. *Bicelluli* }

Mallophaga. includes the Bird lice. & is placed by Packard in the hemiptera, although the mouth parts are mandibulate. see in Orthoptera (Gloss)

- *Macrops* (Amyot.) *fuscus* (Gray.) Amyot p 318. pl IV. 4 (Hab. Java.) *Philocornus*. Westw. Ins VIII. 23 This insect is figured from Amyot. merely as a specimen, of the *Ramicornes* no specimen being in our collection. *nudirostri*
- *Macrops*. { The *Ramicorn* belongs to this continent " (P.B. U.)

- Marquis* (Latr.) *inconspicuus*. H. Schf. (Arizona, Texas, &c.) Supercornes.
 Ins. VII. 17. Uhlers Coll.
- Mecomma* Fieb. 313. 347. (Europe.) Ins. X. 17. Fieb. pl 6 Bicelluli.
- Melanolestes* (Stål) *abdominalis*. H. Schf. Pirates, Amy 324.
 (Md. U.S.) Ins. III. 20. Ins. common under logs, moss, dead bark, &c. it preys upon other insects, & if handled incautiously is capable of inflicting a very severe wound with its beak. Nudirostri.
- Melanolestes*. *picipes* H. Schf. Pirates. Amy. Am Ent 1 87. & 2. 108. (Md. Ill. U.S.)
 Ins. IX. 1. Ins. said by Walsh to be found underground, where no doubt it feeds on subterranean larvae. (Am Ent 2. 108.) in Maryland it is found under logs, stones, &c. & is capable of inflicting a severe sting with its beak. it lives on other insects. Nudirostri.
- Membranacei* Amy & Serv. 40. 295. Tribe 3 of Fam 6. Ductirostri Heteroptera or plant bugs having membranous elytra, or rather the elytra present the appearance of a net work, of fine & rounded meshes, like a coat-of-mail. it contains 2 groups. *Singides*. (Amy 295) & *Piesmidus* (Amy 300.)
- Membranacei* (Latr.) Burmeister. 251. Fam 4, of Div 2. *Geocoris*. it contains twelve genera (see p. 3.)
- Membranacei* (Latr.) Pack. 551. Antennae 4 jointed, clavate or knobbed. ocelli for the most part 0. beak gutter like. Sheath (labium) 3 jointed. tarsi 3 jointed.
- Menecles*. (Stål) *inserta* Say. Pentatoma. Say 1. 317. Longiscute.
- *Mononyx*. (Lap Amy 425.) *baduis*. H. Schf. (So. Calif. Mex &c.) Bigemmi.
 Ins. VII. 3. Uhlers Coll.
- Merocoris*. (Pent. Amy. 243) *distinctus*. Dallas. Harmastes Burm. (Md. U.S.)
 Ins. I. 17. Md. Supercornes.
- Metapodius* (Westw. Amy 192.) *declivis*, see Acanthocephala. Lap. Supercornes
- Metapodius* " " *femoratus*. " " " "
- Metapodius*. " " *nasulus*. see Acanthocephala femoratus.
- Metapodius*. " " *terminalis*. " Acanthocephala.
- Metapodius*. " " *thomasi*. " " " "
- Micropus*. (Spinola.) *fulvus*. Say. Lygaeus Say 1. 331. Fitch. N.H. St Ag Rep. 1855. 526.
 (N.Y. U.S. Mo) Black veined *Micropus*. Fitch.
 Habits unknown. The base of the thorax is elevated & smooth, the wing covers & wings reaching only to the anterior edge of the last segment of the abdomen, & frequently shorter. with wings entirely wanting or rudimentary. Wing covers dull white, with black longitudinal stripes, following the veins, to the tip. Insect, longer & narrower than the chinch bug length 0.20. Infericornes.
 "Is sometimes abundant in sandy places, on, and around, rankly growing plants" (P.R.U.)

Micropus (*Spinola*) *leucopterus*. Say. *Zygaeus*. Say 1. 329. *Phylparochromus*. (Curtis) Amy.
253) Pack. 543. &c. *R. devastator*. Le Baron. in *Prairie Farmer*. 1850. Harris 198.

see also Le Baron. 2^d Rept. 143. *Am Ent. (Walski)* 1. 169. 172. &c. Fitch. 1855. 509.
Pract. Ent. 1. 47. & 2. 21. Pack 1st Mass. Ag. Rept. 5. Ruby 2^d Rept. 1869. p. 16.
Saunders. Rept. Ontario. 1871. 55. Shimer. Trans. Nth. Illinois. Hort. Soc. 98. —
Smith. Rept. Conn. Bd. Ag. 1871. p. 206. Walsh. *Illinois Ag. Soc.* vol. 4. 436 &c.
Am. Agriculturist. 1864. 39. *Prairie Farm*. 1845. H. & S. 92. &c. &c.

"Chinch bug". "Mormon louse" (Walsh. *Am Ag* 1864. 39). 11. 16 17. —

Eggs to the number of about 500 laid in the ground about June, upon the roots of plants (or elsewhere) & the young larvae are said by some to remain underground for some time, after they are hatched out, sucking the sap from the roots. I have been found in great abundance, at the depth of an inch or more. The female is said by Shimer to be occupied about 20 days, in laying her eggs, which remain in the egg state about 15 days. The first brood matures from mid July, to mid August, & the second brood hatches out late in the summer. Although only 2 generations are usually produced in the course of one year, in Illinois & the more northern states, yet in the south they may be three brooded. Some of the perfect insects continue alive throughout the winter concealed under brush heaps, logs, bark, stones, or moss or even in the earth, & revive in spring to deposit their eggs in the ground. These insects, attack & destroy almost every description of garden vegetable. Grain. Maize. Herds grass. Wheat. Oats. potatoes. buds of Pear. (*Am Ent.* 1. 12) &c. &c. preferring principally the most succulent parts as buds, & terminal shoots, puncturing them with their beaks, & apparently poisoning the parts attacked. In the summer of 1865 according to Dr Shimer the progeny of the broods of the preceding year, were entirely swept off by an epidemic disease, which was doubtless produced by deficient light, heat, & electricity, combined with the excessive humidity of the atmosphere. (Pack) This insect was named and described by Say in 1831, as from Indiana, & in 1854, did considerable injury in Missouri. In hot dry seasons these insects are most destructive, but heavy rains destroy them. In the single state of Illinois, Dr Shimer estimated the damage done in 1864 to the wheat & corn crops by the Chinch bug alone, at over seventy three millions of dollars. (*Am Ent.* 1. 197.) & to give some idea of how these insects swarm in some localities, it is stated in the *Practical Entomologist* that in Ogle Co. Illinois as many as 30 to 40, bushels a day were taken out of holes dug to entrap them & the process was repeated until only 3 or four bushels, could be shovelled out of the holes. It is probably the normal habit of the perfect Chinch bugs, to take wing in vast droves, in spring, & summer, during their love season, but at other times they appear unwilling to use their

wings at all. it is said that there are two varieties, one with long, & the other with short wings, & in the *Proc Ent* (2.21) it is stated that this insect was found in Canada. It was remarkable for having the wings only half as long as the abdomen. These insects multiply much faster in dry seasons - wet weather being unfavorable to them. Another insect is frequently mistaken for the true Chinch bug, as it resembles it somewhat, in size, shape and color, for the differences between the two insects see pl 1. fig 13. which is *Anthrenus insidiosus* or the false Chinch, & plate II fig 16., which represents *Micropus leucopterus* or the true Chinch. by consulting these figures it will be seen that the false Chinch bug, is much smaller, of a broader form, & is also marked in a different manner. Kirby & Spence (p 92) mention the true Chinch bug, & say that in smell & color, they resemble the bed bug (*Acanthia lectularia*) & travel in immense columns from field to field, destroying everything as they proceed, & add that their ravages are confined to the 40th degree of north latitude. Chinch bugs (*Micropus*) are destroyed by several parasitic insects, two lady birds have been mentioned *Hyppodamia maculata* & *Coccinella munda*, (*Am Ent* 1. 194) 2 species of *Scymnus*, (also *Coleoptera* & lady birds) have been reported as destroying them. A neuropterous insect, the larva, of *Chrysops floribunda* of Fitch, and another *Chrysops illinoisensis* is also said to feed on them. The insect also so frequently mistaken for is *Anthrenus insidiosus* before mentioned is also said to prey upon Chinch bugs. & The common Quail (*Oryx virginianus*), is stated to destroy numbers of them (*Am Ent* 1. 197 & 1864. p 39.) These birds should therefore be preserved as much as possible by the farmers, wherever this noxious insect does much injury to the grain crops. especially as it is stated that the stomachs of some quails shot in a wheat field were found filled with these destructive pests of the farmer. The young insects are wingless, & of a bright red color *Micropus*

Microvelia, (*Theridion*) *pygmaea*, (*Theridion*) Doug. 574 pl 19. 3. (Europe.)

Insects move more slowly than *Velia*, mostly among aquatic plants. The females seem more numerous than the males. The winged specimens are very rare (*Doug* 574.) " This is true of England, but not of temperate U.S. (*P.H.W.*) *Platensis*.

Milyas (*Stål*) *cinctus* *Leb.* *Canfractor* *Lep.* *Amy.* 365. *Am Ent* 1. 47 & 2. 26. *Am. Nat.*

(*Shimov*) 3. 98. *LeBaron* *Lep* 1871. 63. *Proc Ent* 1. 3. *Proc* 542. *Proc* in *Report of Ontario, Canada* 1871 p 74 (*Ma. Can. Illus* 28 & 5) *Ins* III. 12. *Ma.* *Neurostus* *Ins.* destroy the larvae of *Doryphora decimlineata* or the Colorado Potato bug. & probably also of *Scotinotus malviorana* (*Lep*) *LeBaron*. *Am Nat.* 4. 209.

Miris (*Tab. Amyot* 277.) (*Hahn* *Tab.* *Meiner*, *Ent. Zeitung* p 304.) Head elongated, triangular. Basal joint of Antennae the thickest. (*Carpini*) *Bicelluli*

Miris *Tab.* *debilis*, *Uhler*. *Ins.* VI. 16. *Uhler*. *Coll.* (U.S.)

Miris " *dorsalis*, *Say* 1. 348. *Proc* 550 (U.S.) Antennae rather stout, tapering & rufous. *Ins.* pale yellowish rufous, immaculate. " an unrecovered species *PRU* *Bicelluli*

Miris " *vagans*, *Tab* *Say* 1. 348. (U.S.)

- Monanthia*. (Lepell. & Serv. Amyg. 298) *cardui*, Linn. Amyg. 299. (Europe)
 { Ins on Thistle heads, & on *Serratula*. near Paris. Ductinostri-
- Monanthia*. ? (U.S.) Ins. VIII. fig. 1. (U.S.)
- Monanthia*. ? (U.S.) Ins. VIII. fig. 5. "
- Monanthia*. ? (U.S.) Ins. VIII. fig. 6. "
- Monanthia mutica*, Say. *Singis*. Say 1. 349. (Ind.) "
- Monanthia plexus*, Say. *Singis*. Say 1. 349. (U.S.) Ins. VIII. 2. "
- Mormidea*. (Amy 136) *lugens*. Fab. (Md.) Longiscuti.
- Mormidea typhaea*. Fab. see *Obolus*. "
- Mormon*. lée. see *Micropus leucipterus*. or Chinch bug.
- Moxena*. (Amy 192) *lineolata*. Hb. Schff. in "Wanzenartigen insecten."
 { Ins. VIII. 27. Uhlers. Coll. Supericornes
- Myodocha*. (Lat. Amy. 256) *petiolata* Say 1. 337. (*M. petiolata* Say error in Sec.)
 { not uncommon in many parts. Ins. III. 21. Infericornes.
- Myodocha*. ?
 { Insect abundant on Tobacco in Florida Ins. III. 7. Infericornes
- Myrmedobia*. (Bärens; *coleoptrata* Bärens. Berlin Ent. Zeit. 1858 Doug 484. pl 16 fig 1.
 { *Salda*, Fallou. Ins. VIII. 198 (Europe)
Myrmedobia, in Germany is said to be found in the nests of ants, the ♂ is very active, & instantly takes flight. The insects were found under leaves on a hedge bank.
 { Ins ♀. black & red, shining. head red. Elytra black. Pronotum red or red brown. sternum red sides dusky & abdomen red. The male is winged & somewhat resembles a *Capsus*. The female at first sight resembles the coleopterous insect, "*Alexia pilipera*," which was found with it. Infericornes.
- Nabis* (Latr Amy 330) "beak slender & extending to the hind legs the anterior tibiae have an apical cushion." (Pack 541) Nudirostri
- Nabis*. (Lab) { *coleoptratus*, Kirby. *N. marginatus*, Riley 2^d Rep. 32. (Northern, U.S.)
 { Ins VI. 13. winged form.
 VI. 14 apterous form. Nudirostri
- Nabis* — { *ferus*, Latr. *Proc Ent.* 2. 63. 94 &c (Md. Va. U.S.)
 { Insect said by Dr Fitch to destroy the plant lice (*Aphides*) on grain, it also feeds on other insects. Nudirostri
- Nabis*. — { *marginatus* of Riley's 2^d Rep. p 32. see *Nabis coleoptratus* Kirby. "
 { Ins said to smell like a bedbug.
- Nabis*. — { *purcis*, Drury. Say 1. 358. see *Hammatocerus*.
- Naucorina*. { Doug. 45. & 579. Section 2 of Subdiv. 2. *Aquatilia*. it contains one family. *Naucoridae*.
- Naucoris*. (Geoff. Amy. 431.) *astivalis*, see *Aphelocheirus*. Pederapti.
- Naucoris*. { Geoff. ? (Ill. Md.) V. 5. Pederapti.
 { Specimen from Illinois it closely resembles *N. poepei*. on next page & probably is only a var. "It gives a severe pain by plunging its beak into the finger that touches it." (P.R. W)

Naucores (Geoff. Amy 431). *cimicoides*. (Europe.) Amyot. 433.

Pedirapti

{ Ins. swims swiftly, & frequently leaves the water during the night, to fly over the country. It feeds upon all kinds of small insects it can capture when swimming. (Amy 433)

Naucores - *poeyi*. Guerin. Amy 434. (Md. Ill. U.S.) Ins VIII. 34.

{ Insect uses its four hind legs in swimming. The eggs are said to be glued to the blades or leaves of water plants, in April, feeds on other insects. Pedirapti

Naucores, *profunda*. (Mex.) Say 1. 363.

Naucores, *signoretii*. See *Amivorysus*.

Naucores, { *stygica*. Say 1. 364. Sp. probably apterous, the hemelytra being united by a rectilinear suture, a new genus has been proposed for it by Say to be called "Nethra"

Neides (Lat. Amy 233.) Insects with body remarkably thin, slender. (Pack 525) Supericomes

Neides - { *elegans*. Ins. found in Europe, in great profusion about the roots, & young stems of Rest harrow, (*Ononis arvensis*). "As the larvae & pupae were discovered in company with the imago, it appeared evident, that this was its food plant" Heston 2. 483.

Supericomes

Neides - *spinatus*. Say 1. 28. Berytus. Lat Amy 328. (Md. Va. U.S.) Ins III. 10. "

Neides - { *tipularia*. Linn. Amyot. 233 Berytus. Lat. (Europe)

{ Insect not very common in France, found in humid obscure places, climbing & crawling slowly upon high plants. Woepp. found it common in sand, at the roots of different plants. (Amy)

Supericomes

● *Neotiglossa* (Kirby) *undata*. Say. Pentatoma. Say 1. 319. (Md. U.S.) Ins IV. 7. Longiscuti

Nepa. - *Nepa*. (Linn. Amy. 437). Water scorpion.

Antennae very short, 3 jointed, the last 2 joints being expanded laterally. Body flat, oval, with 2 respiratory tubes. Thorax trapezoidal, thighs dilated, with a notch to receive the tibia, which is curved, & soldered to the tarsus.

(Pack 539.) The eggs are deposited in water, they are oval in form & surmounted by seven elongated filaments, which serve while the egg is in the oviduct, to form a kind of cup for the reception of the next egg, but which are recurved, when the egg is discharged. These insects are not lively, & drag themselves along at the bottom of the water, when in a vase, they are carnivorous, not even sparing their own species. They seize their prey between the shank of the tarsi, which they fold under the thigh, & retain it in this manner, whilst they suck its juices. The four posterior feet are used, only for swimming. This insect living in water, is compelled to resort to the surface - continually, in order to obtain a fresh supply of air, which it does with the assistance of the two appendages, at the extremity of its body, which conduct the air to the 2 spiracles, at the side of the anus. (Heston)

"The tracheary system is largely developed, on the under side of the body" (Pack 537.)

Pedirapti

Nepa, *apiculata* Herr

Ins V. 10 (Mass. Md. U.S.)

Pedirapti

● *Neotiglossa*

Nepa, Linn. Amy. 437. *Cinerea* Linn. HVS. 158. Doug. 584. Amy. 439. (Europe.)

Ins common in the mud of stagnant water. (Daug) Degeer found in a female about 80, elongated eggs, of a yellow white color. Having 7 elongated filaments at one end. These hatch at Midsummer, & the complete development of the insect requires 2 months. (De Geer) This insect is very common in stagnant water, near the edges, the female fastens her eggs to aquatic plants. They are very voracious, & prey upon other aquatic insects. (Amy). Kirby & Spence. (p 158) state that a *Nepa* put into a basin of water, with several young tadpoles. Killed them all, without attempting to eat them. It is therefore very evident that they will destroy young fish. & should be exterminated in, or near, any fish breeding establishments.

Pederasti

Nepa - *grisea*. see *Belostoma*.

(*Nepidae*. - Leach.) Body depressed, head small, with large lateral eyes. fore legs strongly raptorial. the 2 other pair of feet, are alike in structure, & formed for creeping amongst the roots of aquatic plants. extremity of body in the typical species, furnished with 2 long & slender filaments. antennae. short & variable in structure, & only 3 jointed in the typical species. rostrum short, & robust. (Westw 2. 461)

Nepina - Douglas, 467 581. Section 3 of subdiv 2. Aquatilia. or water bugs. - containing only one family. *Ranatriidae*.

Nepini. - (Burm. Sam 2. of Div 1. *Hydrocoris*. (Burm 193) Water scorpions - divided into 5 genera. viz 1 *Naucoris* (Burm p 193) 2 *Diplonychus* Lap. (Burm 194) 3 *Belostoma* (Burm p 195) 4 *Nepa*. (Burm 195) 5 *Ranatra*. (Burm 199) Some of the *nepina* according to Leunis. are often covered "with the pear shaped red cases of water mites". some of these insects, sting severely (see *Naucoris* &c)

Pederasti

Northra. - Say New genus. proposed by Say for *Naucoris stygica*. Say 1. 364 see *Naucoris*.

Nerara. - (Amy. 143) *hilaris*. Say. *Pentatoma*. Say 1. 304. *Rhaphigaster*. (Lap) *pennsylvanicus*. Fitch (nec Degeer) 3^d Rep. 1856. 389. 452. (Md Mo. 74 Geo V &)

Ins 11. 23. Large green tree bug. of Fitch

Ins. punctures leaves, & sucks the sap, of grape. Hickory, Willow, & other trees

Ins flattened. grass green, edged all round with a yellow line. interrupted at each joint of abdomen by a small black spot.

This insect is the *Rhaphigaster pennsylvanicus*. of Fitch. it differs from *R pennsylvanicus* of Degeer. in having the posterior angles of the pronotum triangular instead of rounded. (P. R. U).

note. A species of *Rhaphigaster* resembling this, being "a large green insect about 1/2 an inch in length. has also been mentioned in the Am Ent. 2. 121. as "being found preying upon the larva of *Doryphora 10 lineata*." it was also observed sucking a wild bee (*Andrena*)" (Walsh)

Longiscuti

Nerara. (Amy. 143) *pennsylvanica*. Degeer. *Rhar. ligaster, pennsylvanicus*. Error of Fitch. 3^d Report, 1856. 389. 462. Ins. IX. 14. Longiscuti

This insect is not the *R. pennsylvanicus*, of Fitch, but an entirely different insect. & differs from *N. hilaris* (which is the *pennsylvanica* of Fitch) in having the posterior angles of the pronotum rounded, in stead of triangular, as in *N. hilaris*. the two insects are entirely separate as species. (D.R.U.)

Nerara. - *viridula*, Linm. *Pentatomia*. (Southern U.S.) Ins VII. 20. Uhlers. coll. -

Natonecta. Linm. Amy. 450. K.D.S. 148 &c. Body somewhat prismatic. uniform. hairy. beneath. fore tarsi 3. jointed. hind legs very long. (Pack 536) The eggs are white & elongated and are said by Roese to be attached to the stems & leaves of aquatic plants. they are of an oval form. & are hatched in - about 15 days. The young make their appearance at the beginning of the spring, & the parent survives until they have arrived at maturity. The newly hatched young are broad & oval. (Westw) These insects living in the water, are obliged to come to the surface, in order to obtain air. in doing this the extremity of the body is thrust out of water. whereby a supply of air is introduced beneath the wings & the upper surface of the abdomen. where it is retained by rows of hairs. with which the segments are dorsally furnished. (Westw 2. 457.) — When stationary on the surface of the water, in still hot weather. — they are able by a single stroke of their oar like paddle feet, which are generally stretched out at full length. to descend into the water, out of sight. Their motions in the water are quick but on the ground they are scarcely able to walk. their hind wings being exceedingly delicate. they fly well. (Westw 2. 459) This they generally do in the evening or at night, passing in this way from pond to pond. they are carnivorous & the insects attacked. die very soon after they have been pierced. supposed to be in consequence of some poisonous liquid, like that of spiders. (Amy. 453) These insects swim very rapidly, with the back downwards. using their legs as oars. whence their name of boat flies. — Their rostrum is capable of inflicting a severe wound, in the hands of those who take hold of them, without due care. (Doug 587) In the Practical Entomologist. (2 p 57.) it is stated that the insect punctures the skin, causing a sort of sting. but Mr Walsh believes there is no poison bag attached to the instrument. the ourselves have experienced the pain caused by their sting, & should think that some poisonous liquid must have been introduced, to cause the prolonged pain, & subsequent inflammation. as also the almost immediate death of the insects pierced by them, as mentioned by Amyat. M Brulle states that the Carnal arrive at their perfect state in the course of the Summer. but that their life is seldom prolonged until the following — over.

spring. (Amy 453.) According to Ballot, two Mexican species deposit their eggs upon water plants, where the Indians collect them, & use them in the preparation of different articles of food. (Laurus) In the Popular science review for 1875. Jan. p. 81 it is said that "a not less curious article of food, is the egg of an insect, which inhabits the fresh waters of Mexico & which is made into cakes, under the name of "Hcaowtle" This most probably refers to the eggs of *Corixa femorata*, before mentioned. & not to *Notonecta*, as the specimens in the Museum of the Department of Agriculture presented by M Guerin Moneville belong undoubtedly to *Corixa*, but as both these insects inhabit the same waters they may possibly have been taken at the same time, & confounded together. Pedersen.

Notonecta. (Linn.) *insulata*. Kirby (Md. U.S.) Ins V. 4. very common (Md. May. Sep.)
Ins in ponds & stagnant pools.

Notonecta. " *irrorata*. Uhler. Pack. 536. a very common form in Mass.

Notonecta. " *minutissima* (Fab.) Plea. Doug 591. pl xx. 3.

Notonecta. " *minutissima* (Linn.) Sigara. Doug. 616. pl xx. 5.

Notonecta. " *undulata*. Say 1.368. Pack. 536. (Mass. Md. Mo. Ind. U.S.)

Ins pl V. 9. common. Md

Pedersen

Notonectici. " Burm. 186. Fam 1. *Hydrocoris*. Water bugs which swim on their backs, divided into 4 genera. 1. *Corixa* (Geoff. (Burm 186.) 2. *Sigara* Leach (Burm. 186.) 3. *Plea* Stephens (Burm 198) & *Notonecta* (Burm 190)

Notonectidae. (Latr) see. Pack 536. Water Boatmen. Head large, & nearly as wide as rest of body, with broad, & rounded front. antennae 4 jointed, and concealed beneath the eyes. Ocelli 0. body convex above, but flat beneath. habits aquatic. hind legs very long, ciliated & formed for swimming

Notonectina. Doug 48. & 585. Section 4. of subdivision 2. Aquatilia. or water bugs. containing 2 families. *Notonectidae*, & *Pleidae*.

Nudirostri. (Amyot & Serv 41. 314) Fam 7. of Section 1. *Geocorisae*. or land bugs having the beak or rostrum entirely naked or free & disengaged The antennae are much longer than the body. it contains 9 tribes viz. 1. *Panicornes* (Amy 42. 318) 2. *Spongipedes* (Amy 42. 321.) 3. *Conicopites* (Amy 44. 350) 4. *Brevicopites*, (Amy 47. 381.) 5. *Cylindricopites*, (Amy 47. 383) 6. *Longicoxi* (Amy 48. 383.) 7. *Stagnigradi*, (Amy 49. 398) 8. *Oculati*, (Amy 49. 401.) & 9. *Breucornes* (Amy 49. 406) & Pl. X. 42.

Nysius. (Dallas) Doug. 225 fig. pl. 8. 4. *californicus*. Uhler. (Cal. U.S.) VII. 2. *Infericornes*.

Nysius. " *raphanus*. Howard in Phillips southern farmer. *N. destructor*. Riley 5th report. 1873 III. Ins VIII. 9.

Ins sucks the sap of plants, causing them to wilt The leaves injured show little rusty circular spots, where the beak of the insect has been inserted. & little irregular holes, which look more as if made by a flea-beetle. (Coleop.) They injure Radishes. Mustard. Lettuce. Cruciferous plants over

Nysius raphanus, continued.

55.

Grape, cabbage, Potatoes, & other vegetables. "There are probably 2 or 3 broods annually. The insect itself has a disagreeable scent." (Mr Howard in Phillips southern Farmer & in Canadian Entomologist)

Note. As this insect was described by Mr Wm R Howard, Sept 13th 1872 in Phillips southern Farmer, & the Country Gentleman, & in Nov. 1872, in the Canadian Entomologist. Whilst Mr Riley merely announced his intention to describe it, in the western planter, June 29, 1872, of course the priority of name, is given to Mr Howard, Especially as Mr Riley's description, first appeared in 1873.

Nysius (Dall.) *scolopax*. *Lygaeus*, Say 1. 330.

Infericornis.

Oculati. Amy & Serv. 49. 401. Race 8. of Fam 7. it contains 2 groups viz 1 *Leptopides* (Amy 401) & *Saldides* (Amy 404)

Oculatina. Doug 38. 577. *Oculati* Lat Amy & Serv. *Reparii*. Burm Sect 11 of subdiv 1. *Geodromica* (Doug) (*Geocoris*) it contains one family *Saldidae*.

Albalus (Stål) *typhaeus*, Fab. *Mormidea*, Amy 134. *Pentaloma* Say 313. (Md. U.S. Geo.)

Ins. 10. 11.

Pentaloma augur, Say 1313. agrees in most respects with *P. typhaeus*, but has no sanguineous marks in the middle of the Hemelytra (Say).

Longiscutis.

Adanacola (Amy 258) *dorsalis*, Say. *Minis*, Say 1. 348. (U.S.) Ins. 11. 5.

Infericornis.

Odonotocelis (Lap.) *lineolata*, Say. *Scutellera*, Say 1. 198. (Nth West Ter)

Longiscutis.

Oncerostrachelus (Stål) *acuminatus*, Say. *Reduvius*, Say 1. 356

Oncotylus, Fieb 318. 347. Side view of head. X. 7. pl 6. Fieb. (Eu)

Bicelluli.

Oncotylus militaris, Uhler.

VII. 5.

Bicelluli.

● *Ophthalmicus* Schill. Amy 260) *bullatus*, Say. *Salda* Say 1. 336 (U.S.) *punctipes*, var. *Infericornis*

● *Ophthalmicus* *peccius*, Say. *Salda*, Say 1. 336 (U.S.) Ins. 11. 2

"

● *Ophthalmicus* *punctipes*, Say. *Salda*, Say 1. 336 (U.S.) a variety of *O. bullatus*

"

● *Ophthalmicus* *uliginosus*, Say. *Salda* Say 1. 336 (U.S.) resembles *O. bullatus* but is darker.

"

Oviscuti. Amy & Serv. 15. *Scutelleriles* Lap. Heteroptera or plant bugs having the scutellum

or 3-shaped, or rounded & reaching to, or nearly to the extremity of the abdomen. it contains two races. 1. *Angulosa*, (Amy 14. 24) & 2. *Glabosa*.

(Amy 18. 460) ♂ pl X. 32.

Orthocephalus, Fieb 316. 347. (Eu) side view head. X. 16. Fieb. pl 6.

Bicelluli.

Orthocephalus, Mestis, see *Oryzocoris*, Fall

Bicelluli.

Orthops, Fieb 311. 347. (Europe) side view head. X. 10. Fieb pl 6.

Bicelluli.

Orthosternus (Linnaeus) Fieb Eur Hemipt p 130

Orthosternus, Fieb 315. *decoloratus*, Uhler *Capensis* Ins. VI. 1 (Md. U.S.)

Ins very common on Ragweed (*Ambrosia*) in Aug. & Sept. at the Maryland Agricultural College

Bicelluli.

Pachycoris (Burm. Amy 31) *chrysorrhoeus* see *Scutellera viridipunctata*, Say 1. 310. see also *Diplous*, Mayer.

Pachycoris *exilis*, see *Homocemus semiofrons*.

● *Ophthalmicus*

Pachycoris. (Burm. Amy. 37.) Fabricii. Linn. Mant. p. 534. (Calif. Mex. U.S.) Longisculi.
 { Ins. IV. 6.

Pachycoris. pavulus. see Homaemus.

Pachycoris. chrysorrhæus. see Diolcus Stal. & Scutellera viridipunctata. Say 1310.

Pachylis. (Lep. Serv. Amy. 194.) gigas. Burm.

{ 2 Specimens were sent to the Dept of Ag^r from Arizona.
 Ins. VII. 23. Nymph. VIII. 36. Uhler coll. Supericornes.

Pachylops. Fieb. 318. 347. (Europe.) side view of head. X. 26. Fieb. Pl. 6. Bicelluli.

Pamera (Say) bilobata. Say 1334. (Louisiana. Mex.) see Plociomerus. Amy. Infericornes.

Pamera. constricta. Say 1332. (U.S.) see Plociomerus. (Amy.)

Pamera (Lepell & Serv. Say. contracta. Say 1332 (Nth. west. Terr.) see Plociomerus. Amy.

Pamera. dorsalis. Say 1. 335 see Plociomerus. Amy.

Pamera. (Pachymera.) lallax. (Nth. West. Terr.) see Rhyparochromus.

Pamera. sera. Say 1. 333. (U.S.) see Eremocoris. Fieb.

Pamera. una. Say 1. 333. (Ind.) see Megalonotus. Fieb.

Pamera. vineta. Say 1. 333 (Fla.) see Plociomerus. Amy.

Pamera. Lepell & Serv Say. "The original word of Lepell & Serv is Pachymera, which
 { Latrille informs us is preoccupied." (Say)

Pachymera. is Pamera of Say. see above.

Pachymerus. St. Farg. Schill. Steph. (Burm 293.) Lygaeus. Burm.

Pachymerus. insignis. see Heraeus.

Pirates. & Pirater. see Melanolestes.

Pedinapti. Amyot & Serville. 50. & 126. Fam 2. of Section 2. Hydrocorisae. it contains
 { water bugs. having their fore legs raptorial. or adapted for catching their
 prey. & is divided into 2 groups. viz 1. Nauconides. (Amyot 426.) and.
Nepides. (Amy 437.) G. pl X. 45.

Pedionomi. Amyot & Serville. 51. 444. Fam 3. of Section 2. Hydrocorisae. Water bugs
 { having their posterior tarsi. generally in the form of oars. & the anterior
 feet not raptorial. it contains 2 groups. 1. Corisides. (Amy 444) & Notonec-
tides. (Amy 449) G. pl X. 46.

Pelionotus. (Uhler.) abbreviatus. Uhler. Ins II. 4. (Ind.) Infericornes
 { Ins. very common on bushes. & tall herbage. in woods near the Ag^r Coll.
 Aug. & Sep. Maryland.

Pelagonus. (Latr. Amy 407) marginatus. Westw. 2. fig 120. 8. page 465. (Europe.)

{ Ins IX. 6. Ins. found on banks of rivers. where it runs quickly
 & probably feeds on other insects. Nudirostre

Pentatoma (Oliv. Amyot 128.) Ins subelongate. ovate. head oblong. legs smooth. tarsi
 { 3 jointed. scutellum not covering abdomen. Eyes slightly prominent. —
 (Westw. Syn 124) The beak is somewhat slender & reaches to the end of breast.
 with its first joint lying in the furrow of the throat. Scutellum two thirds
 length of Abdomen (Pack 546. see also Amyot p. 128) Colors generally bright

and the insects are of large size, they are found on shrubs, trees, &c—sucking the leaves, & often transfixing caterpillars to extract their juices, by sucking, & eventually killing them. The eggs are generally of an oval form, attached by a glutinous secretion to leaves, the other end, being furnished with a cap, which the young larva bursts off, when it hatches out. The larvae are more convex, & less flattened out than the adults.

Pentatoma. (Oliv. Amy. 128.) abrupta. Say 1. 317. (Geo.) see Nerara pensylvanica. Degeer (P.R.U.)

Pentatoma. acuminata. (Europe) see Abbia.

Longiscuti

Pentatoma. aequalis. Say 1. 319. (Ind.) see Cœnus.

Pentatoma. arborea. Say 2. 239. (Mo.) see Brochymena.

Pentatoma. augur. Say 1. 313. (Geo.) see Abalus typhaeus.

Pentatoma. ludens. H. V.S. 158. (Eu) "Six or eight of these insects shut up in a room swarming with bed bugs for several weeks completely exterminated the bed bugs. (Kuhn)

Pentatoma. bifida. Say 1. 303. 322. (Louisiana) see Aceratodes cornuta.

Pentatoma. bioculata. Say 1. 322. unknown to P.R.U. (South St)

Pentatoma. calceata. Say 1. 320. (U.S.) see Thyanta (Stål) custator. Fab.

Pentatoma. calva. Say 1. 318. (Va.) see Banasa.

Pentatoma. clanda. Say 2. 240 (Mo.) see Perillus.

Pentatoma. custator. Fab. see Thyanta.

Pentatoma. cynica. Say 1. 312. (Mo.) see Podisus.

Pentatoma. delia. Say 1. 320. (Mass. Mo.) see Cœnus.

Pentatoma. dimidiata. Say 1. 318. (Fla.) see Banasa.

Pentatoma. emarginata. Say 1. 313. (Geo.) see Euthyrhynchus floridanus.

Pentatoma. exapta. Say 2. 240. (Mo.) see Perillus.

Pentatoma. gamma. Say 1. 322 see P. lugens. Fab.

Pentatoma. hilaris. Say 1. 304. 316. (U.S. Geo. Miss.) see Nerara.

Pentatoma. inserta. Say 1. 317. (Miss. Ark.) see Meneles. Stål.

Pentatoma. juniifera (U.S.) Linn Ins VII. 21.

Longiscuti

Pentatoma. ligata. Say 1. 315. see Chlorochroa. (Mo)

Pentatoma. laticornis. Say 1. 315. see Brochymena.

Pentatoma. lugens. Fab. Say 1. 322. Ins II. 9. Md. July. to Sep. P. gamma. Syn.

Pentatoma. nervosa. Say 1. 321 (Ind.) see Hymenocys.

Pentatoma. { punctipes. Say 2. 241. (Mo. Pa) Say 1. 314. see Euschistus. found on
Mullein & Thistles.

Pentatoma. rufipes. (Europe) Amex. Ins. destroys caterpillars, Lemis.

Pentatoma. rufocincta. (H. Sch.) Say 1. 315. (Mo. Tex) see Chlorochroa ligata.

Pentatoma. rugulosa. Say 1. 319. (Nth west Terr.) see Thyanta.

Pentatoma. saucia. Say 1. 318. (U.S.) see Lioderma.

Pentatoma. semivittata. Say 1. 322. (Ind.) see Trichopapla.

Pentatoma. senilis. Say 1. 316. (U.S.) see Lioderma.

57. X

- Pentatoma. (Oliv. Amyot 128.) sericea. Say 1. 314 (U.S.) Euschistus. Longiscuti.
- Pentatoma. tenebrosa. Say 1. 314. (La. see Proxys.
- Pentatoma. tristigma. Say 1. 314. Harr. mss. Pack. 565. (Mass. Md. U.S.)
 { see Euschistus. Ins has 3 or 4 black dots on the underside of the abdomen, of which the posterior is the largest. Ins 7/20. inch in length
- Pentatoma. undata. Say 1. 319. (Wh. west. Tenn.) see Neotiglossa.
- Pentatoma. viridula. Linn. see hexara. Longiscuti.
- Pentatoma. wing. fm Douglas. pl 3 fig 1. G. X. 41.
- Perillus. (Stål) circumcinctus. Stål. Stettiner Ent Zeit. vol 22. Reed. Pepp. fruit growers.
 { Assⁿ. Ontario. Canada. 1871. p 73. Riley 4th Rep. p 19.
 "Ring banded Soldier bug. (Riley) This insect is reported as killing the Colorado potato bug, (Doryphora decumlineata) in Ontario Co. Canada & in Mo. Ins VIII. 31. (Missou Ind. Canada)
 "Color rich polished brown, marked with pale yellow underneath, on the venter is a large patch, containing 4 black spots, equilaterally arranged, & a yellow border extends round the body" (Riley) Longiscuti
- Perillus. (Stål) claudus. Say. Pentatoma. Say 2. 240 (Md. Va. U.S.) Ins II. 21. "
- Perillus. { exaptus. Say. Pentatoma Say 2. 240. Licrona. Amy 86. (Mo. Md. Va.)
 { Ins IV. 5. Md.
- Perthostoma (Leidy) aurantiacum. Leidy. syn. Belostoma fluminea. Say 1. 365
 { see Taitha fluminea Pedirapti.
- Perthostoma fluminea. see Taitha.
- Petalochirus. (Beauv) Say 1. 358. Petalochirus. Say 1. 307. & list. (Error in Say) biguttatus
 { Say 1. 307. 358. (La.) see Perates. biguttatus. (See also P. mutillarius) Indirostri.
- Petalochirus. (Beauv) (Error in Leconte Say.) cruciatu 1. 358. (Ind. Mo. Geo)
 { see Ectrichodia bicolor. Ins. III. 17. Md. Indirostri
- Phloea (Lep. Scav. Antennae. 3 jointed. the first joint longest. Body much flattened, & expanded laterally. into leaf like flaps. (Pentatomidae) Longiscuti
 { "can never be found in N. Amer because too tropical." (P. R. U.) (South Am)
- Phloea. (Lep. Scav.) corticaria. Linn. Pack. 546. (Brazil)
- Phymata (Lat.) crassipes (Europe) is said by Dufour to fly rapidly & to emit
 { no scent " Vestus. 2. 476.
- Phymata (Lat) erosa. Fab. Amyot 290. Syrtes Latr. Pack 552. (Mass. N.Y. Md. U.S.)
 { Ins III. 13. Md.
 { Ins. stings severely. it lies in wait for its prey in flowers. Sc (Am Ent 2. 25) it is said to prey upon small bees & wasps. (Am Ent 1. 1st) & is useful in destroying plant lice, (aphides) (Am Nat. 1. 329. Pack 552.) a specimen of this insect was taken at Mr Culberts near the Md ag^c college & it was lying concealed among the petals of a rose. busily employed in sucking out the juices of a small blue butterfly. which it had caught. & killed. many others. were also observed apparently lying in wait. in various flowers. for the insects that might be attracted to them Dactyros

Phytocoris. Fallén. antennae slender, with first joint, as long as head & thorax, (the latter not margined) head broader than long, hind legs very long.
(Hestw. 192 Amy 276.) *Phytocoris* differs from *Capsus* in having a smaller head, the thorax is also wider behind & narrower in front, the second joint of the antennae is the stoutest. (Pack 559.)

Phytocoris. *carcelii*. (Lep & Serv.) Amy 279. (Europe) Bicelluli.
This insect gives out a peculiar odor like that of the *Hyacinthus racemosus*.

Phytocoris. *lincolni*. *Capsus oblineatus*. Say 1. 340. see *Lygids*.

Phytocoris. *nubilus*. Say. *Capsus*. Say 1. 341. (Md. U.S.) Ins III. 11. Bicelluli.

Phytocoris. *scrubens*. Say. *Capsus*. Say 1. 342.

Piesma. (Lep & Serv) *ciliata* Say *Tingis* 1. 349. Ductirostri.

Piesma. *cinerea*. Say. *Tingis* Say 1. 347. Am Ent 1. p 19. Ouley 2^d Rept p 33.
Tosmerus Burm. Ins VIII fig 8. (Md. Mo. Va. U.S.)
Ins injures the bud of blossoms of grape vines, it also attacks fruit trees & fruit bearing bushes, it hibernates under bark, especially of Shagbark Hickory. Ductirostri

Pirates. (Amyot. 324.) *abdominalis*. see *Melanolestes*.

Pirates. (Amy. 324.) *liguttatus*. Say. *Petalochirus*. (Error) Say 1. 307. *Pirates*. Serv.

Ins. IV. 22. (Illin. Md. Mex. Louis. Texas. Calif. U.S.) Spotted Conair.

Ins found between the mattresses of a bug infested bed, in South Illin, it is allied to *Reduvius personatus* of Europe which feeds upon bed bugs.

Pirates. *mutillarius*. Fab. *Petalochirus*. (Error) Say 1. 307.
Ins very much resembles *P. liguttatus*. Say.

Pirates. *pricipes*. see *Melanolestes*.

Pirates. *stridulus*. (Europe) This insect makes a loud noise, by the friction of the neck within the prothoracic cavity. Hestw 2. 473. Nudirostri

Pterogaster. (Amy. 197.) *alternatus*. Say *Coreus* Say. Journ Acad IV. *Archimerus*. Stål
see below as *P. calcarator*. Supercornes

Pterogaster. (Amy.) *calcarator*. Fab. *P. alternatus* of Say (above) (U.S.)
Ent VI. 25. Supercornes

Pithanus. Fieb. 303. 347 (Europe) side view head. X. 13. Feb. pl 6. Bicelluli

Plea. Leach. *Plea*. Burm. *Notonecta*. Fab. it differs from *Notonecta* in the fore wings — being coriaceous, & united together by a straight suture, and do not overlap each other in the least. (Pack 536. Redivivi

Plea. Leach. *minutissima*. Fab (Europe) Douglas p 591. pl 20. 3. *Plea*. Burm.
Ins VIII. 15. Doug. Insect common amongst vegetation in Spring & autumn, color cinereous gray, clouded with brown.

Plochimeria of Say. Error see *Plochimeria*.

Plochimerus. (Amyot 255.) *bilobata*. Say *Pamera* Say 1. 255. (Louis Mex) *Tachymerus* Schill

Plochimerus. " *vincta* Say *Pamera*. Say 1. 333. *Tachymerus* Schill Infericornes

Plochimerus. " *contracta* Say. *Pamera*. Say 1. 334 (U.S.) *Tachymerus*. Schill "

Plochimerus. " *contracta* Say. *Pamera*. Say 1. 332. (Nth West Terr) "

Plochimerus. " *dorsalis* Say *Pamera* Say 1. 335. (Ind.) "

Ploiaria (Scop. Amy 396.) Insect distinguished by the perfectly raptorial structure of its very small fore legs, with coxae elongated like those of *Mutillidae* in motions they resemble *Tipula*, or the crane fly (Dip.) balancing themselves on their long legs (Westw 2. 472) habits raptorial, frequenting gardens. — These insects are remarkably slender, & thread like, with long hair like posterior legs. (see Douglas) *Ploiaria maculata* of Hald. is very rare, it looks like a *Tipula* of small size. It is found in Pa. & Mass. Nudirostri

Ploiaria (Scop.) *erratica*. Fieb. Doug. 536 (Europe.) Fieber. Europ. Hemip. 149. 2. 1861. Ins. found in Thatch in Autumn. The larva according to Burmeister covers itself with dust. Insect taken on Ivy) Nudirostri
P. erratica of Sahlb. Geoc. Fem 149 & Fieb 150 4. 1861. is said to be a synonym of *P. vagabunda* of Linnaeus?

Ploiaria. *errabunda*. Say 1. 359. Insect closely allied to *Ploiaria vagabunda*, Fieb. It is said to be a synonym of *P. maculata*. (Hald. Pr Acad. Nat Sci. Phil. 3. 151. Nudirostri

Ploiaria. Scop. *fraterna*. Say 1. 358.

Ploiaria " *maculata*. Hald. Pr. Acad. Nat. Sc. Phil. see *Perrabunda*. Nudirostri

Ploiaria (Scop.) *vagabunda*. Linnaeus. HES. 401. *Ploiaria*. Amy. 397. *Gerris*. Lat. *cinnabar* *vagabunda*. Linnaeus, Doug. 537. 18 fig. 1. H. 2. Ins IX. 13. (Europe.) Nudirostri
 Ins. with very short anterior legs, or rather arms, whilst the two posterior pair are very long. When walking it moves very slowly, with its fore legs (which are perhaps useful in climbing or to seize its prey) which are applied to its body, whilst the antennae, being bent at their extremity which is rather thick, are made to rest upon the surface on which the insect moves & so supply the place of fore legs. The insect is found on trees, it vacillates or trembles, & balances itself constantly, like a *Tipula* or Crane fly (Dip.) (Scop.) Degeer says it is found in houses, it walks slowly, but flies easily, and quickly. Burmeister states that the larva covers itself with dust & lies on prey. In England it is found in Thatch in Autumn. It is not scarce

Ptochiomera. of Say. *nobosa*. Say 1. 335. Error see *Ptochiomera*

Platycerus. *Ramulus*. Amyot & Serville. 50. 409. Fam 8 of Section 1. Geocorisae. Bugs having the four posterior feet formed for rowing, or gliding, on water. it contains only 2 groups. 1. *Gerrides*. (Amy 410) & 2 *Velidae* (Amy 418) & X. 43.

Podisus. (Stål) *cynicus*. Say. *Pentatomus*. Say 1. 213. *Arma*. (Hahn Amy 84) *grandis* Dallas. Fitch. NY. St Ag. Rep. 1856 335. • *Arma bracteata*, is only a short shouldered variety. (Ohio. NY. Md. Va. US) Large tree bug (Fitch)
 Ins II. 29. Md. common. L.P.I. puncture the leaves & tender limbs, & suck the sap from. July. to the end of the season, of Apple, Oak, & other trees Geo B. Morlon. M.D. of north bass Island Ottawa Co. Ohio 1871, found this insect sucking the juices of a young Colorado potato beetle. (*Loryphora 10 lineata*) over

• *P. bracteatus*. see above *Arma* Fitch 1856. 336

The insect is somewhat the shape of a pumpkin seed, with a conspicuous sharp spine projecting outwards on each side anteriorly. The color is dull pale yellowish, with numerous minute punctures of brown above, & of red on the underside, with two burnished brassy green dots, near each anterior angle of thorax. male 0.60, female 0.75. (Fitch)

note

Arma bracteata of Fitch is only a variety of *Podisus cyniceus* found by Fitch (1856. 336) puncturing leaves. Small branches of Apple trees. it is darker colored than *P. cyniceus*. It has in addition to the brassy green dots, one on each anterior angle of the thorax. 2 on the mid anterior edge, & two others back of these last. It was therefore named by Fitch the "spangled-tree bug"

Longiscuti

Podisus (Stål) *modestus*. Dallas. *Arma*. Fitch 3d Rept. 1856. 390. (N.Y. Mus. 28.)

Ins. sucks the sap from leaves & tender branches of trees & shrubs. grape &c.
Ins IX. 12. Mr Walsh in the Amn Ent. 1. p 47. says that an allied species, in the larva & pupa state inhabits the nests of *Hyphantria textor*, or the Gall web worm (Lepid) & destroys the caterpillars. Mr Walsh bred it from the larva to the pupa state, feeding it with caterpillars. Mr Riley in the 5th Rept. 1873. p 133. says it destroys the caterpillars of *Hemileuca maia* (Lepid)

Ins. tawny yellowish gray, dotted with brown punctures. & having a spine like point, at the base of underside of abdomen very short. & the angular projections, on each side of thorax, not drawn out to a sharp point. Length 0.40. to 0.46.

Longiscuti

Podisus - *placidus*. Uhler. Am. Ent. & Bot. 2. 203 Saunders. Rept. Ontario Can. 1871 p 31. fig? Ins IX. 22.

Longiscuti

Ins. destroys the larvae of *Nematus ventricosus* (Hymen) or the imported Goosberry saw fly, at the rate of about two worms per diem. It also probably sucks sap of trees & shrubs.

Podisus - *spinosus*. Dallas. *Arma* (Hahn) *spinosus* Fitch 3d Rept. 1856. 336.

Am. Ent. 1. 14. 46. fig. Pack 574. Le Baron 1871 63. Riley 2d Rept 1869 p 32. Thunier Am. Nat. 111. 98. Walsh Am. Ent. 1. 13. Reed Rept. Fruit growers Assn. Ontario Can. 1871. 73. (Can. Ill. Mus. Va. N.Y. Mus. 9c)
Spined tree bug (Fitch) Ins II. 28 Md

Longiscuti

Ins. found puncturing the leaves & limbs of Apple trees, sucking out the sap. (Fitch) it is however also beneficial as destroying the larvae of the Colorado potato bug (*Doryphora 10 lineata*) by puncturing them with its beak, & sucking out their juices. It also destroys Lady bugs. - (*Coccinella*). (Am. Ent), *Andrena*, a mild bee & the American Goosberry saw fly (*Pristiphora grossulariae* Walth) also the Cicada (Am. Ent. 1. 47)
This insect is said to be one of the bitterest enemies to the Colorado potato bug, & therefore although it may perhaps do some injury to fruit trees, it ought to be regarded as a public benefactor. & not destroyed

Podops (Lap.) *dubius*. Beauv. *Tetyra cinctipes*. Say 1. 94. (Md. Mid. St.) Longiscutis
 { In IX. 16 found. under stones, & rubbish. in valeses. spring, & Fall. (PRU)

Podops (Lap.) *inunctus* Lap. (Europe) Is not uncommon in sandy places. amongst roots
 { of grass. in Spring & Autumn. Aug 74. Longiscutis

Pacilocyrtus. Fieb 310 *diffusus* Uhler. Ins VI. 2. Bicaulic

Poinotus. (Lap Amy 357.) *cristatus*. Linn. *Residuarius*. Fab. *novenarius*. Say 1. 71. & 358.

(Am Ent. 1. 96, & & Rept Dept Ag 1866. 43, Nabis Say 1. 358. *Trionotus*

cristatus. Linn. Amy 357. & Ins. III. 14. Md. Nine pronged wheel bug.

& sometimes in Md. Devil's horse (Cimex of Linn) rudrosstri

Eggs to the number of from 70. to 130. deposited in a hexagonal mass. cemented together with a thick brown viscid substance. each egg when separated from the mass. presenting the appearance of a somewhat square flask, standing on its own bottom. This mass of eggs is placed on the bark of a tree, a fence rail, under the eaves of outbuildings or wherever the female chancas to be at the time of oviposition. The larvae when young, are blood red with black marks, & do not resemble the adult insect, at all, excepting somewhat in form. & habits. The larvae pupae. & perfect insects feed upon all other insects. they can overcome, not even sparing their own brethren. When very young, they destroy great numbers of Plant lice. (Aphides) & when older they prey upon caterpillars.

or indeed upon any other insect they can overpower. they kill their prey by inserting their proboscis into it & which emits a most powerful poisonous liquid into the wound. The victim thus pierced dies in a very short time. they then leisurely suck all the juices out, & snap the empty skin.

The perfect wheel bug is a large, & very singular looking insect of very slow, & deliberate motions when undisturbed. & stealing up to its prey.

It is of a gray color, & has a high semicircular ridge or projection on the crest of its thorax, armed with 9 perfectly arranged teeth, or cog like protuberances, like very short spokes, or cogs of a wheel, hence the vulgar name of "Wheel bug". The young shed their skins several times before attaining their full size. As this insect is constantly employed from the moment it is hatched, in searching for & destroying noxious insects, it may be considered a friend to the horticulturist & farmer -

A dozen or so of these insects placed near the nest of some of those caterpillars, so destructive to our fruit, & forest trees, will destroy almost every caterpillar in it in a short time, as they are exceedingly voracious, & each insect will kill & destroy several caterpillars daily.

Great care must however be taken, when handling the adult insects, as they are very apt to sting, or rather insert their strong, curved beak into the naked flesh, & the poisonous fluid ejected, when the wound is inflicted, is extremely powerful. & is much more painful than the sting of a large wasp, or hornet. one of these insects having stung over.

the writer, the pain lasted for several hours, & was only alleviated by applications of ammonia. Several days afterwards the flesh immediately surrounding the puncture, was so much poisoned, that it sloughed off, leaving a small hole in the thumb injured. (see Rept. Dept. of Agriculture, 1866, p. 43. (see also *Prionotus*. (*Arilus*) *serratus* or the "wheel bug" of the West Indies.

"This insect must not be left under *Reduvius* (where it formerly was placed.) it is a *Prionotus*, & is quite remote from *Reduvius* of modern times." (P.R.U.)

Nudirostris

Prionotus (Laf.) *novemarius*. See *P. cristatus*.

Prionotus. *serratus*. "Wheel bug of the west Indies."

Insects so called from its singular prothorax, which is circularly elevated, & toothed like a cog wheel. It is stated by Kirby & spence (p. 110) to be able to "communicate a sharp electric shock to the person whose flesh it touches" & an instance is given where it gave a considerable shock, as if from an electric jar, with its legs, six marks being observed upon the hand, where the feet had stood."

note. Our native species *Prionotus cristatus*, above mentioned, & which is said to differ from its west Indian relative in the number of notches or teeth in its rounded prothorax only, is certainly able to shock any person who handles it, but it is by the painful sting, it is able to inflict, with its short, stout, & crooked proboscis, or piercer, not by electricity at all. see *Prionotus cristatus*.

Proxys (*Spinola*) (*Prooxys*, Amy. 139) *brevispinis*. Guer. see *P. tenebrosa*.

Proxys - { *tenebrosa*. Say Pentatoma Say 1. 304. 322. *P. brevispinis*. Guer. (U.S.)
Ins VIII. 28. coll of Mr. Uhler.

Nudirostris

Longiscuti

Longiscuti

Proxys. *vector*, Fab. Ins IV. 16.

Prostemma. (*Laf*) *guttula*. Fab. Pack 541. (Europe)

Insect generally found in an undeveloped imago state. Westwood & Spinola think that especially in hot seasons some apterous hemiptera acquire full sized wings.

Nudirostris

Protenor. (*Stål*) *beltragei*. Hagland. Ins VI. 23.

Supericorina

Ptilocnemis (*Westw*) *fuscus*. see *Maotys*.

Nudirostris

Pthia. (*Geron*.) *picta*. Drury (Mex?) Ins VII. 7.

Supericorina

Ptochiomera. (*Say*) *nodosa*. Say 1. 335. not *Ptochiomera* of Say.

Infericorina

Ins II. 19.
"Ptochiomerus of Amyot 255. has no affinity whatever with *Ptochiomera*.
or *Ptochiomera* (Error) of Say. (P.R.U.)

Pygolampis. (*Germ*) *bifurcata*. Friei. Daug. 539. pl 17. 4. *P. pallipes*. Fab see Amy 292.

Ins. found beneath a piece of Sandstone. in England. Sep.

Ins VIII. 20. Ins. dull brown with fine appressed hairs

Pygolampis pallipes see *P. bifurcata*.

Nudirostris

- Pygolampis*. { Germ. Amy 391. pectoralis. Say. Reduvius. Say 1357. 306. (Fla Ind. Louis,
Ins IV. 17. Nudirostri
- Pyrrhocoris*. { Fall. Amy 267. apterus. Linn. 1285. 293. 521. Westw 2.475. fig 121. Cimex. Linn
Pyrrhocoris calmarensis. (Fallen.) Lapterus. Pack. 539. 43. Doug. 165 pl 6 fig 3.
 Ins. IX. 7. Ins. social in habits & hibernates in associations together.
 found in Europe. "occasionally in the greatest profusion, & seen sucking fallen
 berries, and seeds" they feed also on dead insects, but will not attack li-
 ving ones. "they moult 3 times before arriving at the Image or perfect
 state." (Westw 2.475.) Cecigenae
- Pyrrhocoris*. sutinellus. see *Dysdercus*.
- Rameus*. Amy & Serv. see *Ploterus*.
- Ramicornes*. { Amy & Serv. 42. 318. Race 1. of Fam 7. Nudirostri. contains one group.
Holoptilides. represented -- by *Mastix*. of Amyot. see. pl. VIII. 23.
- Ranatra*. { Tab. Amy. 441. Pack 538. Insect. body long, with a long double tube at
 the end for respiration. the eyes are prominent. the two fore legs are
 raptorial, the other legs are long & slender. the prothorax is greatly
 elongated. This insect living in the water, is compelled to come to the
 surface for air, which it obtains with the assistance of the two appen-
 dages at the end of its body, which conduct the air to the spiracles -
 placed at each side of the anus. (Westw 2.457) The eggs are more
 elongated than in *Nepa*. (furnished above, with slender setae). Roesel
 states that the eggs are deposited at random, in the water, but Geoffroy
 & Amyot say that they are introduced into the stalks or blades of -
 Aquatic plants, the elongated filaments alone being exposed. These in-
 sects are very voracious, & feed on other aquatic animals. They -
 fly principally in the evening, & at night, from one pond to another.
 especially when the waters begin to dry up. Pedirapti.
- Ranatra*. { *fusca*. Beauv. Pack. 538. (Man. Ind. US)
 This is a common species it feeds on Aquatic larvae, *Ephemera* &c
 & also destroys small fish. Pedirapti.
- Ranatra*. { *linearis*. Linn. Amy 444. Douglas 582. (Europe.)
 This insect is common in stagnant water in spring, & it is rare to
 meet with individuals of this species, that do not carry attached
 to their feet, very small grains of a lively red color, which adhere
 firmly to them. These are as we have heard the eggs of an aquatic -
 mill, probably *Leptus* (?) (Latr. Amy. 444.) The insects are mostly
 found at the bottom of stagnant water, as they swim badly.
 Doug. 582. Pedirapti
- Ranatra*. *quadriidentata*. Stål. (US) Ins. V. 3.
- Reduvina*. { Doug 39. *Reduviidae*. Westw. Nudirostri. Amy & Serv, Section 12
 of Subdivision. 1. *Geodromica*. Doug. (*Geocoris*. it contains 2 fam. in
 1. *Reduviidae*. & 2 *Nabidae*.

Reduviidae. (Stephens) Westw. 2. 471. Fam 4. of Section 2. *Xurocoris* (Westw.)

Geocoris. Burm. it contains 6 genera! (Westw) see p. 4.

Insect. terrestrial. with short, thick, naked, curved rostrum. Labrum -
 exerted, head narrowed behind into a more or less elongated neck. It
 is furnished with two large & prominent eyes. & two ocelli. antennae of
 moderate or of considerable length, with terminal joints very slender -
 Prothorax often spined, as well as more or less divided into 2 parts -
 legs long, & fitted for running. tarsi 3 jointed, & simple, the basal joint
 being very short. anterior tibiae in some species terminated by an ob-
 lique hollow fleshy tube. The membranous parts of the fore wings often
 extend to the base of the wings. habits extremely predaceous. feeding
 on other insects. The Reduviæ & other carnivorous species, with strong
 curved beaks, when alarmed or disturbed, are able to produce a smart
 pain by plunging their rostrum into the flesh, & emitting a drop of
 fluid discharged from the salivary glands. Westw 2. 454 & Pack 540.

Reduviini. (Burm. p 223) Fam 3 of Div 2 *Geocoris* it contains 30 Genera (see p 3.)

Reduvius. Lat. Amy. 337. Pack. 541. Antennae with 2^d & 3^d joints longer than
 the first. 4th joint hair like. beak short & stout. limbs densely
 hirsute.

Reduvius. *acuminatus*. Say 1. 356. (Ind) see *Oncerostrachelus* Stål

Reduvius. *biceps*. Say 1. 356. (Pa.) genus unknown to J. R. H.

Reduvius. *crassipes*. Say 1. 72 pl 31. (Car. & Ark.) see *Apiomerus*.

Reduvius. *insidiosus*. Say 1. 357. common on flowers. (U.S.) see *Anthocoris*.

Reduvius. *limitaris*. Say 1. 355. (Ind.) see *Apiomerus*.

Reduvius. *musculus*. Say 1. 357 (Nth. West Terr.) see *Anthocoris*.

Reduvius. *novenarius*. Say 1. 72 pl 31. see *Pneumotus cristatus*.

Reduvius. *pectoralis*. Say 1. 306. & 357. see *Dygolampus*.

(Ind. Fla. & Louis.) "a complicated spine beneath the eye. & a projecting
 spine. on each side of the pectus before."

Reduvius. *captatorius*. Say 2. 249. (Mo Pa. Md. va U.S.) see *Sinea mullispinosa*

+ *Reduvius*. *luridus*. see *Diplodus*

Reduvius. *spissipes*. Say 1. 72 & 2. 250 (Ark) see *Apiomerus*.

Reduvius. *ventralis*. Say 1. 355. (Mo.) see *Apiomerus*.

+ *Reduvius*. *multispinosus*. see *Sinea*.

Reduvius. *personatus*. Linn. Amyot. 337. Am Ent. 1. 13 & 87. K. & S 158. 423 444. &
 Douglas 546. Ins VII. fig 9. (Europe. U.S.)

Ins. not rare in houses, where it is generally found dead, & hanging
 in spiders webs. Burmeister says that the spiders do not seek
 as its puncture is very poisonous, but let it encumber their webs until
 it dies of hunger. This insect is said to exhale a disagreeable odor
 something like that of mice. it hibernates without taking any food.
 when its body becomes meagre. & fat. but on the return of fine weather
 it recovers from its lethargy, & commences to hunt for such insects as

over.

form its prey (Amy) The larva & pupa cover themselves with a mask of dust, & dirt, even to the legs and antennae. & so disguise themselves, as scarcely to be distinguished from the places it frequents. & prey upon the best bugs, (*Acanthia lectularia*). It is said that the larva is covered with a glutinous substance, to which the particles of dust adhere. & when hunting for its prey it is said to move in a very leisurely manner, so as not to disturb them. Kirby & Spence state that this insect makes a noise which Ray compares to the chirping of a grasshopper. (K&S 492.) In regard to the covering of dust, & dirt, already alluded to. M. Bouille says, that a specimen shut up by him which had undergone one of its moultings, during its imprisonment, divested its old skin of its coat of dust, in order to recover itself there-with. Douglas says it is found occasionally in houses, and fowl houses. - & flies at night to lights in windows. An insect very similar to the larva as described, & covered with dust in a similar manner, was found in an old discarded insect box, at the Maryland Agricultural College but it unfortunately escaped, before attaining the Imago state.

Prepipla, (Stål) *taurus*. Fab. *Zelus* Fab Amy 373. (US) Ins VII. 13 Uhlers coll. *Nuderos*

Resthenia Spin Amy 280. *conspaterna*. Uhler. *Capsus*. Fab. Md.
Ins I. fig 4. & 5. var.

Bicelluli

Resthenia *goniphorus*. Say. *Capsus* *goniphorus* Say 1. 341.

Resthenia *insignis*. Say. *Capsus*. Say 1. 342.

Resthenia *insitiva*. Say New Harmony p 21. No 8. *Capsus* Say 1. 340. (Ma US)
Ins I. fig 1. Md.

Bicelluli

Resthenia *eremicola*. Uhler. *Capsus*. Ins VII. 4. Uhlers Coll.

Rhagovelia. (Mayer) *collaris*. Burm. *Velia*. Latr Amy 414. US.
Ins V. 13. Uhlers coll.

Platensis

Rhaphigaster. *lilensis*. see *Nexara*.

Longiscuti

Rhaphigaster. *pennsylvanicus*. see *Nexara*.

Rhaphigaster (Lap.) *punctipennis*. Illiger. Amy 146 (Europe) The female deposits her eggs near each other, but never heaped up. it is found in all Europe in cultivated fields, in gardens & sometimes on the trunks of large trees, especially of Elms, which line the high roads. According to M. Blanchard, it is one of the first plant bugs that makes its appearance in spring in France. (Amy) Many of the Geocorisae or land bugs are especially provided with an organ which exhales a scent more or less disagreeable, when irritated or menaced with danger. & if *Rhaphigaster punctipennis*. is suddenly seized and placed in a vessel containing clear water. a number of small bubbles will be seen to issue from its body, & rise to the surface. then burst, & give out this disagreeable odor. this scent however is not always disagreeable altogether, but in some species, it resembles the smell of ripe pears. (Amy et.) *Longiscuti*

Rhaphigaster. (Laf.) surpinus. Dallas. Say 1. 305. see Nexara hilaris. Longiscuti.
Rhaphigaster. Base of venter with a spine projecting forwards. Antennae with the
 { first joint shortest. & the 3^d shorter than the 2^d. (Westw Syn 124.)

Rhinuchus. (Kirby. see also Metapodius.)

Rhinuchus. declivis. Say 1. 305. 327. Anisocelis. (Geo. Louisiana.) see Acanthocephala.

Rhinuchus. nasutus. " " " " (Geo. Fla. La.) see Acanthocephala.

Rhopalotomus. (Fieb 307. pacificus. Uhler. (Us.) VI. fig 1. Uhlers coll. Bicelluli.

Rhopalus (Schill Amy 245. lateralis. Say. Walsh Am Ent. 1. 12. (Ill. Us) Supercornis.

{ Ins IX. 18. " an insect allied to this is one of the commonest bugs -
 near Rock Island, Ill. & ruins the buds of the pear tree." Walsh

Rhopalus see also Chorosoma. & "genus allied to Alydes" (Pack 546.)

Rhopalus. reflexulus. see Harmostes.

Rhynchota. Hemiptera. Burm. Westw. 2. 450. see Heteroptera.

Rhynchota. Heteroptera. Fieb. see Hemiptera Heteroptera. Douglas.

Rhynchota. p. Tab. Westw. 2. 450 Heteroptera.

Rhyparochromus. (Curtis) Dallas 2. p. 532. Membrane destitute of basal cells, the
 { nervures not united by transverse ones. anterior thighs spinous beneath
 body, oblong. or elongated. not flattened. abdomen as broad as the
 hemelytra. basal joints of the antennae not longer than the head.

Rhyparochromus. (Curtis Amy. 253.) (Westw. 2. 122) fallax. Say. Pamera Say 1. 334

{ Ins VIII. 11. coll of Mr C Dodge. Supercornis

Riparii. Burm. 215. Fam 2. of Div 2. Geocores. Bugs running on the banks
 { or shores: it contains but 2 genera. Salda. Lat. (Burm 215) &
Leptopus. Lat. (Burm. 216.)

Ripicolae. Amy. & Serv. 40. & 293. Tribe 2 of Fam 6. Quaterostri. Heteroptera.
 { or plant bugs in or on banks or shores. containing only one group. } Hebrus

Sagotylus. Mayr. see Coreus confluentus. Say 1. 325.

Salda. Fab. Amyot 405. antennae long. thread like. beak reaching to end of
 { breast. the second joint being at least 6 times as long as the first.
 body small. elliptical. & flat. legs short. & slender. species found mostly
 in Europe. along shores of the ocean. & inland waters (Pack 511)

Salda. { bullata. Say 1. 366. rudicostri
 { bullata Say 1 366 & var punctipes. see Ophthalmicus

Salda -- colesperata see Myrmedolia

Salda. -- confluenta Say Acanthia Say 1. 361. (Us.)

Salda. -- hiria. Say. Acanthia. Say 1. 359. (Ind.)

Salda. -- humilis. (humilis) Say. Acanthia. Say 1. 360 (Fla.)

Salda. -- interstitialis. Say. Acanthia. Say 2. 258. (Mo.)

Salda. -- legata. Say. Acanthia. Say 1. 360 (Ind.)

Salda. -- lugubris. Say. Acanthia. Say 1. 360. (Mo.)

Salda -- { pulchella (Curtis) H Sch. Doug p 520 pl 17. 9. Europe Acanthia Curtis
 { Ins VIII. 21. Doug. all the species live on the margin of ponds &
 over

Insect. Rhyparochromus decolorator. leucopterus. see Micropus.

Salda piceicollis. continued.

67.

- Salda*. { rivers, or on the sea coast. running, jumping, & flying, with great activity, & are very difficult to catch. (Doug.) Nudirostri.
Ins. ovate. black, shining. legs ochraceous. in ♂ yellow brown.
- Salda* Fab. picea. Say 1. 336. (Mass.) see Ophthalmicus.
- Salda*. punctipes. Say 1. 336. (var of *S. bullata*.) see Ophthalmicus.
- Salda*. saltatoria. Linn. (Mass Me) Ins. IV. 18. Nudirostri
- Salda*. { *Signorelli*. Guerin. (Md.)
The largest, & most beautiful species, yet discovered in this country, it extends from Cuba. to coast of Delaware. (P.R.U.)
- Salda*. uliginosa. Say 1. 336. see Ophthalmicus, it resembles *S. bullata*, but is darker
- Scutati*. Burm. 349. Fam. 8. Geocores. (Shield bugs,) it contains 32 Genera. (see p 5)
- Scutatina*. Doug. 12. 52. (*Scutati* (Burm) (*Longiscuti* (Amyot. & Serv.) Section 1 of Subdiv.)
{ *Geodromica*. (*Geocores* Burm) Divided into 12 Families. Doug (see p 13)
- Scutellera* (Lam.) Insects remarkable for the large size of the scutellum, hence name
{ Antennae, 5 jointed, 2 first joints small, the three last long, quite large
scutellum an elongated triangle which covers not only the entire abdomen, but also the wings, species of gay metallic colours. (Pack 547) Longiscuti.
- Scutellera*. aemipons. Say 1. 198. (Nth west Terr.) see Homocormus.
- Scutellera*. binotata. Say 1. 198. (Nth west Terr.) see Odontoscelis.
- Scutellera*. viridipunctata. Say 1. 310. Pack 547. Pachycoris. Chrysorrhoeus. Fab. & see
{ Diolus (Mayer) Chrysorrhoeus, fig 460. H. Sch. (S.C. Fla. Miss. U.S.)
Ins 7. 20 inch long color piceous. with green impressed punctures. Longiscuti.
- Scutelleridae*. Westw 2. 484. (*Scutati* (Burm) Fam 10. of Section 2 Aurocorisa (Westw)
{ (*Geocores*. Burm) it contains 2 Subfamilies viz 1. Pentatomides & 2 Scutellerides.
The eggs are varied in form, but generally are of an oval shape attached to leaves by a glutinous secretion - by one end the other end - being furnished with a cap. which the insect detaches on bursting forth. (Westw 2. 486.)
- Scutellerides*. (Westw 2. 484) Subfam. 2. of Fam 10. *Scutelleridae*. it contains six -
{ families. (see p. 9.) (see also Pentatomidae Leach.)
- Scirpus*. (Amy 96.) *legatus*. Say. Cyrtus. Say 1. 322. S. albonotatus. Dallas. Longiscuti.
{ Ins. II. 8. Md.
- Serphus*. (Stål) *dilatatus*. Say. Belostoma. Lat. Say 1. 366. Laitha stolliv. ins &
{ Serv. Ins V. 11. (Ariz. Cal. Utah) Pedinaptus.
- Sigara*. (Fab. Amy 448) *minutissima*. Linn Doug p 616. pl 20 fig 6. Nolosticta. Linn
{ (Europe) Ins. VIII. & not rare in Cambridge pens. Eng (dk may) Pedinemus
- Sinea*. (Amy 375) *multispinosa*. ♀ De Geer. Xelus. (Fab. Amy. 373.) cladema? Fab
{ Reduvius raptatorius Say Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci 4. 327. Am Ent. 72 Fig
Walsh. Am. Ent. 1. p 13. LeBaron. 1871. p 63. Prac. Ent 2. 43. Rees. Report
Ontario fruit gravers Ass. & Ont. p 73. (ismada). & possibly R. diadema. Say's note.
L.P.I. destroy plant lice (Aphides) Colorado Potato bug (*Doryphora 10 lineata*)
& other insects. Ins III. 8 (Md. Can. Va. N.Y. & Ill.) Nudirostri.

- Spantocerus*. Burm. fuscus. Thunb. var. diffusus. Say *Coreus diffusus*. Say 1. 325.
 { *Ins VIII. 33.* Uhlers coll. Supericomes
- Spheroidepides*. Group 1. of Race 4. *Brevicipites*. Fam *Nudirostri*. Amy. 47. 8 & 9.
- Spissipides*. Amyot. & Serv. 39. 9 288. Tribe 1. of Fam 6. *Ductirostri*. *Heteroptera*.
 { or plant bugs, having thick feet, or thighs very thick. The fore feet are
 raptorial. it contains 2 groups. 1 *Phymatides*. (Amyot 288.) & *Macroceph-*
alides. (Amy 291.)
- Spongipides*. Amyot. & Serville. 42. 321. Race 2 of Fam 7. *Nudirostri*. it contains
 { 5 groups: viz 1. *Pyratides*. (Amy 321.) 2. *Peduvides*. (Amy 333.) 3. *Ectricha-*
dides. (Amy 342) 4. *Macropides*. (Amy 345.) & 5 *Sylvatides*. Am 349.
- Squash bug*. see *Anasa tristis*.
- Stagnigradi*. Amyot. & Serv. 49. 398. Race 7. of Fam 7. *Nudirostri*. containing only
 { one group. *Hydrometridides*. (Amy 398.)
- Stenopoda*. Lap. Amy 390. cinerea. Lap. (US) *Ins VII. 16.* Nudirostri
- Stinetus*. (Lap.) *diana*. Fab. *Asopus*. (Burm Amy 83.)
 { *Ins IV. 20 & VI. 29.* Md. *Ins.* destroys other insects & found preying
 upon the Squash lady bug. (*Epilachna borealis*. Coleop.) at the Md
 Agricultural college. Longiscuti
- Stinetus*. *fimbriatus*. Say. *Tetyra*. Say 1. 93 & 311 fig 43 fig 1. *Stinetus*. Walsh Am
 { Ent. page 14 & 47. pl 1. Pack 527. Reel Rept. Fruit growers Assⁿ Ontario.
 Canada. 1871 p 74. "Bordered Soldier bug. *Ins II. 20 & IV. 14.* & on
Ins preys upon other insects. & also upon the larvae of the Colorado —
 potato beetles. (*Doryphora 10 lineata*. (Coleop.) 7 or 8 individuals of this species
 were found in the web nest of a social caterpillar. & also were seen
 destroying the larva of the *Papilio asterias*. or *Asterias* butterfly. by
 Mr Walsh. Longiscuti
- Stinetus*. *violaceus* Say. *Tetyra*. Say 1 94 (Fla)
- Stiphnosoma*. Fiel 312. 547. (Europe.) side view head. X. 12. Feb. pl 6. Bicelluli
- Stiphnosoma*. Fiel. *leucocephala*. Linn. Doug p 482. pl 21. fig 2. *Amex* Linn (Europe)
 { *Ins VIII. 24.* Doug. *Ins.* found among grass abundantly on the
 cliffs at Scarborough. England, & on flowers of a *Vicia cracca*. in
 July. ~ Color black, with short whitish hairs. Bicelluli
- Stiphnosoma*. *Stygius*. Say. *Capsus*. Say 1 344.
- Strachia* (Hahn Amyot 127.) *histrion*. (Hahn) Trac Ent 1. 110 Am Ent. & Bot 2. 78. 177.
 { *Prairie farmer* 18. 152. Rept Ag. Rep. 1867 p 71 *Ins II. 52.* Md.
Texas Car. Geo. Alab. Miss. Tenn Md. Va. US
Harlequin Cabbage bug.
 { It injures cabbages, Turnips Radishes Mustard & numerous plants
 by puncturing the leaves & sucking the sap, & apparently poisoning the
 parts attacked. Dr Lincecum of Texas, has given a very interesting
 account of this insect, & the injury done by it, in his state.

The eggs generally 10. to 12. in number are deposited mostly on the under side of the leaves, about the 15th of March, or beginning of April. These are set in two rows. on end. cemented together on the leaf. & require a - about 6 days in April, or only 4 days in July, to hatch out. There are 2. broods annually, the first brood hatching out in April. & the second in July. The young larva resembles the perfect insect, with the exception of being wingless. 12. 16. or 18 days elapse from the deposition of the egg to the development of the perfect insect, which passes the winter or hibernates, in the perfect or imago state, issuing forth from its winter retreat at the approach of warm weather. These insects do very great injury to the plants above mentioned, especially to cabbages. The leaves they have punctured immediately wilting, as if from the effects of poison. They are said to be exceedingly numerous, & destructive in Texas & other Southern States) as many as 47000. having been (in one instance) gathered by hand. (Am Ent & Bot.) Longiscuti.

Supercornes. Amy & Serv 183. Fam 2. of Section 1. Geocorisae. Coreodes. Burm

Anisacanthites. Lap. Heteroptera or Plant bugs having their antennae inserted on the upper side of the head, above an ideal line drawn from the eyes to the origin of the labium. it contains 2 tribes 1 Tetragonocephali. (Amy 30. 184.) & 2. Trigonoccephali. (Am xxxiv & 216. G X. 34.

Syromastes. Lat. *Fraterculus*. Say 1. 324. (Geo. Ind.) see *Harmostes* Supercornes.

Syromastes marginatus. Linn. Daug p 110. pl 4. fig 3. *Cimex* Linn (Europe)

Enoplopus. Amy 208. Ins. IX. 25. common Autumn on plants & said to frequent Bramble & Columbine. Supercornes.

Syromastes obliquus. Say 1. 325 see *Harmostes*. distinguished by the remarkable obliquity of the terminal line of the corium.

Syromastes reflexus. Say 1. 323. (Pa) see *Harmostes*.

Syrptis (Latr) Pack 552 head small, compressed, laterally, fore legs raptorial Ductirostri

Syrptis erosa. see *Phymata*.

Systellonotus. Fieb. 326 & 347. (Europe) side view of head. X 29. Fieb pl 6. Bicelluli.

Systellonotus. (Daug 443) *nigritus*. H Sch. Capsus.

{ Ins taken by sweeping amongst *Stachys* (Hedge nettle) *sylvatica*. in July Bicelluli

Taurocerus Amy 151. see *Arvelius*.

Tetragonocephali. Amy & Serv. 30. 184. Tribe 1. of Fam 2. *Supercornes*. *Heteroptera* or plant bugs having the head square, with or without a prolonged scale between the antennae. it contains 3 races, viz 1. *Sectiprontes*. (Amy xxx. 184) 2. *Pleniprontes*. (Amy xxxi. 191) & 3 *Spiniprontes*. (Amy xxxii. 196.) G X. 36. & 37.

Tetyra (Fab. Amy 46) scutellum nearly covers the whole of the abdomen, but leaves the side of the wing covers exposed. Antennae slender, 1st joint longer than 2^d. the 3^d being the shortest. & the 5th is twice as long as the 4th.

Setyra (Fab. Amy 46) alternata. Say 1. 94 pl 43. (Middle States) See Eurygaster. Longiscuti

Setyra — bipunctata. H. S. Ins II. 27. Longiscuti

Setyra. — unctipes. Say 1. 94. (Mid States) see Podops dubius

Setyra. — fimbriata. Say 1. 94. (Pa. La.) see Stiretrus.

Setyra. — marmorata. Say 1. 360 — (H. ab. Pine regions of New Jersey) see Aulacostethus.

Setyra { silphoides. Fab. Amy 63. (Europe) Longiscuti

{ These insects sometimes assemble in great quantities upon the heads of rice & the natives pretend that they commit great havoc with the plant (Amy)

Setyra. — violacea. Say 1. 94. (Fla) see Stiretrus.

Therapha. (Amy 246) hyoscyami. Lin. Doug 129. pl 5, fig 2 (Europe) Supericornes

{ Coxius. Fall. Ins IX. 27

{ Ins. common on Henbane. De Geer says it takes its nourishment from this poisonous plant, sucking the leaves & twigs. it exhales a strong agreeable odor of Thyme. (Amy) found on Thistles, & rest harrow. (Doug) color scarlet with black spots, above & beneath. Supericornes.

Thripidae Fallen. Pack. (Thripoides)

{ Placed by Latreille amongst the Homoptera although acknowledged to resemble Orthoptera in their free biting parts, & to which they are referred by Geoffroy. Packard places them amongst the Heteroptera, & considers them as degraded Lygaeids. Geoffroy however has been followed in this work & the Thripidae will be found in the Orthoptera.

Thyanta. (Stål) custator Fab. Pentatoma, calceata. Say 1. 320. (Md. va)

{ Ins II fig 24. Mid July Aug.

Longiscuti

Thyanta. (Stål) rugulosa. Say Pentatoma. Say 1. 319

Thyreocoris (Schrank) body short, transverse, being broader than long, scale shaped, or semicircular in form, wing covers nearly covered by scutellum, which is wider behind than before, (Pack 547.)

Thyreocoris (Schrank) albipennis. Say 1. 311. (Missouri river) see Corimelaena.

Thyreocoris. nituloides. see Corimelaena nituloides. Wolff. Say 1. 311 (Ark US) Pack 547.

Thyreocoris. nituloides. see Corimelaena.

Tichorhinus. Tieb 314. 347. (Europe) side view head. X. 24. Fieb pl 6. Bicelluli

Tingidae. — Heston 2. 477. Fam 6 & Section 2. Aurocorisa (Geocoris Burm) it contains 9 genera. (see p 8) Insects small, & distinguished by the broad & depressed form of the body. Antennae with joints not thinner than the preceding. rostrum very short, & 3 jointed, received into a gutter, on the underside of head. tarsi often 2 jointed. thorax generally furnished with a membranous dilatation on each side, & posteriorly produced, in place of a scutellum. some have fore legs strongly raptorial, & are found on the plants & trees on which they subsist. (Heston)

Tingidina. { Douglas. 234. 242. Membranacei. Lat Burm. Tingides Amy & Bern Section 6. subdivision 1. Geodromica. Doug. (Geocoris Burm) it is divided into 2 families 1. Agrammidae. & 2. Tingidinae

Tingis. Tab. body ovate, depressed. antennae naked, with the third joint longest. { prothorax scarcely dilated, at the sides, extending triangularly behind, like a scutellum, with three elevated lines. (Westw. Syn. 120) Amy 296.)
small insects, with beak extending to end of breast. fore legs simple. -
Thorax & wing covers spread out leaf like. (Pack 552.)

Tingis. Tab. arcuata, Say 1. 350. (Miss. Fl. U.S.) Ins. **IV**. 2 Miss. Ducterostri.
Ins. resembles *T. ciliata*, but is distinguished by the brown bands & the arcuated edge of the hemelytra. (Say, these insects live on the sap of plants & trees & were found especially on the quince in Mississippi, Florida, where the bushes were entirely covered with them, in all stages, as Larvae, pupae, & perfect insects. Some trees were very much injured & not entirely destroyed by them. the insects are able to sting severely, when on the naked flesh of mankind.

Tingis. — *ciliata*. Say 1. 348. very common in the U.S.

Tingis. — *cinerea*. Say 1. 349. (U.S.) not uncommon. see *Piesma*

Tingis. — *clavicornis*. (Europe) described by Reaumer, as attacking flowers of *Scutellaria* (Germander) *chamaedrys*, preventing the blossoming, & causing them to swell out to a disproportionate size. (Westw. 2 478.)

Tingis. — *schii*. Wolff. Amy 297. (Europe.) Ins. found on Vipers bugloss or blue weed. (Gray)

Tingis. — *Gossypii*. Tab. Feb p 104. pl 1X. fig 1. Acanthia. Tab (West-Ind.

Ins. **VIII**. fig 3. Ins. probably taken on Cotton. (*Gossypium*)

Tingis. — *histicellus*. Richter. Pack 552. fig. magnified.

Insect from Ceylon. Larva black. Ins. sticks close to leaf of Brignall, & there undergoes its changes from the larva to the perfect state.

Tingis. — *hyalina*. H. Schl. Feb 103. pl 1X. 5. Pack. 552. (U.S.)

Ins **VIII**. 4 for Fieber. Said by Packard (552) to be abundant on the Willow.

Tingis. — *juglandis*. Fitch 3^d Rep. 1856. p 466.

Ins. punctures the leaves, sucks the sap of Butternut, Birch, Willow, & other trees. from May to Nov.

Ins. O. 14. resembles a flake of white froth, its whole upper surface being composed of a net work of small cells, with an inflated egg shaped protuberance, like a small bladder, on the top of head & thorax, wing covers small & square, with corners rounded, there is a broad blackish spot on the shoulder, & a broad blackish band on their tips with an irregular whitish spot on the shoulder. a spot on the hind inner corner body beneath black. Antennae & legs, honey yellow. (Fitch)

Tingis. — *laeta*. see *Agramma*.

Tingis. — *mutica*. Say 1. 347. (Ind.) see *Monanthia*.

Tingis. — *plexus*. Say 1. 349. (U.S.) see *monanthia*.

Tingis. — *oblonga*. Say 2. 248. (Mo.)

Ducterostri

Tengis. (Fab.) *pyri*. Lat. Amyat. 297. (France, Europe)

Ductinosini.

{ Ins. injure Pear trees, and are found attached to the underside of the leaves.

Tengis. (Fab.) *teucrii*. Host (Europe), injures flowers of *Teucrium supinum*, in a semi

{ lar manner to *T. clavicornis*, above mentioned.

Triccephalus. Fies 318 347. Europe, side view head. X. 11. Fies pl 6.

Bicelluli

Trichopoepla. (Stål) *semivittata*. Say Pentatoma Say 1. 322 (Ind) Ins II. 3. Longiscuti

Trigonoccephali. Amy & Serv. 34. 216. Tribe 2 of Fam 2 Supericornes. Heteroptera or
{ plant bugs, having triangular heads. it contains 2 races 1 *Linicornes*.

{ (Amy xxxiv. 217.) & 2 *Modicornes* (Amy xxxv. 232) G X. 38.

Trigonotylus. Fies 302, 347. (Europe) side view of head. X. 20. Fies pl 6.

Bicelluli

Trupicornis. Hahn. *rufipes* Linn. Cimex Linn Amy 149. Pentatoma Lep & Serv. Longiscuti

{ Ins IV. 21. very common near Paris, in woods, gardens &c it exhales a very disagreeable odor. & De Geer has observed that it is carnivorous, roving on trees, & searching for caterpillars, in order to suck their juices.

Unicelluli Douglas. xxviii. 276. Div 1. of Sect. 9 Capsina. Doug. it contains only
{ one family. *Pygocoridae*.

Velia. (Lat. Amy 419) Head triangular. & sunken in thorax, up to the eyes. Ocelli 0.

{ Thorax large. wings present. There are however some apterous forms. (Pack 570) These insects run swiftly upon tranquil & shady water, & feed upon small insects (Amy) they live gregariously on the surface of streams, and ponds, where they look like spiders. & move rapidly by little leaps. Feed on insects &c. " Doug 571.

Pedicorni

Velia (Lat) *collaris*. see *Rhagovelia*.

Velia. — *currens* Lat. Douglas. 571. pl xix. 7. Germis, Fab. (Europe) Ins VIII 13.

{ Doug The apterous form is common in small companies, on clear streams from March to Sep. (in England.) The winged form is rare. Westw 2. 468 says "Velia skims along the surface of water, in a similar manner to *Gerris*, but has a slower action."

{ Head & antennae black. pronotum reddish brown, with 2 large white glossy spots. Elytra brown black, with four clear white spots.

Velia. — *pygmaea*. (Europe) observed by Dufaur having only two or three with
{ wings, out of some hundreds of specimens. (Westw 2. 468)

Vulsinea. (Spin.) *violacea*. Fab. Pl IX. 3. coll of Mr Schler.

Longiscuti

Lylocoris. L. Dup. differs from *Anthocoris*, only in the 2^d basal joints of the antennae
{ being rather longer & the terminal joint of antennae more slender. The Hemelytrae are sometimes imperfect. (Westw Sp. 123 & Amy. 263.)

Lylocoris. — *ater*. (L. Dup.) Doug. 506 Ins 17. fig 6. (Europe) Ins IX. 32. Supericornes

{ Ins. gregarious, found under bark of dead trees, nearly all the year round. Ins. black smooth, & shining.

Lylocoris — *domesticus*. (Hahn) Fitch 1855. p. 527. *Lylocoris* of L. Aug 499. re 17. fig 1.

{ Ins. mentioned by Fitch as being common in America as well as Europe

- Zaitha*. Amy. 430. *biroreata*. Hald. see also *Belostoma dilatata*. Say 1.366.
 { & *Senpthus dilatatus*. Pedivapti.
- Zaitha*. *Boscii*, see *Belostoma fluminea*. & *Z. fluminea*. (Say 1.364)
- Zaitha*. { *fluminea*. Say. *Belostoma boscii*. Say Heterop. p. 37 & 1.364.
 { *Penthostoma Seidy*. (US) pl V. 12. Ins aquatic. Pedivapti.
 { ana feeds on other insects.
- Zaitha*. *Stollii*. HSch. 9. 292. Say 1.236. see *Senpthus dilatatus*. Pedivapti.
- Zelus*, Fab. Amy. 373. (*Alydus*, Fab) *diadema*. Fab see *Sinea multispinosa*.
- Zelus*. — { *lilobus*. Say 1.306. (Geo. Lou.) Nudivestri
 { Ins like *taurus*. but much larger. & unarmed.
- Zelus* — *taurus*. see *Pepipta*.
- Zicrona*. (Amy 86.) *cuprea*. Dallas. Brit Mus. Cat. Ins. VI. fig 8. Longiscuti.
- Zicrona*. *exapta* see *Perillus exaptus*.
- Zosmerus*. see *Picsima cinerea*.
- Zosmerus*. (Lap.) *quadratus*. Fieb Doug 238. pl 8. fig 9. (Europe) Infericorne.
 { Ins IX. 34. Ins. found on the ground under debris. & at roots of
 grass.
 { Ins. pale gray. with dark gray. or blackish spots. but sometimes pale
 greenish white. pale gray. or pale red. & spotted.

74.

Alphabetical List of Predaceous or Parasitic Heteroptera The Larvae, pupae, or perfect insects, of which destroy other Insects ~

- Acanthocoris insidiosus* destroys Plant lice. (*Aphides*) chinch bugs. (*Microtus* *leucopterus*) & Grape leaf gall lice. (*Pemphigus vitifolius*) (Homop.)
- Anasa tristis* (Squash bug) reported as destroying *Doryphora decim lineata*. The Colorado potato bug (Coleop) but probably erroneously. it has however been seen sucking the juices out of a dead insect of its own species, which had been accidentally killed.
- Anthrenus nemoralis* & *A. nemorum* (Europe) destroy small caterpillars of a leaf mining moth (*Lithocolletis*) on Oaks.
- Apimorus crassipes* & *A. spissipes* destroy & feed on other insects. *A. spissipes* is said also to kill bees. (*Apis mellifica*) (Hym.)
- Campyloneura vittipennis* is said to destroy the grape vine leaf hopper. (*Erythro-
neura vittis*) (Homop.) & caterpillars.
- Capsidae* destroy small insects, but they likewise injure plants. &c.
- Cerascopus marginatus* (Eu) destroy other insects, not sparing even their own species.
- Conorhinus variegatus* destroys other insects, & are said to be beneficial by destroying Bed bugs (*Acanthia lectularia*).
- Corixa* - destroy other insects principally aquatic, or those falling in water.
- Cosmopepla carnifex* destroys other insects.
- Diplodus lunidus* destroys other insects including also the Curculio or plum weevil. (*Conotrachelus nemophar*) (Coleop.)
- Ectrichodia cruciata* destroys other insects.
- Emesa longipes* " " "
- Evagorus rubidus* " " " including plant lice (*Aphides*) (Homop.)
- Galgulus oculatus* " " " *Lyga* (Orthop) said to be amongst the number destroyed. (but somewhat doubtful.)
- Gerris conformis* &c. destroys other insects on the water. & is itself destroyed (in Europe) by " *Telusa* (Hym) when in the egg state.
- Hydrocorisae* (water bugs) destroy other insects principally aquatic.
- Leptoglossus phyllopus* (*Anisocelis albocinctus*) reported as destroying the Cabbage bug. *Strachia histriomicha*.
- Macrocephalus* probably destroys other insects.
- Melanolestes abdominalis* & *M. picipes* destroy insects.
- Melyras* (*Harpiactor*) *cinctus* destroys other insects amongst which are the Colorado potato bug. (*Doryphora 10 lineata*) & probably *Leptox* *malivora* (Cepid)
- Nabis ferus* destroys other insects including the grain plant lice. (*Aphides*) (Homop.)
- Nexara hilaris* said to destroy the Colorado potato bug. (*Doryphora 10 lineata*) & (*Andrena*) sp. (Hym) - see Malth.

Parasitic or Predaceous Heteroptera.

- Nepa*. { cannibal insects, feeding even on their own species. & also destroying other insects, principally aquatic.
- Notonecta*. destroys other insects, principally aquatic.
- Pelagonus marginatus* (Eu) probably destroys insects.
- Pentatoma bidens*. (Eu) said to destroy bed bugs. (*Acanthia lectularia*) Hct.)
- Phymata eros*. destroys insects, amongst which are Aphides (Plant lice) small bees, wasps & butterflies &c.
- Pirillus circumcinctus*. feeds on other insects. & destroys the Colorado potato bug.
- + *Doryphora 10 lineata* Colcop.
- Ploaria vagabunda* (Eu) destroys other insects.
- Podisus cynicus*. destroys insects the Colorado Potato bug (*Doryphora 10 lineata*) &c.
- Podisus modestus*. destroys insects caterpillars of (*Hyphantria textor*) the fall web worm. (*Hemiteusa maia*) &c. (Lepidopt) it also injures foliage of fruit trees &c.
- Podisus placidus*. destroys insects. larvae of the imported goosberry saw fly (*Pristiphora ventricosus*) &c. it also injures fruit trees, by sucking sap.
- Podisus spinosus*. destroys the Colorado potato bug (*Doryphora 10 lineata*) ivory birds (*Coccinella*) wild bees (*Andrena*) the Harvest fly, commonly but erroneously called the Locust. (*Cicada*) the American goosberry saw fly (*Pristiphora grossulariae*) &c. but also damages fruit trees by sucking the sap.
- Pronotus eximatus*. destroys caterpillars, plant lice (*Aphides* Homop.) & other insects.
- + *Pirates biguttatus*. is said to destroy bed bugs. (*Acanthia lectularia* (Hct.))
- Peprhocoris apterus* (Eu) feeds on dead insects
- Rhaphigaster* (see *Nerara hilaris*.) said to destroy *Doryphora 10 lineata* (Col.) &c. (*Andrena* (Hym.)
- Ranatra*. destroys insects, principally aquatic.
- Reduvius personatus*. destroys bed bugs. (*Acanthia lectularia*) & other insects.
- Sinea multispinosa*. destroys the Colorado potato bug. (*Doryphora 10 lineata* Col.) { plant lice, (*Aphides* Hct) & other insects.
- Stenotrus deana*. found destroying the Squash lady bird. (*Epilachna borealis* Col.)
- Stenotrus fimbriatus* destroys insects amongst which are the Colorado potato beetle. (*Doryphora 10 lineata*) caterpillars, & the larva of a butterfly. (*Papilio asterias*) &c.
- Uelia*. destroys insects, on the water.

Alphabetical List of Vegetable, and Animal substances, frequented, injured, or destroyed.

By Heteroptera.

- Abies*. ? (Fir ?) The insect of *Pylocoris ater* (Europe.) is found under the bark of *Fir*
Abies canadensis. (Hemlock Spruce) Sap sucked by *Chlorochroa ligata*.
- Ambrosia*. (Ragweed) frequented by *Anthotylus* (*Capsus*) *discoidalis*.
- Aphides* see Insects of other orders. (Homopt.)
- Apple* see *Pyrus malus*.
- Avena*. (Oats) injured & destroyed by the chinch bug (*Micropus leucopterus*.)
- Aquatic*. *Ambrysus signoreti* &c in Lakes & ponds on the bottom amongst the lushy debris.
- Aquatic*. *Aphelocheirus aestivalis* (also in damp situations)
- Aquatic*. *Belostoma*. *Corixa* &c - sometimes fly in the evening, or dark w. t. weather.
- Aquatic*. *Halobates*. on surface of water chiefly.
- Aquatic*. *Hebrus*. amongst aquatic plants.
- Aquatic*. *Hydrocoris*ae.
- Aquatic*. *Hydrometra*. (water measurer) on surface of water. *Microvelia pygmaea* &c
- Aquatic*. *Nauconis*. *Nepa*. *Notonecta* & *Ranatra*.
- Aquatic*. *Velia*. on the water.
- Aquatic*. on Aquatic plants in stagnant water *Hebrus pusillus* & *Plea*.
- Aquilegia* (Columbine) frequented by *Syzomastes marginatus* (Eu)
- Cislevius*. (Milk or Silk weed. frequented by *Lygaeus fasciatus*. Fly *Lygaeus luridus*
{ the latter insect killing the caterpillars infesting the plant.
- Banks of rivers ponds, &c frequented by *Galgulus oculatus*. *Pelagonus*. *Salda*
{ *gylbelli* &c
- Bark of dead trees. *Aradus americanus*. *Brachyrhynchus granulatus*. the
{ *Corticolae* &c are found under bark.
- Bark of trees. used by *Lygaeus lucidus*, as a secure place under which to hibernates.
{ the Insect of the bed bug. (*Acanthia lectularia*) is said to have been
{ found under bark of trees, but this fact has been doubted. (see *Acanthia*)
- Bats. are infested with bed bugs. (*Acanthia pipistrelli*) (Eu U.S.)
- Barley. see *Hordeum*.
- Beds. are infested by bed bugs. (*Acanthia lectularia*) & are also sometimes frequented
{ by *Conorhinus variegatus*. *Pirates biguttatus* *Reduvius personatus* &
{ other insects which are said to feed upon & destroy bed bugs.
- Bed bugs see *Acanthia lectularia*.
- Berries & leaves when fallen are sucked by *Pyrrhocoris apterus*. (Eu)
- Betula*. (Birch) is frequented by *Acanthosoma* (*Pentatoma*) *grisea*. (Europe,
{ *A. lateralis*. of the United States. is said by Prof. Uhler to be the
{ representative of *A. grisea* in this country. The birch (*Betula*) is also
{ infested & injured by *Tringis juglandis* U.S.
- Blackberry. see *Rubus villosus*.
- Blood. see *Mantid*.

Animal and vegetable substances injured. &c.

Blue weed, or Tangles. see Echinum.

Brake or Bracken. see. Pteris.

Bramble. see Rubus villosus.

Brassicaoleracea. (Cabbage) foliage & plant injured & destroyed by *Nysius raphanus*. & *Strachia histrionica* The flowers are frequented by *Lygus lineolaris*. (*Capsus oblineatus*. & Say.)

Brassica rapa. (Turnip) foliage & plant injured by *Strachia histrionica*.

Broom. see Genista.

Brigonal. (Ceylonese plant) frequented by *Trigis histricellus*

Bushes & shrubs. frequented by *Pelionotus abbreviatus*. (US) &c &c. see also *Geonothus*. Flex &c.

Butternut. see *Juglans cinerea*.

Cannibal. (ie insects eating even their own species.) Nepa. *Cerascopus marginatus*
Prionotus cristatus (when young) &c. &c.

Carnivorous. see Insects destroying other insects.

Carya alba. & Shagbark, or Shell bark (Hickory). sap sucked by *Nemara pilans*. &c. The insect of *Piesma cinerea* hibernates under the bark.

Carya glabra. Pignut hickory. injured & frequented by the same insects as
 + *infest*, *Carya alba*.

Cerasus. - Cherry infested & injured by the insects of *Corimelaena pulicaria* &c
 which puncture the stems & cause the young fruit to wither

Cerasus. - in the western states said to be injured by *Acanthocephala femorata*.
 (*Metapodius nasutus*) which punctures the fruit, & sucks out the juices

+ *Geonothus americanus*. (Red Root, or New Jersey Tea) is infested & injured by
Corimelaena pulicaria. &c.

Cereals - (Wheat, Rye, Barley, &c) the extremities of the plants are frequented in
 France by *Aelia acuminata*. (Eu) (Barley especially)

Church bug. see *Microgus leucosternus*.

Cirsium. { Thistle. is frequented by *Therapha hyoscyami*. (Eu) *Euschistus punctipes* (US) the heads of thistles are frequented by *Monanthia cardui* (Eu) (*carduus*. or plumless thistle. gray. 234.)

Citrullus vulgaris. Water melon. (Cucurbitacea)

Columbine. see *Aquilegia*.

Conn (Indian) see Tea mays.

Coreopsis. flowers frequented by *Corimelaena pulicaria*. &c.

Cotton. see *Gossypium*.

Cruciferae (Mustard &c) foliage injured by *Nysius raphanus* *Strachia histrionica*. &c.

Cucumis sativus. (Cucumber) *C. melo*. (Muskmelon) *C. citrullus*. (Water melon)

Cucurbita pepo. (Pumpkin) *C. melopepo*. (round squash) *C. verrucosa* (long squash)
 { all belong to the Cucurbitacea. (See cucumber squash &c.)

Animal and vegetable substances injured. &c.

- Cucurbita melopepo. C. verrucosus. &c. see squash. injured by *Anasa tristis*
- Cucurbitaceae includes Cucumbers, melons, pumpkins, squashes &c.
- Currant. see Ribes.
- Erythronium. vulgare. (Quince) twigs & foliage injured by *Conimelaena pubescens*
- { *lingis arcuata*. *Lygus lineolaris*. (*Capsus oblineatus* Say) &c.
- Echin. Dupers bugloss. Blue weed or Langles frequented & injured by *lingis clauson*
- { *rus* & *T. echin.* (Europe.)
- Electric shock said to have been given by *Protonotus serratus*. (West Indies)
- + Erica (heath) frequented by *Elydus calcaratus* (Eu) *Coranus subapterus*. *Lygus pratensis*. (roots)
- + Elm. see Ulmus.
- Eupatorium. (Thoroughwort) frequented by *Calocoris rapides* (Us)
- Euphorbia. (Spurge) frequented by *Lygus calcaratus* (Eu)
- Viola. foliage injured by *Lygus lineatus*. (*Capsus scutellatus* Say)
- Dyers weed, or Broom, see *Genista tinctoria*.
- Duck weed. Lemna.
- Fish. see Ulmus.
- Fish. Eggs & young fish are destroyed by *Nepa*, *Belostoma*, *Ranatra* &c.
- Flowers frequented (probably for the sake of the insects attracted by them) by *Anthrenus*
- { *insidiosus* (Us) *Lygus pratensis* (Eu) *Phymata eros* &c. &c. (Us)
- Flowers garden. (Conopsis &c.) injured by *Conimelaena pubescens* &c.
- Food for Mantisid see Insects used as food.
- Fusils. infested by a species of bed bug. *Acanthia*.
- Fragaria (Strawberry) plants &c. injured by *Conimelaena pubescens* &c. which punctures the stems causing them to wilt &c. The insect itself when inadvertently swallowed in the fruit, gives it a peculiarly nauseous bed bug taste.
- { The plants are also injured by *Lygus lineolaris*. (*Capsus oblineatus* Say, many of the other carabidae impart a very disagreeable taste when accidentally taken into the mouth with fruit.
- Fruit. when ripe, infested with *Capsidae*. *Conimelaena*. *Lygus*. &c. which not only injure fruit, but also taste very disagreeably when accidentally eaten with it.
- Fruit trees are injured by *Pesoma cinerea*. (see also Grape, Apple &c.)
- Fungi. are said to form food of *Aradus*.
- Gail like swelling, see *Teucrium*.
- Germander. see *Teucrium*.
- Genista tinctoria (Dyers weed or broom). the grass near roots of genista is frequented by
- { *Lygus calcaratus* (Eu) & *Globiceps selectus*. (Eu)
- Golden Rod. see *Solidago*.
- Gold fish. Killed by *Belostoma amaranthina*

Animal and Vegetable Substances injured &c.

Gossypium. Cotton. frequented & probably injured, by *Tringis Gossypii* (West Ind.)
 { The bolls and seed are pierced by *Dysdercus suturalis*. (*Pyrrhocoris*)
 { the red bug or cotton stainer of Florida, & the cotton is stained by
 { the excrementitious matter, & oily exudation of sap, &c.
 Grain. in general. (Wheat, Oats, Barley &c.) is injured by the Chinch bug. (*Micro-*
 { *pus leucopterus*.)

Graminiferous plants, in France, are frequented by *Astemma apterum*. (Eu.)
 Gramineae. (grasses.) under this general term are included our common grasses,
 { *Dactylis*. (orchard grass) *Elyusine*. (yard or crab grass) *Festuca*. (*Fescue*)
 { *Poa*. (meadow grass) *Phleum* (cat tail grass) *P. pratense* (*Timothy* or
 { *herds grass*.) &c. see below

Grass roots. near *Dyers broom*. *Genista tinctoria*. frequented by *Glabriops selectus* (Eu.)

Grass roots. frequented by *Podops inunctus*. (Eu.) *Loxmerus quadratus*. (Eu.) &c.

Grass. herbs grass, & other grasses. (*Phleum pratense*. Gray 541) &c. are injured by
 { *Micropus leucopterus*. (US) (the chinch bug).

Grass. frequented by *Alia acuminata*. (Eu.) *Agramma laeta*. (Eu.) *Stiphodon*
 { *leucocephala*. (Eu.) &c.

Huautle. an article of food used in Mexico, it is made into cakes from the
 { eggs of a water insect, either *Corixa* or *Natonecta* (but most probably
 { of *Corixa* as the specimens sent from Mexico, in the museum are un-
 { doubtedly. *Corixa*) (see Popular science Review. Jan 1875 p. 81)

Heath. see *Erica*.

Hedge nettle. see *Stachys*.

Helianthus (Sunflower) frequented by *Malacoconis*. (*Capsus*) *irroratus*. (US)

Hemlock spruce. see *Abies canadensis*.

Hickory. see *Carya alba*. &c.

Hensbane. see *Hypoxymus*.

Holly see *Ilex*.

Hordeum. (Barley) (4 grass) the ears & extremities are frequented by *Alia*.
 { *acuminata*. in France.

Ilex (Holly) *Banasa calva*, was taken by Say on Holly.

Insects. when dead are occasionally sucked by *Anasa tristis* or the squash bug

Insects. are destroyed by *Apiomerus crassipes* & *A. spissipes*.

Insects are destroyed by *Arma*. (see *Tadibus*.)

Insects principally aquatic. are destroyed by *Belostoma*.

Insects. are destroyed by certain species of *Capsus*.

Insects. are destroyed by *Cerasopis marginatus*. (Eu.) these insects are
 { known that they kill & destroy even their own species

Insects. are destroyed by *Cosmopsepha* (*Eysarconis*) *carnifex*.

Insects. principally aquatic. are destroyed by *Corixa*.

Animal and Vegetable substances injured, &c.

Insects are destroyed by *Conorhinus variegatus*, &c.

Insects are destroyed by *Diplodus lunicus*. (*Evagorus viridis*) amongst
 { which is said to be the Curculio, or Plum weevil (*Conotrachelus*
nemuphar) Coleop.

Insects are destroyed by *Ectrichodina cruciata*, *Evagorus rubidus* & *Emes-*
longipes &c.

Insects aquatic & on the surface of the water, are destroyed by *Gerris conformis*.

Insects are destroyed by *Galgulus*, see also *Tya* (Orthop.)

Insects principally aquatic are destroyed by the *Hydrocorisae*.

Insects probably destroyed by *Macrocephalus*, as their fore feet are raptorial.

Insects are destroyed by *Leptoglossus phyllopus*. (*Anisocelis albicinctus*) inclu-
 { ding *Strachia histrionicha*, or the Cabbage bug.

Insects, especially under logs & stones, are destroyed by *Mcclanolestes abdominalis*
 & *M. picipes*.

Insects are destroyed by *Milyas cinctus*. (*Harpaactor cinctus*) & *Nabis ferox*.

Insects principally aquatic, are destroyed by *Nepa*, *Notonecta*, &c.

Insects are destroyed by *Plovanea*, & probably also by *Pelagonus marginatus* (Eu)

Insects, including *Hemileuca maia* (Lepid) & *Hyphantria texor* (Lepid) are
 { destroyed by *Podisus modestus*, it also sucks sap of trees.

Insects, including the Colorado potato bug, *Doryphora 10 lineata*, are destroyed by
 { *Podisus cynicus*, (also sucks sap of trees)

Insects, including *Nematus ventricosus*, or the unported goosberry saw fly (Hym) are
 { destroyed by *Podisus placidus*, it also sucks sap of trees.

Insects, including *Doryphora 10 lineata* (Colorado potato bug, Coleop) *Pristiphora*
 { *grossulariae*, (the native goosberry saw fly) (Hym) (bees wild)
Andrena, *Cicada* (or harvest fly, commonly known as the Locust)
 (Homop) &c are destroyed by *Podisus spinosus* This insect
 { also sucks sap of trees.

Insects, in general, caterpillars, plant lice, & even their own species when young,
 { are destroyed by *Prionotus cristatus*. (*Reduvius novemarius*)

Insects, when dead, are eaten or sucked, by *Pyrrhocoris apterus*, (Eu)

Insects principally aquatic, destroyed by *Ranatra*, & by *Microvelia* & *Velia*

Insects, destroyed by the *Reduviidae* in general, by *Linea multispinosa* -
 { by *Sticticus diana*, *S. fimbriatus* &c.

Insects, { *Heteroptera*, used as Food by Man kind. *Corixa mercenaria*.
 (Mex) Say. the eggs of *Corixa Lemorata* (Mex) (Rept Dep Ag.)
 & 2 species of *Notonecta*. (Mex) see Linné, are said to be used
 { as food in Mexico, all these being water insects & having similar
 habits, have doubtless been confounded together, by different writers.
 { see also *Haoutle*, or cakes made of these eggs.

Animal and Vegetable Substances injured.

- Juglans*. (walnut.) *Juglans cinerea*. (Butternut.) Foliage injured by *Tringis juglandis*.
- Juncus*. (rush.) The insect of *Chorasmia Shillingii* in France, is taken on Rushes.
- Lactuca*. (Lettuce.) injured by *Nysius raphanus*.
- + *Lettuce*. see *Lactuca*.
- Limna*. Duck weed, is frequented by *Helorus*. *Limnolates* ♀, & ♂.
- Leucanthemum vulgare*, (Oxeye daisy, White weed) The flowers are frequented
 { by *Anthrenus insidiosus*, or the false church bug.
- + *Leaves*. when fallen are sucked by *Pyrrhocoris apterus*. (Eu.)
- Maize*. (or Indian corn.) see *Zea mays*.
- Mankind*. { *Heteropterous* insects, used as food by Mankind. The eggs (or insects of *Conia femorata*. (Eggs) *C. mercenaria* (Say Insect) (Mex.) & 2 species of *Notonecta* or Boatflies. (See also Insects used as food.)
- Mankind*. injured and annoyed by *Acanthia lectularia*. (Bed bug) the insect of which sucks blood. beds are also sometimes frequented by -
 { *Coroninus variegatus*. (*Sanguisuga* Lec) which is said to have the same habits.
- Mankind*. injured & stung by the piercers of *Melanolestes abdominalis*. *M. piceipes*. (Terrestrial.) *Mauconis*. *notonecta*. & prob. *Belostoma*. & *Ranatra* (aquatic)
 { *Phymata rufa*. *Reduvius personatus*. *Tringa arcuata*, also cause severe pain by plunging their beaks into the flesh. & probably injecting a poisonous or acrid liquid into the wound.
- Mankind*. { stung most severely by the piercer or beak of *Prionotus cristatus*. (*Reduvius novemarius*)
- Mankind*. A kind of Electric shock is resorted to be given by *Prionotus serratus* or { the wheel bug of the West Indies, to mantrina when handled incautiously.
- Melons*. see *Cucumis*.
- Mentha*. (mint.) leaves &c injured by *Lygus lineatus*. (*Capsus quadrinotatus*)
- Moss*. is frequented by *Ceratocombus muscorum* (Eu) & & many other heteroptera
- Mullein*. see *Verbascum*.
- Mustard*. see *Sinapis*.
- Nettle Hedge*. (Europe) see *Stachys*.
- New Jersey Tea*. see *Ceanothus americanus*.
- Nicotiana tabacum*. (Tobacco) frequented & injured in Florida, by a species of
 { *Myodocha*?
- Oak*. see *quercus*.
- Oats*. see *Avena*.
- Odors*. given out by the Heteroptera when disturbed explained (see *Rhaphigaster punctipennis*)
- Odor like* bed bugs given out by *Acanthia lectularia*. *Conexa striata*. *Kabes*
 { *marginatus* &c &c.

Animal and Vegetable Substances injured &c.

Odor. like overripe pear. given out by *Anasa tristis*, (US) *Taphigaster puncti-*
 { *pennis*, (Eu) & *Coranus subapterus*, (Eu) &c.

Odor. like *Hyacinthus racemosus*. given out by *Phytoecia carceli*, (Eu)

Odor. disagreeable. given out by *Tropiconis rufipes*, (Eu) &c.

Odor. like mice. given out by *Reduvius personatus*.

Odor. like Thyme given out by *Therapha hyoscyami*, (Honslanc) Eu

Ononis, (Pest harrow) frequented by *Ulydus calcaratus*, (Eu) *Therapha hyoscyami*, (Eu) &c.

{ The roots & young stems are frequented by *Neodes elegans* on which from
 { the insect probably feeds. (Eu)

Oryza, (Rice) frequented & probably injured by *Setyca sylphoides*, (Eu) the insects
 { assembling in great numbers on heads of rice.

On eye daisy, see *Leucanthemum vulgare*.

Parsnip, see *Pastinaca*.

Pastinaca (Parsnip) leaves &c. injured by *Lygus lineatus*.

Pear, see *Pyrus communis*.

Pigeons, Pigeon houses, infested with Bedbugs, or Pigeon bugs, *Acanthia columbaria*.

Pine trees, (*Pinus*) frequented by *Emesa longipes*, (US) leaves frequented by *Capsus cla-*
 { *vatus*, (US) &c.

Pinus sylvestris, (Eu) *Camaronotus cinnamopterus*, (Eu) from which tree the insect
 { was beaten off.

Pine regions of New Jersey, frequented by *Aulacostethus marmoratus*, (US)

Portulaca, (Purslane), frequented by *Corimelaena pulicaria*, &c (US)

Potatoes, see *Solanum tuberosum*.

Predatory, see Insects destroying other insects.

Pteris, (Brake or Bracken) frequented by *Dryocoris pteridis*, (Eu)

Pumpkins, see *Cucurbita pepo*.

Purslane, see *Portulaca*.

Pyrus communis, (Pear) injured by *Corimelaena pulicaria*, the insects collect in the
 { ends of the young shoots. the twigs are injured by *Lygus* & *Capra*
 { *ablineatus*, (Say) & the buds are injured by *Microphus*, (*Rhyssalus*)
 { *truncatus*, (US) or the Chinese bug (Am Ent. 1. 10 &c) the buds are also injured by
 { *Rhyssalus lateralis* (US)

Pyrus malus, (Apple) the twigs & leaves are injured by *Podisus cynicus*, (*Podisus*
 { *bracteatus* var) *P. spinosus* &c. &c. (US)

Quercus, (Oak) frequented by *Anthrenus nemoralis* & *A. nemorum*, Eu, which destroy
 { the caterpillars of leaf mining small moths *Lithocolletis*, (Lep. d. sp.)
 { The insect of *Campylodora vitripennis*, (US) is also taken on Oaks, but is said
 { to be beneficial by destroying Grape leaf hoppers. *Erythronium*, (Horn)

Quercus (Oak) frequented by *Camaronotus cinnamopterus*, (Eu) & injured by *Podisus*
 { *cynicus* which sucks the sap.

Animal and Vegetable Substances injured &c

Quince, see *Cydonia vulgaris*.

Radish see *Raphanus*.

Rag weed, see *Ambrosia*.

Raphanus. (Radish) leaves &c injured by *Nysius raphanus*. & *Strachia histriomicha* (Us)

Raptorial, see Insects destroying other insects.

Raspberry, see *Rubus idaeus*.

+ *Ribes*. (currant) foliage &c injured by *Lygus lineatus*. (*Capsus 4 vittatus* Say) (Us)

" Red currant. (Eu) frequented by *Globiceps clavatus* (Eu)

Red Root, see *Ceanothus*.

Rest Harrow, see *Ononis*

Rhus glabra (Sumach smooth) frequented by *Alydes euvinus*. (Us)

+ Rice, see *Oryza*.

River banks frequented by *Pelagonus marginatus* (Eu) (see also Banks.)

Rosin weed, see *Silphium*.

Rubus idaeus. (Raspberry) infested & injured by *Amimelaena pulicaria* &c

{ This insect punctures the stems. & causes the fruit to wilt. it also imparts a taste, or flavor, like that of bed bugs to the fruit, when accidentally eaten with them. the raspberry is also frequented by *Anthrenus insidiosus*. which although it may also destroy other insects. is accused of imparting a nauseous flavor to this fruit. — Some species of the *Capsidae* are likewise said to give a disagreeable taste to the fruit in a similar manner. also injured by *Lygus lineatus*

Rubus villosus. (Blackberry, Bramble) frequented, by *Anthrenus insidiosus*. to the fruit of which, when eaten by mankind, these insects are said to impart a very disagreeable taste. (Us) The bramble in Europe is also frequented by *Syromastes marginatus*.

Rush, or Rushes, see *Juncus*.

Salix. (Willow) Sap sucked by *Nerana helans*. (Us) & frequented & probably injured by *Tingis hyalina*. & *T. juglandis*. (Us)

Sap of forest, & fruit trees, vegetables, &c &c sucked by *Cydonus*. &c &c. see { apple, Willow &c.

Seeds when fallen sucked by *Pyrhocoris apterus* (Eu) &c

Serratula. frequented by *Monanthia cardui* (Eu)

Shag, or Shell bark: Hickory, see *Carya*.

Shrubs, see *Ceanothus*. &c &c

Silphium. (Rosin weed.) frequented by *Corimelaena pulicaria*. & the insects of which collect on the stalks.

Sinapis. (Mustard) injured by *Nysius raphanus*. & *Strachia histriomicha* (Us)

Solanum tuberosum. (Potato) foliage &c injured by *Nysius raphanus*. by the { Chinch bug. *Micropus (Rhyparochromus)*, *Leucopterus*, & *Lygus lineolaris*. (*Capsus oblineatus* Say)

Animal and Vegetable substances injured, &c.

- Solidago*. (Golden rods) frequented by *Alydus eurinus*. (Us)
- + *Speedwell*. see *Veronica*
- + *Spartium*. (Europe) frequented by *Alydus calcaratus*.
- Spurge*. see *Euphorbia*.
- Squash*. see *Cucurbita*. injured by *Umsa lutes*
- + *Sting*. see *Mankind* injured or annoyed.
- Sumach*. see *Rhus*.
- + *Stachys* Hedge nettle. (Eu) frequented by *Systatistius* (*Capsus*) *nigritus*.
- Sticks*, & *Stones*. *Aethus bilineatus* (Us) is found under *Sticks* & *Stones*.
- Strawberry*. see *Fragaria*
- Sunflower*. see *Helianthus*.
- Swallows* infested with bugs. *Acanthia hirundinis*.
- Tadpoles*. Killed (but not eaten) by *Nepa cinerea*.
- Teucrium*. (Germander) flowers attacked & injured by *Tingis clavicornis*. (Eu) causing them to swell out to a disproportionate size, somewhat resembling galls. -
 { *Teucrium* is also infested by *Tingis teucrii*. (Eu)
- Thatch*. (Europe) frequented by *Ploraria erratica*.
- Thistle*. see *Cirsium*.
- Thoroughwort*. see *Eupatorium*.
- Thyme* (*Thymus*) odor like *Thyme*. given out by *Therapha hyoscyami*. (Eu)
- Tobacco*. see *Nicotiana*.
- Trees* frequented by *Brochymena arborea*. (Us) &c. & by the *Coccidae*, upon the sap
 { of which these insects appear to exist. (see also Oak &c)
- Trees* forest. frequented by *Diplopus luridus*. (*Evagorus vinidis*) & the sap is sucked
 { by *Hexara hilaris*. *Podius cynicus*. &c (see also oak &c)
- Trees* fruit. see *Apple* &c
- Triticum vulgare* (Wheat) ears in France, infested and injured by *Eurygaster*
maurus (Eu) & in the United States wheat is injured & destroyed by *Micro-*
 { -pus. (*Rhyparochromus*) *leucopterus*. &c.
- Turnip* & *Brassica*. *Rapa*.
- Ulex*. (Whins) (Europe) frequented by *Alydus calcaratus*. (Eu) The flowers are frequent
 { -ed by *Lygus pratensis*. *Coranus subapterus*. - also found under
 { Turnip or Whins. (Eu)
- Ulmus*. (Elm) Trunks. &c frequented by *Chaphygaster puncticornis*. (Eu)
- Umbelliferous plants*. frequented by *Globiceps selectus*. (Eu) & in France by *Aster-*
 { -ma. *apterum*. (Eu)
- Vegetables*. injured by *Micropus*. (*Rhyparochromus*) *leucopterus*. or the chinch bug
 { & by *Nysius raphanus*. &c. &c. (see also Cabbage &c.)
- Verbascum*. (Mullein) frequented by *Lygus*. (*Capsus*) *dislocatus* (Say) & by *Euschistus*
 { *punctipes* &c. (Us)
- Veronica* (*Speedwell*) infested by *Corimelaena pulicaria*. &c &c. (Us)
- Vetch* see *Vicia*.

Animal & Vegetable substances injured, &c.

Vicia (Vetch) frequented by *Piphrusoma* (*Capsus*) *Leucocephala*. (Europe)
Vipers bugloss see *Echium*.

Vitis (Grape vine) The four principal wild species growing in the northern & middle states are as follows. *Vitis aestivalis* (the Summer Grape).
Vitis labrusca (the northern Fox grape.) *Vitis cordifolia* (the winter or Fox Grape & *Vitis vulpina* (the Muscadine or Southern Fox grape (see Gray p 77).

Vitis ? (Chicken Grape) frequented by *Campyloneura vitipennis* where it destroys caterpillars.

" Grape blossoms (canes & foliage) are injured by *Pesma cinerea* (U.S.) — the canes & foliage are injured by *Lygus lineolaris* & *Myiurus taphanus* — Sap is sucked by *Chloroctroa* (*Pontatoma*) *ligata* (Fitch 1857 p 748) & by *Nezara hilaris* *Podisus modestus* &c. (U.S.)

Vipers bugloss. or Blue Tangles. see *Echium*.

Walnut see *Juglans*.

Water insects see *Aquatic*.

Wheat. see *Triticum vulgare*.

White weed or Ox eye daisy see *Leucanthemum*.

Whin. or Furz. see *Ulex*.

Weigelia. foliage injured by *Lygus lineatus* (*Capsus* & *vellatus* Say)

Willow. see *Salix*.

Lea mays. Maize or Indian corn. is injured by the Church bug. *Micropus* (*Rhypanochromus*) *leucopterus*.

Phytocoris lineatus is said by Fitch in the Trans of the N York State Ag Soc 1869 p 573. to injure the following plants. shrubs &c.

Bitter sweet. *Solanum dulcamara*.

Burning bush. *Euonymus*

Currant. *Ribes*.

Dahlia.

Euonymus see Burning Bush

Linaria see Snapdragon.

Plantain *Plantago*.

Plantago see plantain.

Ribes see Currant.

* *Snapdragon* *Linaria*

* *Saponaria*. see Soapwort

Soapwort. *Saponaria*

Tanacetum. see Tansy

Tansy. *Tanacetum*.

* *Solanum dulcamara*. see Bitter sweet.

Weigelia.



Alphabetical List of Insects - of other orders - either destroying Heteroptera, or destroyed by them.

- Andrena*. (Hym) Wild bee, destroyed by *Phymata crosa* (Het. Us.) & *Podisus spinosus*. (Het. Us.)
- Ants. (Hym) (*Formica* &c) the nests are inhabited or frequented by *Myrmecodia* (Het. Us.) in Germany.
- Aphides. (Homop) Plant lice, are destroyed by *Anthrenus nemorum*, & *A. minutus*.
(Eu. Het.) *Evagorus rubidus*, *Nabis purcis*, *Podisus spinosus*, *Prionatus cristatus*, *Sinea multispinosa* (Het. Us.) &c.
- Apis mellifica*. (Hym) Honey bee, is killed & the juices sucked out by *Apisomeris spissipes*. (Het. Us.)
- Bee wild see *Andrena*. (Hym) Bee honey see *Apis mellifica*. (Hym)
- Blatta. cockroach. (Orth) is said to destroy the bed bug, *Acanthia lectulana* (Het)
- Butterflies (Lep) small, destroyed by *Phymata crosa*. (Het. Us.)
- Campyloneura vitripennis*. (Het. Us.) destroys leaf hoppers, see *Erythroneura* (Het)
- Caterpillars. (Lep) (on Chicken grape) are destroyed by *Campyloneura vitripennis* (Het. Us.)
- Caterpillars. are destroyed by *Lygaeus turcicus*. (Het. Us.) (*Pentatoma rufipes*)
{ *Tropiconis rufipes*. (Het. Eu) *Prionatus cristatus*. (Het. Us.) (*Reduvius novenarius*) *Stenotus fimbriatus*. (Het. Us.) &c. &c.
- Chrysops. *illinoensis*. & *C. floribunda*. (Fitch) (Diptera) Larvae destroy the chinch bug. *Micropus (Rhapharochromus) leucopterus*. (Het. Us.)
- Cicada (Homop) Harvest fly. (or improperly known as the Locust) is destroyed by { *Podisus spinosus*. (Het. Us.) &c.
- Coccinella*. (Coleop) Lady bird, is destroyed by *Podisus spinosus*, (Het. Us.)
- Coccinella munda*, & others (Coleop) destroy the Chinch bug, *Micropus leucopterus* (Het. Us.)
- * Colorado. potato bug. (Coleop) see *Doryphora decimlineata*.
- * Cockroach. see *Blatta* (Orth)
- Constrachelus nemophar*. (Coleop) The Curculio, or Plum weevil, is said to be destroyed by *Diplopus lunidus*. (Het)
- Doryphora decimlineata* (Coleop) (The Colorado Potato beetle. 10 lined Spearman &c.) is said to be destroyed by *Anasa tristis*. but it is doubtful, and most probably a somewhat similar insect. *Podisus (Arma) spinosus*, which is known to prey upon other insects, has been mistaken for the squash bug *Anasa tristis*. The Colorado beetle is destroyed by { *Podisus cynicus*, *P. spinosus*, *Lygus lineolaris* (probably when in the egg) *Milyas cinctus*, *Penillus circumcinctus*, *Sinea multispinosa*, & *Stenotus fimbriatus*. (Het. Us.) &c. &c.
- Epilachma borealis*. (Coleop) The squash vine lady bird, is said to be destroyed by *Stenotus Diana*. (Het. Us.)

Insects of other orders destroying Heteroptera, or destroyed by them.

- Erythronoeura vitis*. (Homop.) Grape leaf hopper, is destroyed by *Campylomma*
 { *virginianus*. (Hbet. US)
- Formica*. see Ant.
- Goosberry. (*Grossularia*.) Goosberry sawflies. (Hym.) see *Pristiphora grossulariae* (US)
 { & *Nematus ventricosus* (Eu)
- Grape vine leaf Gall louse. (Homop.) see *Pomphigus vitifoliae*. (US, Hbet.)
- Hemileuca maia*. (Lep) is destroyed by *Podisus modestus*. (Hbet US.)
- Hydrachna*. a species of water mite, which infests fresh water Hemiptera.
- Hemiptera. infested by water mites (*Hydrachna*)
- Hippodamia maculata*. (Coleop.) destroys the Chinch bug *Micropus leucopterus*. (US, Hbet.)
- Hyphantia textor* (Lep) caterpillars destroyed by *Podisus modestus*. (Hbet US.)
- Insects destroyed by Heteroptera, or destroying them. see *Apismerus*. *Conotrachelus* &c
- Insect. eggs. destroyed by *Lygus lineolaris*. the *Lygus* however also injures plants, &c
- Insects when dead, eaten by *Tephocoris apterus*. (Eu) (Hbet)
- Leptus*?, a water mite. "grains of a lively red color. supposed to be the eggs of a
 { water mite. (*Leptus*?) are found deposited on the feet of *Randra linearis*
 { (Europe. Hbet.)
- Lithocolletis* { a leaf mining small moth. the caterpillars are destroyed by *Anthrenus*
 { *nemorali* & *A. nemorum* in Europe. (Hbet.)
- Micropus* (*Rhyparochromus*) *leucopterus*. the Chinch bugs, are destroyed by *Coccinelli*
 { *dae* or lady birds (Coleop.) *Chrysops illinoensis* & *C. floribunda*. Lace
 { wing flies. (Neurop.) by *Anthrenus insidiosus*, or the false Chinch bug (Hbet)
 { probably & by quails feeding on them in the fields.
- Mites water. (Arach) see *Hydrachna* & *Leptus*.
- Nematus ventricosus*. imported goosberry Saw fly. (Hym) is destroyed by *Podisus*
 { *placidus*. (Hbet. US)
- Ortyx*. (quail). destroys great quantities of Chinch bugs. *Micropus leucopterus*. (US, Hbet.)
- Pomphigus vitifoliae*, the grape leaf gall louse. (Homop) is said to be destroyed
 { by *Anthrenus insidiosus*. (Hbet US)
- Plant lice. see Aphides.
- Plum weevil. or *Curculio*. & *Conotrachelus nemophar*. (Coleop.)
- Pristiphora grossulariae*. native goosberry Saw fly. (Hym) is destroyed by *Podisus*
 { *spinatus*. &c (Hbet. US)
- Quail. (a bird) see *Ortyx*.
- Raptorial. see Insects preying on other insects. as *Phymata*. *Prionatus*, &c
- Scymnus*. (*Coccinella*.) (Col) destroys Chinch bugs. *Micropus leucopterus*. (US, Hbet)
- Squash vine Lady bird. see *Epilachna borealis*.
- Tadpoles. (young of Frogs.) are killed, but not eaten, by *Nepa*. the water scorpion (US, Hbet.)
- Teleat. (Hym) destroys eggs of *Loricis* Europe (Hbet)
- Ten lined Spearman. see *Doryphora decimlineata*
- Tortrix malivovana*. (Lep) probably destroyed by *Milyas*. (*Harpactor*) *cinctus*. (US, Hbet.)
- Wasp. (Hym) small wasps destroyed by *Phymata eros*. (Hbet. US)
- Tria*. (Orthop.) said to, destroyed by *Talculus oculatus*. (but doubtful) (Hbet US)

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and of Authorities, or Societies, &c. referred to in this work.

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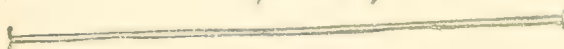
Abbreviations &c used in this work

Alab. Alabama.	For Ins. Image or Insect.	Phil. Philadelphia.
Anat. Anatomy.	Iowa.	Pa. Pennsylvania.
Apr. April.	Jan. January.	Pl. Plate.
Arach. Arachnida.	Kans. Kansas.	Rh. Isl. Rhode Island.
Ark. Arkansas.	Ky. Kentucky.	S. Am. South America.
Aug. August.	L or Lat. Latin.	Sep. September.
Cal. California.	L or Lar. Larva.	S. C. South Carolina.
Can. Canada.	Lep. Lepidoptera.	Sp. Species or Specimen.
Car. Carolina.	La. Louisiana.	Syn. Synonym.
Cat. Catalogue.	Me. Maine.	Syn. tab. Synoptical table.
Coc. Cocoon.	Md. Maryland.	Tenn. Tennessee.
Coll. Collection.	Mass. Massachusetts.	Terr. Territory.
Conn. Connecticut.	Mich. March.	U. S. United States.
D. C. District of Columbia.	Mex. Mexico.	Verm. Vermont.
Dec. December.	My. May.	Va. Virginia.
Del. Delaware.	Mich. Michigan.	Wis. Wisconsin.
Deriv. Derivation.	Minn. Minnesota.	Wash. Washington.
Dipt. Diptera.	Miss. Mississippi.	♂. male.
Eu. Europe.	Mo. & Misso. Missouri.	♀. female.
Ex. Example.	Myth. Mythological.	♀. never.
Fam. Family.	Neb. Nebraska.	1 ⁱⁿ 1 line or 12 th of an inch.
Feb. February.	N. J. New Jersey.	1" 1 inch.
Fig. Figure.	N. Y. New York.	1' 1 foot.
Fla. Florida.	Nos. November.	?, Doubtful. This note
Gen. Genus.	N. C. North Carolina.	if interrogation affects the
Geo. Georgia.	Oct. October.	term to which it is applied.
Gr. Greek.	Ohio.	if affixed to the generic
Hab. Habitat.	Oreg. Oregon.	name, it indicates that
Hemipt. Hemiptera.	Or. order.	it is doubtful, whether the
Heter. or Heter. Heteroptera.	Orth. Orthoptera.	species is referred to the
Hom. Homoptera.	O. S. Cat. Osten Sacken's	proper genus, & if affixed
Hym. Hymenoptera.	{ Catalogue.	to the specific name, it
Ill. Illinois.	p. page.	shows a doubt as to the
Ind. Indiana.	P. pupa.	species &c (See Baron)

Three inches Paris measurement from Lewis



The French foot measure is somewhat longer than that of England & the U. S. being as 12.780 English inches, to only 12.000 of our measurement.
 "from Heights & measures, by W. S. B. Woodhouse, London"



Remedies reported to be serviceable
in destroying Insects
of the suborder Heteroptera or Plant bugs.

A patient study in the open field of the natural history, habits, instincts and favorite food or haunts, of the insects injurious to the crops, is absolutely indispensable to the working naturalist, who wishes to find out successful methods of destroying them, as it is only by knowing what substances are especially disagreeable to their taste, or smell, that we can drive them away, or by placing substances they are especially fond of in their haunts, that we can allure them to destruction. A thorough knowledge of their habits, and instincts will also teach us where to look for them, at what time and on what plants. Take for example, although Paris green is eaten by the larvae of the Colorado potato beetle when sprinkled on the outside of the leaf of the potato and proves certain death to millions of them, as the larvae possess jaws, and eat the whole substance of the leaf, poison and all, yet a plant bug on the same leaf would probably escape without injury, as insects of the suborder Heteroptera do not eat any of the leaf itself (not having jaws) but merely pierce the outer cuticle in order to reach the parenchyma, or inner substance, to suck the sap, and most probably not a particle of the poison on the outside of the leaf would enter the piercer or sucker of the plant bug.

Again the Tobacco fly, moth, or Sphinx, by means of its very long flexible trunk or sucker is enabled to reach the nectar at the bottom of the long tubular flowers of Tobacco and James-town weed (*Datura*) which it sucks during the evening twilight, advantage has been taken of this habit, to drop poisoned syrup or honey, into these flowers, which being imbibed by the Sphinx, causes its death in a short time, without giving it a chance to deposit its eggs. Yet the same remedy in the same flowers would be of no use if applied to destroy moths of the cutworms (*Agrotis* &c) as their trunks are much too short to reach the poisoned liquid at the bottom of the long blossom of the tobacco plant. it is also necessary for the naturalist to find out — whether certain insects are beneficial to the farmer, by killing other noxious insects, or not, before wantonly taking their lives as although an insect may frequent a particular plant or tree, it is by no means certain that it feeds upon the plant, it frequently happening that the insect visits such plants, merely for the sake of feeding upon other insects that are in the habit of injuring the plant itself, or are attracted by its flowers.

In the suborder Heteroptera, however, it is very difficult to distinguish friends from foes, or even to decide whether certain plant bugs are more beneficial or injurious, as many of them at almost the same time are herbivorous & carnivorous, one minute sucking the sap of the plant itself, and the next minute draining the life juices of some insect which feeds upon & destroys the same plant. If poison be used to destroy insects of this suborder it should be in a liquid state like very thin syrup, so that the insect can take it into its stomach through the very narrow sucking tube. A double net of cotton or gauze (as described in a former report) will be found exceedingly useful in capturing the agile Capsidae, and other small nimble plant bugs, the net is brushed lightly against, and under the plants, until a sufficient number of the noxious insects have been collected in the second net or bag, which can be emptied out into boiling water or its contents otherwise destroyed. for the cabbage bug (*Strachia histrio*) the Squash bug (*Anasa tristis*) and insects of the same habits, the same remedies here mentioned will answer. Hand picking early in the morning and before they have thawed out into life & activity is always a sure & good but slow method, the females & bunches of eggs should be sought for early in the season, before the young bugs hatch out & spread over neighboring plants, & it must be remembered that anything which contributes to bring the plants forward rapidly, & promotes the vigor & luxuriance of their foliage, renders them less liable to succumb to the attacks of insects, A weak solution of good guano, or water drained from a cow yard or mixed with well rotted manure applied to the roots, is very invigorating to young plants & causes rapid & healthy growth, but care should be taken not to make the mixture too strong else it would probably do more injury than good. When plant bugs injure Cabbages, Squashes, &c. planted singly or in rows, it would be well to leave the ground rough upon the hills or between the rows & to lay loose shingles on it near the plants, under which the bugs will crawl at night & where —

and where they may be found in the morning & killed. Small heaps of old trash, such as corn stalks, weeds, &c. may be made here and there on the ground, near the plants to be protected. These heaps should be examined frequently, to see if the bugs have taken refuge under them, either from the heat of the summer sun, or from the cold of winter. & if they have done so, in sufficient numbers, when the brush is dry, fire can easily be applied. & the trash and bugs destroyed together. The crushed stalks of sugar cane, & heaps of old refuse cotton seeds, have been used in this manner in Florida, to destroy the Red bug or Cotton stainer. & found to be very useful, as these substances furnish the bugs, not only with shelter, but also with abundance of food. Large leaves of plants, Cabbage, squash &c. may be cut off the parent plants & placed on uneven ground. These withering leaves form excellent traps for several plant bugs, the leaves however should be examined early in the morning, before the insects have been warmed by the heat of the sun, & escaped from their nocturnal shelter. Small wooden boxes covered with gauze are frequently used to protect very young plants from insects, until they have acquired size & strength to resist their attacks. An oblong four-cornered hole, about twelve (or more) inches in depth, and a little smaller than a pane of glass, (say seven by ten inches, or larger if required) dug in the earth, in a place where there is a sandy subsoil, or good drainage, & then half filled up with good rich soil in which to plant a few seeds, & the hole then covered over with the glass, & loose earth heaped around the edges to exclude the air and insects, forms a very good miniature hotbed for cucumbers, squashes, melons, &c. as likewise for striking cuttings of roses &c. if sand be employed instead of rich earth & should the sun prove too powerful, a slight scattering of sand, or loose soil, over the glass will protect them. When the plants are grown some size, the glass can be removed, & the hole filled up to its former level. The glasses can afterwards be gathered together & stored away in some out-house in much less space & with less trouble than so many unwieldy wooden boxes.

A mixture of one part of Peruvian guano, with three parts of plaster, or lime, is said to be offensive to most insects. A strong decoction of quassia, or berries *Hamel* of the *Prude* of China tree, might drive plant bugs away from the plants. Paris green or Hellebore sprinkled over the leaves when moist with dew or rain, would doubtless destroy many larvae of beetles & other insects having jaws, but probably would not have much effect on insects having suckers, as on the *Heteroptera* or plant bugs although they might make them avoid the plants.

Sulphur, soot, wood ashes, lime & even dry road dust, sprinkled over young plants, have in some cases proved beneficial in driving away insects. & paper, rags, or sawdust, soaked in kerosene or carbolic acid & water are said to be so offensive to insects as to cause them to leave the plants. Soap suds made from Whale oil, or *Cresylic* soap, Tobacco water &c. have also been highly recommended by some of our correspondents as being very disagreeable to the organs of smell & not of taste of many plant bugs. As remedies for these insects Dr Harris recommends sprinkling with alkaline solutions, potash and water decoctions of Walnut leaves, & perhaps a decoction of the leaves of the China berry tree might answer in the Southern states as a correspondent in Georgia says that they have been used with very beneficial effect to drive away cut worms. Most of the plant bugs hibernate, or remain all winter in a somnolent state - under bank of old trees, stones, moss &c. it would therefore be advisable, at the approach of spring to burn all old stumps, & dead or decaying wood, weeds &c. near the garden. Old stone fences, piles of loose stones, hedge rows of weeds & briars, & dead trees, are the places where many of our plant bugs and other noxious insects spend the winter, & whence they issue forth in spring to deposit their eggs. Innumerable larvae & pupae of noxious insects are also found in the same places waiting only for the warm weather to complete their changes. If these places are examined in midwinter, the entomological student can procure a very good collection of specimens for his cabinet, even when the ground is covered with ice and snow. Mr Walsh speaking of the canus, a small nimble plant bug, very numerous & destructive to the foliage of plants, says "If my own trees were attacked, I should go to work early in the morning, while they are dull & sluggish, shake them off the trees, on a cloth, & crush them between the finger & thumb."

Turkeys, Fowls, Ducks - insectivorous birds, & some small animals are also useful agents, by destroying multitudes of injurious insects, even common mice have been known to dig up, and eat the larvae of the peach tree borer in a grape house, where the gardener had almost extirpated them as injuring the roots, or his vines whereas the animals had made the holes merely, to search for animal food. & had not touched the roots at all.

Several of the remedies above mentioned under the Cabbage bug (*Strachia histrioides*) — are also recommended to be used for several other Heteropterous insects, having somewhat similar habits, such as the plant bugs injuring squashes &c. (*Amasa tristis*) *Rhopalus lateralis*, *Nysius* & many others. The Chinch bug, *Micropus* (*Rhyssolochromus*) *leucopertus*, is exceedingly destructive in the grain fields of the West, and many remedies have been recommended — or suggested for their destruction, or to drive them away. among the rest lime is said to have been used with good effect, when dusted over the plants when the insects first appear. Other farmers however assert they have used lime, and have derived no benefit from it., Burning the ground before ploughing, or after the infested crops have been removed, has also been recommended. & all the chaff, and refuse remaining after winnowing grain, ought likewise to be burnt & as before mentioned, if small piles of refuse or trash be heaped up here and there in the fields, and after cold weather sets in. & these heaps are dry enough to burn, they are fired on a chilly morning & all the insects sheltering under them will be burned & destroyed, as Chinch bugs are very apt to take shelter under such heaps, from the inclemency of the weather. From other farmers, we have received reports as to the efficacy of gas lime, in driving the insects away from growing crops, but they say nothing about the benefit or injury the plants themselves receive from such an application. —

In a former report, Mr Saughlin states that although he used lime with no effect whatever, yet the "application of salt to only one acre of wheat in the proportion of one bushel to the acre — drove all the insects away, & saved his crop on that single acre, while the rest of 10 acres planted — was destroyed by chinch bugs." Salt however when applied too freely would be very apt to injure the plants themselves. Mr Saughlin also states that he was satisfied that if he had sown $1\frac{3}{4}$ — bushels of rock salt (not more) to the acre, by the first of June, or 10 to 14 days sooner, he would have saved his whole crop. At the same time he recommends a spoonful of salt, to be put on each hill of maize. Some farmers at the west, tried the experiment of sowing Hungarian grass with wheat and other grains, & state that their crops have been saved, by the Chinch bugs preferring the — tender grass, leaving the grain uninjured. Open ditches or trenches dug around the fields, overrun with Chinch bugs, have been highly recommended, as preventing the migrations of these insects — from an infested field to another uninfested field in the immediate vicinity. These trenches — should be dug a foot or more in depth, having a sloping side towards the infested field, and a perfectly perpendicular side toward the field intended to be protected, so that the insects could — readily crawl into the trench from the field already injured, & not being able to crawl up the per — pendicular side toward the uninjured field, would fall back into the trench and could be destroyed by lime, or gathered up & burnt, but by no means be only half killed and buried, as they might revive & make their escape out of the earth. It would even be better, if the — perpendicular side of the trench should slope somewhat inward, at the bottom, so as to make its upper edge project a few inches over the trench, & then it would be almost impossible for any of the wingless larvae or pupae to ascend & crawl into the neighboring fields.

Fence or fence boards set lengthwise, & close together or the ends even a little overlapping each other, & sunk a little in the earth, so that the chinch bugs could not creep through the crevices made by the joining of the boards, or underneath, & the upper edge of this fence kept moist with coal tar, will also prevent the migration of Chinch bugs from field to field as they are unable to cross the tarred line & fall to the ground inside the fence.

For Bed bugs (*Cimex lectularius*) washing the bedsteads with boiling water — mixed with salt or alum. Corrosive sublimate & alcohol, Sand & quicksilver, have been highly recommended, especially the corrosive sublimate, although if the bedsteads are varnished care should be taken not to use any substance that will take off or discolor the polished surface, as we have known varnished bedsteads almost totally disfigured by — the incautious use of some of these mixtures. Poisonous Insect powder (only when perfectly — fresh) blown into the crevices with bellows made for that purpose, will slay & destroy many but the great remedy is cleanliness, & a constant care & vigilance every few days to examine all the crevices & joints, to make sure that none of the pests are hidden away, and as — these insects deposit their eggs in cracks in the floor, or walls, under carpets, in old iron — ware & in all secret or dark places they can find it is necessary that the application of all the remedies used should be very thorough & perfect cleanliness should be preserved by — frequent scalding & whitewashing where practicable.

There are a few Heteropterous insects that feed upon Bed bugs. mentioned under the head of *Acanthia lectularia* in the former part of this work, but they are not numerous enough to do much good, & besides that, some of them frequently also attack mankind. From their size & strength, inflict much more severe wounds than the bed bugs themselves. Many of the carnivorous Heteroptera, *Prionotus cristatus*, & others, are able to inflict very severe wounds with their beaks, or piercers, which they thrust into the flesh, at the same time ejecting a poisonous liquid into the wound. The pain from such stings or punctures may be very much alleviated by an application of liquid ammonia.

In conclusion we would again urge farmers to clear up all weedy fence corners — remove all old heaps of loose stones, & rubbish, and to burn all trash, rotten stumps, and decaying wood, as such places serve only as a shelter to all noxious insects, during the winter & from which they issue forth in spring, to scatter themselves over the whole farm & lay the eggs of the millions of injurious insects which in summer & autumn destroy the hopes of the husband man. & are most generally not observed until they have become too numerous to be destroyed without immense labor and toil.

The following list of some of principal Families, and Genera, of the order *Heteroptera*, has been compiled from the works of Burmeister, (1835) Westwood, (1840) Amyot, & Serville, (1843) Douglas & Scott (1865) and others, and is intended for the use of young Entomologists who wish to study this order. I have no better work to refer to. A synopsis, and Catalogue of the Heteroptera of the United States by Professor Philip R. Uhler Librarian of the Peabody Institute in Baltimore, Maryland, we are happy to say is now in the course of preparation and almost ready for publication. In this list many of the Synonyms found in Burmeister, and the others, have been purposely omitted, as serving only to perplex young beginners, and for the same reason, many of the genera mentioned in Douglas & Scott, have also been omitted, not yet having been recorded as existing in this country. Their names therefore would only serve to swell the list, and confuse beginners. The derivations of names, are taken principally from Agassiz, Amyot, and other good authorities, and when there is much doubt, as to whether they are correct as having been taken merely from dictionaries, such names will be distinguished by having a note of interrogation (?) placed after them. As the classification of this suborder by Amyot & Serville, appears to us to be the most natural, and readily understood for young beginners, we have therefore given the name of the family in which each genus either would be or is placed in Amyot's classification, so that by consulting Amyot, as on page 9, 10, 11 & 12, young collectors will have some guide by which to arrange the specimens in their private cabinets, until a better & more complete system of classification is adopted by some future Entomologist.

Alphabetical list of Sections, Families, and Genera of the Hemiptera. Heteroptera.

with Derivation of names E^c & E^e

- Acalyptera*. Westw. Genus 6, of Fam. 6. Tingidae, Westw Syn. 121. Deriv. Gr. a without. Kalyptor, a covering.
- Acanthia*. Fab. in Fam. 3. Acanthiidae, Doug p. 509. Burm p. 253. Westw Syn. (Lat.) p. 119.
" Schp. Lat. (teste Say 1. 359) Gr. Akantha a thorn or prickly. }
- Acanthiidae*. Lach. Fam. 2, of Sect. 2. Acanthocoridae. Westw 2, 465. & W Syn p. 119. also Fam. 3. of Sect. 10. Acanthocor-
= corina. Doug 37. 507 &.
- Acanthides*. Group 1. Tribe 5. Lenticolae. Amyot. p. 310.
- Acanthoccephala*. Lap. (Syn. Diator. Amisoscotis. Metapodius. Rhinuchus.) Burm. 333 Deriv
Gr. Akantha a thorn & kephala head }
- Acanthocoridae*. Group 2, of Race 3. spinifrontes. Amy 211. Deriv Gr. Akantha a thorn. & Koris bug —
- Acanthosoma* (Curtis) Genus 2 of Fam 10. Scutellaridae Westw Syn. 124. Gr. Akantha. & soma body.
- Aceratodes* Amy & Serv 160. (Coniscuti.) Edessa. Fab. Deriv Gr. a priv. or without. Keras. horn.
- Acetropis* (Fieb.) in Fam. 3. Muriidae Douglas 240. Gr. ake, sharp. & trophis. Reel or ridge.
- Acinocoris* (Hahn) Agassiz says akinos (acinus) the stone or kernel of fruit. ?
- Acompus* (Fieber) Genus 16, in Fam. 1. Rhaphanochromidae Doug. 217. Gr. a without. Kompos noise.
- Actonus* (Burm.) 327. Genus 21, of Fam. 7. Coreocidae. Burm. Gr. aktor a lender Agass. ?
- Aelia* (Burm.) 356. Genus 7 of Fam. 3. Scutata (Burm) Westw Syn 123 (Fab) Amyot 133. Doug 68 (Fab)
- Aeliidae* Fam. 5. Douglas. Sect. 1. Scutatina. Doug 14. 68. Aelius a name given to Jerusalem. }
- Aeliodes* (Lohn) Genus 2, in Fam. 5. Aeliidae, Doug 14. 70.
- Aethus* (Hall) (Syn. Cydinus. Lat) in Longisauti. Say 1. 343 & 2. 242. Gr. aithos black
- Aelothrinus* (Fieb.) Genus 1. in Fam. 7. Phylidae. (Cepolina) Doug 346. Gr. aetos an Eagle. Rhin head
- Agallastus* (Fieb.) 321. Genus 2 in Fam. 13. Capsidae Doug 426. Gr. agallo (exorno) to embellish. & aster
- Agonosoma*. Lap. Burm 338. (Syn. Tugonosoma. Lap.) Fam. 8. Scutata. Amy 45. Longisauti.
} Gr. a without. gonos angle & soma body
- Agapophytus* (Guér.) Genus 5 of Fam. 8. Scutata. Burm 353. Amy. 162. Gr. agapas to love. phyton a plant.
- Alydidae*. Fam. 5. of Sect. 2. Coreina. Doug. 18. 143. Deriv. unknown to Amy. but alios vagos to wander. (Agass)
- Alydides*. Group 2 of Race 1. Simicornes. Amyot. 225
- Alydes*. Fab. Burm. 323. Genus 18 of Fam. 7. Coreocidae. Burm. Amy 225. Westw Syn 123 Doug 143.
- Amaurus*. Burm 349. Genus 1. of Fam. 8. Scutata. Burm. Deriv. Gr. amauroo. to darken. or obscure.

- Amblytylus*. Fieb. 324. Doug. 388. in fam 11. Oncotylidae. Deriv. fr. *Amblyus* Hunt. ? & *tylus*. a lump or swelling?
- Ambrysus*. Lat. in fam 2. Pedirapti of Amyot.
- Alloetomus*. Fieb. 303 & 369. in Bicelluli. Amyot.
- Agrammus*. Westw. Syn. 120. in fam Agrammidae Doug. 262. & Deriv. a without. gramma a line or written mark
- Agrammidae*. Fam 1 of Sect 6. Tingidini. Doug. 23. 262.
- Ametabola*. Insects having an incomplete metamorphosis. & Deriv. a without metaboles. change.
- Amnestus*. Wall. see *Cydus spinifrons* Say 2. 263. in Longiscuti & Deriv. amnestos. forgotten.
- Amphicorides*. L. Dup. see in fam 1 Hydropicini of Div 2. Geocores Burm. 208. Deriv. & amphi around or on both } Sides & Koris bug . . . }
- Anasa*. Amy. 209. (Syn. *Coreus*. *Gonocerus* &c.) in fam 2. Supericornes. Am. Deriv. Sanscrit anasa without a nose.
- Anelytrum*. Lap. Burm. 327. (Syn. of *Actonus* Burm. . . & Deriv. ana without elytron a wing cover.
- Aneuris*. Curtis. Lap. Burm. 253. Genus 4 of fam 4. Membranacei (Burm.) in fam 6. Tingidae Westw. Syn. 120 (aradus. Fab. Westw.) Amyot 306. in fam Dactyrostri. Viti fam 1 Aneuridae Doug. 267.
- Aneuridae*. Fam 1 Sect 8. Corticolina Doug. 27. & 267. Deriv. a without neurion a nerve.
- Angulosi*. Race 1. of Tribe 1. Orbiscuti Amyot 16. & 24. Deriv. angulosus. having angles.
- Anisocelides*. Group 1. of Race 1. Linicornes Amy 217. Deriv. anisos. unequal. skels (joints) leg.
- Anisocelites*. Lap. Syn. of *Coreodes*. Burm. 305. fam 7. Coreodes.
- Anisocelis*. Burm. 331. genus 25 of fam 7. Coreodes.
- Anisocelis*. Lat. Amy 217. in fam Supericornes. (Syn. *Leptoglossus*.)
- Ansterops*. Fieb. in fam 11 Oncotylidae Doug. 384. Fam 5. Bicelluli. Amy. Deriv. & ansteros higher. ops sight.
- Anthocerus*. Beaur. (Syn. of *Crinocerus*) Genus 14 in fam 7. Coreodes Burm. 318. Deriv. & anthos a flower & Koris a horn
- Anthocoridae*. Fam 2 of Sect 10. Anthocorina Doug. 37. 490. Deriv. Anthos a flower. & Koris a bug.
- Anthocorides*. group 3. in fam 3. Infericornes Amy 262.
- Anthocorina*. Sect 10. of Geodramica Doug. 36. & 483.
- Anthocoris*. Fall. in fam 3 Infericornes. Amy. 262 Burm. 288 Westw. Syn. 120. Douglas 694.
- Aphanus*. Lap. (Syn. of *Rhypanochromus* Hahn Westw. Syn. 122. Deriv. & a without phaine to lighten. from } the absence of supposed luminous cephalic prolongation. see *Aphana* in Homop. Amyot. }
- Aphelochirina*. Sect 1 of Subdiv 2. Aquatilia Doug. 44. 577. Deriv. & aphelos smooth chir hand. ?
- Aphelochiridae*. Fam 1 of Sect 1. Aphelochirina Doug. 44. 577.
- Aphelocheirus*. Westw. Syn. 119. Genus 1 in fam 7. Acanthiidae Westw. Syn. 119. & genus 1 in fam 1. Aphelo } = chiridae Doug. 577.
- Apimerides*. Group 1. in Tribe 3. Conicipites Amy. 350. Deriv. & apios long or pear shaped. meros. thigh
- Apimerus*. Burm. Genus 9. of Fam 3. Peduvini. Burm. 230. & Amyot 307. in fam Nudirostri
- Apocremmus*. Fieb. 320. Doug. 403. in fam 12. Psallidae (Bicelluli) Deriv. & Apokremnos steep
- Aptus*. Hahn. (Syn. *Nabis* Lat.) Westw. Syn. 120. Deriv. aptus (adprehensus) taken hold of, or caught. Agas.
- Aqualia*. Subdiv 2 of Div 2. Cynplocerata Doug. 44. 577. Deriv. Lat. agua. water.
- Aradidae*. Fam 2. Sect. 8. Corticolina Doug. 27. 269. Deriv. Aradus. name of an ancient town in Syria. Amy. } or arados a swelling in the stomach (hivitis) Agas }
- Aradides*. Group 2. Tribe 4. Corticolae Amy. 307.
- Aradys*. Burm. 225. Genus 7. of fam 4. Membranacei. & Amyot. p. 307. in fam 6. Dactyrostri Westw. Syn. 120
- Aradus*. Lat. Doug. 296.
- Archimerus*. Burm. 321. (*Pachymeria* Lap.) genus 16 of Fam 7. Coreodes Burm. Amy 197 Supericornes Deriv. arke principally? meros thigh ?
- Arenocoris*. { Hahn. Genus 3 of fam 9. Coreidae Westw. Syn. 123. (Syn. of *Uraochtes* Lap. & of *Pseudophorus*. }
{ Burm. 308. Deriv. arena sand & Koris bug }
- Anilus*. Hahn. Genus 7 in fam 3. Peduvini Burm. 297. (Syn. *Priorotus* & *Peduvius*) in fam. Nudirostri. } of Amyot. Deriv. Super name Agas.
- Arma*. Hahn. Amyot 84 (Syn. *Todisus*) . . . Deriv. Arme arms incipiens.
- Arnelius*. Spinola. (Syn. *Taurocerus*) Amyot. 151. Fam 1. Longiscuti. Deriv. anagram of Valerius.
- Asopidae*. Fam 8. Sect 1. Scutellina Douglas. 15. 88 Deriv. unknown to Amyot. — (proper name Agasson.)
- Asopides*. Group 2. Race 1. Spudirostri Amyot 77.
- Asopus*. Burm. 377. Genus 18 of fam 8. Scutellini (Burm.) Doug. 73.
- Aspongopus*. Lap. Burm. 351. Genus 3 of fam 8. Scutellini Burm. Amy 173. } Deriv. & a without. spoggios sponge. & pous. foot. }
- Aspidotoma*. Curtis. (see *Pisma* St. Farg. & Serv.) Westw. Syn. 120. Deriv. & asphes a shield & }
{ time a joint segment. Agas }

- Astemma*. Lat. Amy. 284. a genus in fam. Bicelluli, Amy 284. (Syn. *Brisconis*, *Cnemodius*, &c.)
Astem Syn. 121. in fam 7. Capsidae, Deris Gr. a without, stemma ocelli, Amy? or insula mitre, (Agass?)
- Astemmides*. Group 2. fam 5. Bicelluli, Amyot. 283.
- Atelocerus*. Laph. Burm 361. genus 9 of fam 8. Scutati, Burm. Amyot. Longiscuti. Deris Gr. atelos imperfect, Keras horn.
- Atractotomus*. Fieb 377. genus in fam Capsidae, Doug. 435. Gr. atraktos, a spindle, & tome, a stump or cut end.
- Atractus*. Laph. Burm 343. genus 33 of fam 7. Conocodas. also see *Arenocoris*, Hahn. & Amyot 209.
- Attus*. Hahn. Burm 277. genus 5 of fam 5. Capsini. Burm. (Syn. *Phytocoris*.) genus 7 of Fam 7. Capsidae. *Astus* Syn. 121. Deris Proper name. Agass.
- Augocoris*. Burm 396. genus 32 of fam 8. Scutati Burm. Amy (Longiscuti) 36. Deris Gr. auge light or brightness & Koris, a bug. }
- Aulacostethus*. (Uhler) (Syn. *Telyra*, *marmorata*, Say 1. 310, in fam Longiscuti. Deris, Gr. aulakios, subco to pierce or make furrows. }
- Aurocorisa*. *Astus* 2. p. 436 (see *Geocoris* Burm.) Sect 2. *Astus*, containing the land bugs. Gr. aurea, air & Koris, bug.
- Azinecera*. Steph. *Astus* Syn. 121. (see also *Haropocera*.) Deris Gr. akinos, a kernel or stone of a fruit, & Keras horn. Agass. (or axine an axe?)
- Banasa*. Stål (see also *Pentatomia*) fam Longiscuti, Amy. Deris *Banasa*, a city of Mauritania. Behar stupid }
- Behanus*. Amyot. (Syn. *Apionomerus*, Burm. *Reduvius* Fieb. 95) in fam 7 nudirostri. Amy 352. Deris *Behanus*. }
- Bellocoris*. Hahn. (*Eurygaster* Laph) genus 5 of subfam 2. Scutellerides. *Astus* Syn. 124 (*Telyra* Fieb) Burm 398. (Syn. *Pachycoris*) Burm. 391. Deris. bellus, beautiful. Koris bug.)
- Belostoma*. Lat. Amy 427. *Astus* 2. 462. in fam *pedirostri* of Amy. Deris Gr. belos, a dart, & stoma mouth.
- Beloscheilus*. Uhler. (*Lygaeus numenius*, Say 1. 331. Syn.) Gr. Deris. belos, a dart or arrow, & cheilos, lip or trunk.
- Berytidae*. Fam 2. of Sect 3. *Berytina*. Doug. 19. 149. Deris. Berytina a town in Syria?
- Berytina*. Sec 3. of Subdiv. 1. *Geodromica*. Doug. " "
- Berytus*. Fieb. Burm. 313. Amyot. 232. Doug. 149. (Syn. *Neides*) in fam *Supericornes*. Amyot.
- Bicelluli*. Fam 5 of Sect 1. *Geocorisae*. Amyot. 37. 275. Deris. Lat. hiving two cells.
- Bigenmii*. Fam 1. of Sec 2. *Hydrocorisae*. water bugs, having 2 ocelli. Amy 30. 423. Deris Lat. hiving 2 ocelli.
- Bissus*. Klug. Genus 7 of fam 6. *Lygaeodes*. Burm 290. Deris Gr. Bisso to cut the comb of bees?
- Brachypoleus*. Fieb. 305 & 347. *Bicelluli*. Deris Brachys, short. Koros, sheath?
- Brachyrhynchus*. Group 1. Tribe 4. *Conioleae*. Amy 303 Gr. Deris Brachus, short. rhynchus, snout.
- Brachyrhynchus*. Laph. Burm 256. Genus 5 of fam 4. *membranacei*.
- Brachystelus*. Muls. Genus 7 of fam 2. *Anthocoridae*. Doug. 505. Deris Gr. brachus short, & stela, a post or pillar.
- Brachystira*. Fieb 300. 347. *Bicelluli* Amy. Deris brachus short, & stira, a head?
- Brachytopis*. Fieb. " " " " topis, a heel?
- Brevicipites*. Tribe 4. of fam 7. *nudirostri*, Amy 47 & 381. Deris Lat brevis, short & Caput, head.
- Brevicornes*. Tribe 9. of fam 7. *nudirostri*, Amy 49 & 406. (Example *Pelagonus*) Deris Lat brevis, short & cornu, horn.
- Brevirostri*. Race 4 of Tribe 2. *Conisculi*. Amy 27 & 155. Deris Lat. brevis short & rostrum beak.
- Brochymena*. Amy in fam 1. Longiscuti Amyot 106. Deris brochos (maile) annis or coat of mail, & men member.
- Bryocorisidae*. Fam 1. in Div 1. *Unicelluli*. Sect 9. *Capsina*. Doug. 28 276. Deris Bryos, tree moss, & Koris, bug. Agass.
- Bryocoris*. Fieb. (see *Astemma*. Genus 4 in fam 7. Capsidae *Astus* Syn 121) *Bryocoris*. in Div 1. *Unicelluli*. Subdiv 9. *Capsina*. Douglas. 276.
- Bursoptera*. Spin. in fam *Phylidae* (*Capsina*) Doug. 354. Deris Bursa, a purse or sac, & pteron wing.
- Cacigenina*. Sec 4 of Subdiv 1. *Geodromica*. Doug. 20 & 186. (*Cecigenae*. Amyot.) Deris Lat Cacius blind.
- Calabothristes* Burm 324. genus 19 of fam 7. *Conocodas*. Deris Gr. Kalobos, short?
- Calidea*. Laph. see *Callidea*. Burm. 393.
- Callidea*. Burm. 393. genus 30 of fam 8. *Scutati*. (*Calidea* Laph.) Amy 31. in fam Longiscuti.)
- Calocoris* Fieb 305. *Capsus*. Deris. Kalos, beautiful. idea, form or aspect.
- Calocoris*. Fieb 305 (*Capsus*) fam. *Bicelluli* Amyot. Kalos, beautiful. Koris, bug.
- Calyptronatus*. Doug. Genus 3. in fam 1. *Rhyssarochronidae*. Doug. 171. Gr. Kampto to cover or hide notes in back
- Camaronotidae* Fam 8. of Sect 9. *Capsina*. Doug. 30. 358. Deris Gr. Kamara, an arched vault & notos back,
- Camaronotus*. Fieber 322. in fam 8. *Camaronotidae*. Doug. 360.
- Camptobrochis* Fieb 304. 347. in fam 14 *Lygidae* Doug 447. (in fam 5 *Bicelluli* Amyot.) Deris Gr. Kampto, to curve or crook. brochos, a snake or noose?
- Camptoloneura*. Fieb 309. (*Capsina*) Doug 377. (Syn. *C. vitripennis* Say 1. 345) Deris Gr. Kamptios, curved. neuron, a nerve.
- Camptolostira*. Fieb. Genus 4. Fam 2. *Longiscuti* Doug. 257.
- Canopus*. Fieb. Burm 383. genus 19. of fam 8. *Scutati*. Burm. *Astus* Syn. 121.
- Canopides*. Group 3. Race 2. *Globulosi*. Amy 70. Longiscuti.

- Canalirostri*. Race 5. of tribe 2. *Coniscuti*. Amyot. 287 & 181. Deriv. *Canalus*, a channel, or groove. *rostrum*, beak.
- Capsidae*. fam 13 of Sec. 9. *Capsina*. Douglas 32. 423. Deriv Lat. *Capsa* a chest or box. ?
- Capsides*. Group 2 of fam 5. *Bicelluli*. Amy 278. or *Kapits*. *capito*, to lay in wait or take. Agassiz.
- Capsina*. Sec. 9. *Geodromica*. Doug. 276.
- Capsini*. Burm. fam 5. *Geocores*. Burm 264.
- Capsus*. Burm. 273. Fiel 307. genus 3 of fam 5. *Capsini*. Doug. (Fab) 441.
- Cardiastethus*. Fiel genus 2 of fam 2. *Anthocoridae*. Doug 307. Deriv Gr *Kardia* heart. & *stethos* breast.
- Catoplatus*. Spin. Syn of *Trigis* Fab Westw Syn. 120. Gr Deriv *Katis* below. *platatus* broad.
- Catorhintha*. Stål. (*Metastemma*. Amy. 327) *nudirostri*. Deriv. Gr *meta* below. *rhintha* nosed. ?
- Cecigenae*. Fam 4 of Sect 1. *Geocorisae*. Amyot. 38 & 365. (see also *caecigenas*.)
- Centropsectus*. Hahn. Burm. 353. (Syn *Edessa*, Fab) Deriv. Gr *Centron* a needle or point & ?
- Ceralaphus*. Costa. genus 8 in fam *Coreidae* Douglas 137. Deriv Gr *Keras* horn & *leptos* thin.
- Ceras copus*. Heinecken. (*Emasodema*) Spin. Westw 2. 473. (allied to *pleosaria*) Deriv *Keras* horn & *Kopis* a cleaver ?
- Cerate combidae* Fam 4 of Sect 10 *Anthocornia*. Doug 37. 413. Deriv Gr *Keras* a horn & *Kombe* a stripe of cloth ?
- Cerbus*. Hahn. Burm 339. (*Lygaeus* Fab) genus 20 of fam 7. *Coreodes*. Burm. Deriv. proper name.
- Charagocheilus*. Fiel. 309. in fam 14 *Lygaeidae* Doug. 445. In fam 5 *Bicelluli*. Amy. Deriv Gr *charagus*. notch, & *heilos* margin.
- Chariesterus* Laph. Amyot 210. Burm. 316. (Syn *Coreus*) in fam *Sapenicornes* Amy. Deriv Gr *Karissieros*. very graceful. (*gratio* Agas.)
- Chelinidea*. Uhler in fam 2 *Sapenicornes* Amyot. Deriv *Chelys* a tortoise &. *Idea*, form.
- Chlaenocoris*. Burm. (*Cotyra* Fab) genus 20 of fam 8. *Scutati*. Burm. 383. Amy *Longiscuti*. p 36. Deriv Gr *Klaina* a mantle & *Koris* a bug.
- Chlamydatus*. Curtis (*Capsus* Hahn) Genus 3 in fam 7 *Capsidae*. Westw Syn. 131. Amy 285 in *Bicelluli*. Deriv Gr *Klamas* a mantle ?
- Chlorochroa*. Stål (*Pentatoma* Oliv) in fam 1. *Longiscuti* Amyot. Deriv Gr *Chloros* green *Chroa* skin.
- Chondrocera*. Burm 316. *Coreodes*. Syn of *Homocerus*. Gr Deriv *Chondros* cartilage. & *Keras* horn.
- Chorosoma*. Curtis. genus 1 of fam 3. *Chorosomidae*. Doug 139. & genus 4 of fam 7. *Coreidae* Westw Syn. 123. (*Rhopalus* Schil.) Amyot 331 in fam *Sapen*. Deriv Gr *Koros* (choir) chorus or choir.
- to *Soma* body. Amy p 231.
- Chorosomidae*. Fam 3 of Sect 2. *Coreina*. Doug. 7. 139.
- Cimbus*. Laph. (see *Tiarodes*. Burm) fam 3 *Reduvini*. Burm. 237. Deriv. *Kimbe* a kind of warps (*sordide* Am.)
- Cinbus*. Hahn. Burm 245. Genus 26 of fam 3 *Reduvini* Deriv. *Kimbe* (synb) a kind of boat ? Agas.
- Cinex*. Fab genus 12. Burm 364 of fam 8 *Scutati* Westw (Spin) Syn. 120. Deriv. Lat. *cinex* a bug.
- Cimicidae*. Westw 2. 474. fam 2. of Sect 2. *Aurocorina*.
- Cimicides*. Laph. see fam 1. *Membranacci*. Burm.
- Cimicoris* Hahn. Syn of *Acanthosoma*. Costa. Westw Syn. 124. Deriv Gr *Klime* bed or couch & *Koris* bug. or *Klime* to incline.
- Cnemodius*. (H Sch) (Syn *Asterisma* Lat) in fam 5 *Bicelluli* Amy 283. Gr Deriv. *Cnemodes*. well digged. Agas.
- Coenus*. Dallas. (*Pentatoma* Lat) in fam 1. *Longiscuti* Amy. Deriv. name of one of Alexanders Generals. or *Koinos* to teple.
- Collicoris* Hahn. (Syn of *Coranus* Curtis) Westw Syn. 120. Deriv Gr *Kolla* glue & *Koris* bug. ?
- Conicipites* Tribe 3 of fam 7. *Nudirostri* Amy 446 & 350. Deriv Lat *conus* a cone & *caput* head.
- Coniscuti*. Tribe 2 of fam 1. *Longiscuti*. Amyot. 19. & 72. (*Pentatomites*, Laph.) Deriv *conus* a cone & *scutum* shield.
- Conometopus*. Fiel. 304. 347. *Bicelluli* Amy. Deriv *Conus* a cone & *metopon* forehead.
- Conorhinides*. Group 1. in tribe 5. *Cylindricipites*. Amyot. 383. Deriv. Gr *Konos* a cone & *rhinos* nose.
- Conorhinus*. Laph. Amy 383. Burm 245. in fam 7. *Nudirostri* Amy.
- Conostethus*. Fiel 318. in fam 11. *Oncolyidae* Doug 397. & in fam 5 *Bicelluli* Amy. Deriv Gr *Konos* a cone & *stethos* breast.
- Copius*. Thunb. Burm 329. genus 24 of fam 7. *Coreodes* Deriv Gr *Kopion* small ear. ? (very doubtful.)
- Coplasoma*. Laph. genus 1. or subfam. 9. *Scutelleridae*. Westw 2. 454. W. Syn. 124. in *Longiscuti*. Amy at 65. Deriv *Kopita* to eat. *soma* body.
- Coranus*. Curtis Genus 3. of fam 7 *Reduvidae*. of Sect 12. *Reduvina*. Douglas 560 (should be spell. *coranus* ?) Deriv Gr *Koraino* to hunt.
- Coreidae*. Westw 2. 482 Syn 123 fam 7. of Sect 2. *Aurocorina* Fam 1. of Sect 2. *Coreina* Douglas 17. 109.
- Coreides*. Group 1. of race 2 *Nudicorini*. Amyot 232. Deriv Gr *Koris* a bug.
- Coreina*. Sect 2 of subdiv 1. *Geodromica* Fiel. Douglas 16.
- Coreites*. Laph. see fam 7. Burm. 305 &
- Coreodes*. fam 7. Burm. 305 &
- Coreus*. Fab. Amyot 237. Doug 117. Westw Syn 123 (Syn *Anasa* ?) In fam *Longiscuti* Amyot.
- Coreus*. & Burm. 309 (*Macrois* Hahn.) is genus 5 in fam 7. *Coreodes* Burm.

- Corinclaena*. White. Genus 1. in fam 2 Odonot. celledae. Doug 58. in 7 am Longiscute. Amyot }
 Deriv Gr. *Koris* bug. & *meles melanos*. = black. - }
Cornu. Amyot. 445. genus in Pediculi. See *Cornu*. Geoff. Westw 119. Syn. Burm 186. Doug 591. Gr. *Koris* bug.
Cornu. group 1. in fam 3. (or 11) Pediculi Amyot 444.
Cornidae. Fam 2. of Section 2. Cornina. Doug 17. 11.
Cornus. Elph. & Lygus Burm. 377. Genus 11. of fam 6. Lygusidae. Burm
Cornus. Fabric. genus 2. of Burm in am. Cornidae. Burm 306. Westw Syn 123. & genus 2. in am 2.
 { *Cornidae*. Doug 131.
Cornix. Geoff. genus 1. in fam 1. Cornidae. Doug 591. Burm. Genus 1. Fam 1. Holometridae. & West Syn 119.
 { or also *Cornu*. Amyot. 445.
Cornidae. Fam 1. of Sect 5. Cornina. Doug. 50. 591.
Cornina. Holometridae. Westw Syn. 119. Sect 2. of Subord 2. Aquaticia. Doug. 50. 591
Corticulae. Tribe 2 of fam 6 Auctirostri Amy. 41. & 303 Deriv Lat *cortex* bark & *collo* to inhabit.
Corticolina. Sect 8. of Geodromica. Membranacci. Burm. Douglas. 27. 267.
Corycoris. Deriv Gr *Korus* club. & *Koris* bug. ?
Cosmoplex. Stål. (Syn Eysarcoris A. all.) in Longiscute. Amy. Deriv. Gr *Kosmos*. ornament. & *plekto*. robe.
Cremnoides. Fieb. 302. 3. Bicelluli. Deriv. Gr *Cremna*. sloping.
Crinocerus. Burm. 318. genus 14 of fam 7. Coreodes. Burm. & Amyot. p. 214 (see also *Euthoodia*.)
 { Deriv. *Krino* to separate. & *Keras* horn. }
Cryptocera. Lib 2. of Subor Hemiptera. Heteroptera. Doug 11. 577. Deriv. Gr *Kryptos* concealed. *Keras* horn.
Cryptocoris. Burm 387. Genus 24 of fam 8 Scutellati. Deriv Gr *Kryptos* concealed. *Koris* bug
Cyllocoris. Hahn. of Westw. Syn. 122. Genus 12. of fam 7. Capsinae. Deriv. *Kullo*. crooked. *Koris* bug. ?
Cyllocoris. Hahn in fam 10. Idolocoridae. Doug. 37. Fieb 312.
Cymatia. Flor. genus 2. in fam 1. Cornidae. Doug. 613. Deriv Gr *Kuma* a swelling. anything swollen. ?
Cymus Hahn. Genus 8. of fam 6. Lygusidae. Burm 292. & genus 10. of fam 9. Coreidae. Westw Syn 123
 { Amyot. Infericorines fam 3.
Cydidae. Fam 1. Geodromica Doug 12. 52. Deriv. Gr *Kydno* famous. Amy. or prop name Agass ?
Cydus. Fab. genus 6. of fam 10. Scutelleridae. Westw Syn 124. & Amyot 91. in fam Longiscute
Cylindrus. (Brachatus. Hemucornis.) name proposed by Say 1. 348. for *Cylindrus*. Deriv *Kolos*. hollow. ops eye. }
 or should be *Cylindrus*. crooked foot. }
Cylindricipites. Tribe 5 of fam 7. Nudirostri Amy 47. 383 Deriv Lat. *Cylindrus* a cylinder & *caput* head
Cyrtocoris. Dallas. in am. Saponicornes. Amy. Deriv Gr. *cyrtos* thick. & *Koris* bug.
Cyasynus. Burm 341. (Syn. *Stantocerus*. Lap.) fam 7. Coreodes. Burm. Deriv Gr *Maeno*. (asphoro) to make rough.
Ceraecoridae. fam 5. of Sect 9. Capsina. Doug 30. 315. Deriv *Cera*. neck. & *Koris* bug.
Ceraecoris. Kirsch. Doug. 315. genus in fam Ceraecoridae.
Cerephrysa Spin. Genus 2. Fam 2. Tingidae. Doug. 253. Deriv *Cera* neck & *phrysa* a swelling or bladder
Cicador. Burm. (Acanthocephala. Lap.) Genus 26. fam 7. Coreodes. Burm 333. Deriv Gr *Cicador* a name of *Mer-*
Cicranoccephalus. Hahn (see *stenocephalus*.) Coreidae. Westw Syn. 123. Deriv. Gr. *Cicranos* two pointed. *phrysa* head
Cicranomorus. Hahn. in of genus 22 Coreus. Fab. Burm. 328. Deriv *Cicranos* two pointed & *morus* thigh.
Cichroscyrtidae fam 15. of Sect 9. Capsina. Doug 34. 477. Deriv *Cichro*. forked on cleft.
Cictrionota. Curtis. (see *Tingis*) Burm 256. & in fam 6 Westw Syn 120. Tingidae. & genus 3 fam 2.
 { Tingidae. Doug 255 & Deriv. *Cictrion* a net. & *nota* a back.
Cictriphys. Fieb. 327. 367. Bicelluli Amyot. Deriv. *Cictr*. di. two. & *phrysa*. hump.
Cictrichus. Dohrn. Genus 5 in fam. Rhyparochromidae. Doug 179. Deriv. *Cictrichus*. prop name.
Cictridor. Lap. genus 11 of fam 8 Scutellati. Burm 363 Deriv Gr. *Cictr* to whirl round or rotate. ?
Cictridor. Porty. Syn. of *Cictriphys*. Burm 351. Amy. Longiscute. p. 110.
Cictricornis. Burm 363. genus 11. of fam 8. Scutellati. Burm. Deriv Gr *Cictr* rotation & *Koris* bug. ?
Cictricus. Mayor (Syn Scutellera viridifunctata Say 1. 310) Longiscute. Amy. Deriv Gr *Cictr*. *Cictr*. curved or bent.
Cictricus. Fieb 308. 347. Bicelluli of Amy. Deriv. *Cictr*. di. two. & *Kos* swollen.
Cictridus. Amy 370. in am. nudirostri (see also *Evagorus*.) Burm 368. Deriv. Gr. *Cictr*. di. two. & *Kos* swollen.
Cictrionchus. Lap. genus 2. am 2. heptini. Burm 194. Deriv *Cictr*. double. *onyx*. nail or claw.
Cictrionchus Hal. genus 2 in fam 4. Ceratocombidae Doug 515. & Deriv *Cictr* - *Cictr*. Thrust. bug
Cictrionchus Lap. (Syn of *Cictrionchus*. Fabric.) Burm. 372. Deriv *Cictr* a disc or quoit. & *phrysa* head.
Cictrionchus. Lap. (Syn of *Cictrionchus*) genus 15 of fam 8 Scutellati Burm. 377. Deriv. *Cictr*. di. two. & *Keras* a horn.
Cictrionchus Burm 315 genus 11 in fam 7. Coreodes. Deriv. Gr *Cictr* & *phrysa* belly.
Cictrionchus. Doug 21 & 197. Deriv Gr *Cictr* a thicket or wood of phile. *phrysa* or lower.
Cictrionchus. Fieb. genus 10. in fam 1. Rhyparochromidae. Doug. 197.

- Cryptocephalus*. Lap. Genus 13. Burm. fam 8. Scutell. Deriv & scutell. scutell.
- Dysdercus*. Amy 272. (*Pyrrhocoris*, Fall. Amyot 265) in fam 4. *Ceciliinae*. Amy 272. Heptale the head
also syn of *Capsus ochreatus*. Say 1. 338. & Deriv dis bad. dark to see, as it has no eyes.
- Dysodius*. Lap. Lap. genus 6 of fam 4. *Membranacei* Burm 255 Amy 304. *Dactyrostri*. & *dysodia* bad
Dactyrostri. Fam 6. of Sect 1. *Geocoris*. Amy 39. 285. Deriv Lat ductus a duct or groove & rostrum beak.
- Ectrichodia*. Lap & Serv. Amyot 343 in fam 7. *nudirostri* & Deriv. Et of thrix hair. from its hairy antennae.
- Ectrichodides*. group 3. of tribe 2. *Spongipedi*. *nudirostri*. Amyot. 342.
- Ectrichotes* Burm 237. See *Ectrichodia* Lap & Serv. Amy 343.
- Eclessa*. Fab. Burm 353. Genus 6 of fam 8. *Scutell.* Burm. Amy 158. in fam 1. *Longiscuti*. Deriv. — a name
- Emesa*. Fab. Amy 398. Burm 223. Genus 1 fam 3. *Olethreini*. Westw Syn 2. 272. in fam 7. Amy 393
} *nudirostri*. Deriv Proper name.
- Emesides*. group in Tribe 6. *Longicorni*. Amyot.
- Emesodema*. Spin. (See *Ceracorus* *Hocinecker*) Westw 2. 473. Amy. 395. & allied to *Proctaria* in fam 7.
} *nudirostri*. Amy. Deriv Emesa & dema both.
- Enoplos*. Amy 208. genus 2. in fam 1. *Coccidae*. Doug 111. *Supericornis*. Amy Deriv & *enoplos* armed w/ sp. (see?)
- Epiceridae* of Uhler. equivalent to *Supericornis* of Amyot. Deriv & *Epi* above. the horn & *cerus*.
- Enemacoris*. Syn *Pamera* for of Say 1. 333. & Deriv *Enema* desert *Hocinecker* bug.
- Eroticoridae*. Fam 16. of Sect 9. *Capsina* Doug. 471. Deriv & *eros*. wool. & *Koris* bug.
- Eroticoris* Doug 471. in fam *Eroticoridae*. (*Capsus*)
- Eusagorus*. Burm. See *Evagorus*.
- Eumerus*. Haly. (see genus 18 *Pirates*. Serv. in Burm p 239. in fam 3. *Olethreini* Burm & *Eumerus*, *nerosa* High.
- Eurycephala*. Lap. (See *Astemma* Lat.) genus 4. in fam 7. *Capsidae*. Westw Syn 151. Deriv. & *Eurus*. broad.
} Heptale head
- Eurycera*. Lap. Burm 258. genus 9. of fam 4. *Membranacei*. Amy. 295. *Dactyrostri* & *Eurus*. large, *Koris* horn.
- Eurydema* Lap (*Strachia* Hahn) genus 4 of fam 10. *Scutelleridae* Westw Syn 124. Amyot 125. *Longiscuti*
- Eurygasteridae*. Fam 4. of Sect 1. *Scutellina*. Doug 139 64. } Deriv. & *Eurus*. large. *dema* body.
- Eurygaster*. Lap. Amy p 151. in fam 1. *Longiscuti*. & in Douglas p 64. Deriv & *Eurus* large. *gaster* belly.
- Eurygastrophthalmus*. Lap. see genus 1 (*Largus*. Hahn) of fam 6. *Sygaeodes*. Burm 261. & *Eurus*. broad or large }
} the horn & *Eurus* eye
- Eysarconis*. Hahn Syn of *Asopus*. Burm 377. genus 18. of fam 8. *Scutell.* Burm. & of *cones* Sub.
} Burm 364. *Eysarconis*. Fr. Deriv Eusarkos well fleshed. or fleshy. & *Koris* bug.
- Euschistus*. Dallas. (*Pentatomus*. Say.) in fam 1. *Longiscuti*. Amy. Deriv & *Euschistus* easily split alluding to head?
- Eusthenes*. Lap. syn of genus 3. *Asphongopus*. in fam 8. *Scutell.* Burm. Deriv & *Eusthenes*. strong arm.
- Euthoctha*. Mayer (*Crinocerus* Burm 381) in fam 2. *Supericornis* Amyot. Locust in *Euthus* straight.
} the horn & *Euthus* production
- Euthyrhynchus*. Dallas. *Asopus* Burm. 377. in fam 1. *Longiscuti* Amy Deriv *Euthus* straight & *rhynchus* head.
- Evagorus*. Dallas. (See *Cosmopepla*. Stål) see also *Evagorus*. Burm. Deriv. said to be a proper name.
- Evagorus* Burm 226. Amyot 363. see also *Ligodes*. Amy. 370. in fam 7. *nudirostri*.
- Eysarconis*. Dallas (See *Cosmopepla*. Stål & *Eysarconis*. Hahn.) Douglas of Hahn 74. in fam 1. *Longiscuti*.
} Amyot. Deriv Eusarkos. well fleshed or fleshy. *Koris* bug. (one authority gives the derivation as "beautiful skin bug"?)
- Fitchia*. Stål. in fam 7. *nudirostri* Amy. Deriv prob named from Dr Fitch of New York.
- Galeatus* Curtis. genus 7. of fam 6. *Singidae*. Westw Syn 121. Deriv Latin *galeatus* furnished with a helmet.
- Galgulidae*. Fam 1. of Section 2. *Aurocoridae*. Westw 2. 458. Deriv Latin name of a bird (Mimus) proper name *Eysarconis*?
- Galgulidae*. only group in fam 1. (or 9) *Bigemini* Amy 423.
- Galgulini* Fam 3 of Div 1. *Hydrocoris*. Burm. 201.
- Galgulus*. Lat. Amy 424. Burm 201. West 2. 463. & Syn 119. in fam *Bigemini*. 9 (or 1) as
- Galgulpha*. Amy 68. & syn of *Corimelaena* atr. Deriv *gal*. spherical & *gulf* body. (not in Dictionary)
- Garganius*. Fieb. (Stål) syn of *Capsus fusiformis*. Say 1. 344. Deriv *Garganius*. a mountain or promontory }
} in *Ufusia*.
- Gastrosdes*. Westw. Genus 1 of Fam 1. *Rhyssarochromidae*. Doug 165. Deriv & *gastrosdes* raising a big belly.
- Gastrosdes*. Westw. (*Platygaster* Schil) genus 5. of fam 5. *Sygaeodes*. Westw Syn 128. Douglas 163.
- Geocoris*. Division 2. of *Heteroptera*. Burm 208. Deriv & *geocorith*. & *Koris* bug.
- Geocoris*. Fall. see genus 7. *Ophthalmicus*. Hahn. in fam 6. *Sygaeodes* Burm 291.

- Geocorisae*. Section 1. *Heteroptera*. Amyot. & Serville.
- Geodromica*, Subdiv 1. of Div 1. *Gymnocerata* Doug. Deriv. fr. ge, earth, dromos, runner.
- Gerrides*, Group 1. in fam 8. *Ploteres*, Amy. 410. Deriv. Lat. gerris, name of a small fish.
- Gerris*, Fab. Amyot. 414, Burm 223. Westw Syn 119. genus 4. in fam 3. *Hydrometridae*. in fam 8.
- Ploteres*, Amyot.
- Globicipidae*, Fam 9. of Sect 9. *Capsina*. Douglas 31. 362. Deriv. Lat. globus, a globe, & cipus, head.
- Globiceps*, Ency. Method. See *Phytoconis*, Fab. Genus 2. of fam 5. *Capsina*. Burm. p. 265. *Philophorus*.
- Hahn. Meth. Syn. 121.
- Globiceps*, Lat. Amy. 253. Doug 362. in fam *Globicipidae* Doug. (See *Capsina*) Fieb. 319.
- Globocoris*, Hahn Syn of *Thyreocoris*, Bohm. Burm. 383. Deriv. Lat. globus, a globe, & coris, a bug.
- Gloculosi*, Race 2. of Tribe 1. *Orthuriti*. Amy 18. 60. Deriv. Lat. gloculus, globe, & os, horn.
- Gonocerus*, Lat. Amyot. 293. Burm. Genus 7. of fam 7. *Conocodes*, Burm. 310. (*Unasa*) Amyot. 309.
- Doug 113. & in fam 2. *Supericornes*, Amy. 338. Deriv. fr. gonia, an angle & ceras, horn or antennae.
- Graphosoma*, Lap. Genus 6. of Subfam 2. *Scutellerides*. West Syn 124. (*Trigonosoma* Burm. Hestw.)
- Burm 388. Amyot. 54. *Songiscuti*. Deriv. fr. grapho, to write, & soma, body.
- Gymnocerata*, Fieb. & Doug. Div 1. of *Hemiptera*. *Heteroptera*, Doug. Deriv. fr. gymnos, concealed, (*Keras* horn.)
- Haeterhinus*, Fieb. 313. 347. *Bicelluli*. Deriv. fr. aetos, eagle, & rhinos, beak or snout.
- Halobates*, Esch. Amy 411. Burm 208. genus 1. of fam 1. *Hydrometridae*. Burm. in fam 8. *Ploteres* Amy.
- & Deriv. fr. halo, sea or ocean & bates, to walk.
- Halticocoridae*, Fam 19. of Sect 9. *Capsina*. Doug 35. 478. Deriv. Halticus, good at leaping. & Keras, lug.
- Halticocoris*, Doug p. 478. in fam 19. *Halticocoridae*, & in fam 5. *Bicelluli*. Amyot.
- Halticus*, Hahn. Burm. Genus 6. in fam 5. *Capsina*. Burm 377. (Burm. Fieber 312) see also *Astemma*.
- Lat. genus 4. in fam 7. *Conocodes*, Westw. Syn 124. & Amyot in fam *Bicelluli*.
- Halys*, Group 1. Race 3. *Modipides*. Amyot. *Songiscuti*. 103. Deriv. proper name of a river in Asia minor.
- Halys*, Burm. 362. Genus 10 of fam 8. *Scutellati*, Burm.
- Halys*, Fab. Syn of *Leiocoris*. Burm 363. & of *Brochymena*. Amyot. 108 in fam 1. *Songiscuti*.
- Hammatorcerus*, Burm. genus 14. Fam 3. *Reduvini*. Burm. 235. Westw 2. 474. *Rhopalus*, Schill. Amy. 245.
- Deriv. umma, a knot or knot, & Keras, horn.
- Harmostes*, Burm. Genus 3 of fam 7. *Conocodes* Burm. 317. & Syn of *Thyreocoris*. Amy 242. Deriv. fr. *Harmostes* a
- Harpoceridae*, Fam 15. of Sect 9. *Capsina*. Doug 34. 468. Deriv. fr. harpa, a sickle, & Keras, horn. {governor}
- Harpocerides*, Group 2. Tribe 3. *Concipites* Amy 355.
- Harpocera*, Curtis, genus 8. of fam 7. *Capsidae*. Westw Syn. 121. Fieb 317. Douglas 468. in fam 13. *Harpoceridae*.
- Harpactor*, Lap. Amyot. 364. Burm 229. genus 8. in fam 3. *Reduvini*. & in fam 7. Amyot. *modipides*.
- fr. Deriv. *Harpactor* a robber.
- Hebridae*, Fam 1 of Sec 7. *Hebrina*. Doug 2. 265. Burm *Hydrometridae* 208. Deriv. fr. *Hebrus*, a river in Thrace.
- Hebrides*, Group 1. Tribe 2. *Rhipicotes*, Amy. 293.
- Hebrina*, Sect 7. of Subdiv 1. *Geodromica*. Doug. 265. & 25.
- Hebrus*, Curtis, Amyot. 293. Burm. Genus 6. in fam 1. *Hydrometridae*. Burm 214. Douglas (Curtis) 265.
- & in fam *Rhipicotes* Amyot.
- Hebrus*, Walk. Westw Syn. genus 5. in fam 3. *Hydrometridae* Westw Syn. 119.
- Hemiptera*, *Heteroptera*, Lat. Subor 1. Douglas 9. *Rhinchota* *Heteroptera* Fieb. *Heteroptera* Westw
2. 450. Syn 119. fr. *Hemi*, half (*pteron*, wing).
- Hemestavis*, Spin. Amyot 250. *Heterogaster* Curtis. in fam *Infericornes*, Am. Deriv. Anagram of *Theres*?
- Heracus*, Stål. *Pachymerus*, Lapell. & Syn. *Infericornes* Amy. Deriv. proper name, some *Lycan*?
- Hepta*, Geoff. see *Nepa* Latw. Westw Syn 119. *Kanatra* Amy 441 in fam *Pedunculati*. Deriv. *Hepta* the river?
- Heterocordulus*, Fieb. 316. Dougl 432 in fam 13. *Capsidae*. *Bicelluli* Amy. Deriv. *eteros*, dissimilar.
- Kordula*, a swelling or tumor.
- Heterogaster*, Schill. Burm 293. genus 9. of fam 6. *Lygaeodes*, Burm (Syn of *Cymus*, Hahn. Burm. 292)
- genus 2. of fam 8. *Lygaeidae*. Westw Syn 122. (Syn *Lygaeus*, Fab. Westw) Amy. 251 in fam
- Infericornes*. & Syn of *Hemestavis*. Deriv. fr. *eteros*, dissimilar, *gaster* belly.
- Heteroscelis*, Lat. Syn of *Halys*. Burm 362. fr. Deriv. *eteros*, dissimilar, *skeles* leg.
- Heteroptera*, Burm. Westw. Order XI. Vol 2 p. 450. Syn 119. *Hemiptera*, *Heteroptera*, & Douglas &
- Rhynchola* *Heteroptera* of Fieber. Deriv. fr. *eteros* dissimilar *pteron* wing.
- Heterotoma*, Lat. Burm 275. *Capsus* Fab. genus 4. in fam 5. *Capsina* & genus 1. in fam 7. *Capsidae*
- Westw Syn 121. Doug in fam 13. *Capsidae* p. 437. Amyot. 283. in fam *Bicelluli*.
- Deriv. fr. *eteros*, dissimilar, *tome*, section or joint.

- Holoptilides*. only group in tribe 1. *Ramicornes* Amy 318. Deriv. fr. olos, all, ptilon, down, soft hair, plumage.
- Holoptilus*. Le P. Serv. *Burm*. 248. Genus 30. of Fam 3. *Reduvini*, *thesia* 2. 474. *Philocerus* Gray.
- Holotrichides*. Group 4 of Tribe 3. *Conocichtes*. Amy. 376. Deriv. fr. olos, all, thrix, hair.
- Holotrichus*. *Burm*. 247. Genus 29. of Fam 3. *Reduvini* *Burm*.
- Holymenia* Lat. Lap. syn of *Copius* Thunb. Deriv. olos all? menia mad or Lenois?
- Homaemus*. Dallas. *Tachycornis* *Burm*. 391. Amy 37. in fam 1. *songiscute*. Amy. Deriv. fr. *Homaemus*, similar or related to?
- Homescerides*. Group 2. of race 2 *penifrontes*. Amy 202.
- Homocornus*. *Burm*. 316. genus 12. *Burm* in fam 7. *Coreodes*.
- Hoplomachus*. Fiel 324. Doug 395. in fam 11. *Oncotylidae*, Doug. in *Bicelluli*. Amy. Deriv. fr. *Hoplomachus*.
 { fighting with heavy arms?
- Hydrassa*. *Burm*. 213. (una. L'ea) *Hae* *Microvelia*, Westw. genus 5. *Burm* in fam 1. *Hydromici*, *Udroels*.
 { Hydracra? with heavy arms?
- Hydrocores*. Div 1. *Burm*. 186. Water bugs. Deriv. fr. odor, water, Horis, bug.
 { aquatic.
- Hydrocorusa*. *Westw* Sect 1. (gen Syn 119.) & voc 2 457.
- Hydrocorusae*, Sect 2. Amyot. 50. & 22.
- Hydrometra*, Lat. Genus 1. Fam 3. *Hydrometridae*, *Westw* Syn. 119. & Amy 399. in fam 7. *Hydrometris*.
 { Deriv. fr. odor, water & metra, to measure
- Hydrometris*. Fab. *Burm*. 209. genus 2. fam 1. *Hydrometris*. & genus 1. of Fam 1. *Hydrometridae*, Doug.
- Hydrometridae*. Leach. *Westw* Syn. 119. Fam 3. of Sect 2. *Aurocorusa*, & fam 1. of Sect 1. *Hydrometris*.
 { Douglas 41. & 557.
- Hydrometridis*, L'ap. *Hydrometridis*. Fam 1. *Burm*. *Gescores*. *Burm*. 208. & only group in tribe 7.
 { *Stauragradi*, fam 7. *Hydrometris*. Amy. 398.
- Hydrometrina*, Sect 1. of Subdiv 2. *Hydrometridis*, Doug. 11. of Fiel & Flor. Deriv. fr. odor & *dnemos*, runner?
- Hydrometridis*, Subdiv 2. of Div 1. *Gymnocrate*. Doug.
- Hydrometris*. Fam 1. of Div 2. *Gescores*. *Burm*. 208.
- Hydrophilia*. Kirby & Stephens. see Genus 4 *Anthracis*. Fall. of fam 6. *Lygaeodes*. *Burm*. 288. & *Anthracis*.
 { *Westw* Syn 122. Deriv. fr. Ule, wood or forest, & phile, friend.
- Hymerocorys*. Amy 124. in fam 1 *Longiscute*. Amyot. Deriv. fr. umen, a membrane & arkeus a net.
- Hyphosphilus* Doug 208. Genus 13 in fam 1 *Rhyssarochromidae* Doug 208. Deriv. fr. hypno, mass? & phile, friend.
- Hypselopus*. 328 Genus 23 of fam 7. *Coreodes*. Deriv. hypselo, high & opus, foot.
- Hypselnotus*. Hahn. *Burm*. 318. syn of *Anisocelis*. *Burm*. p 381. Genus 15 of fam *Coreodes*, *Burm*.
 { (*Lygaeus*, Fall) Deriv. fr. *Hypselnotus*, having a large back.
- Idiotrochis*. Fiel. exilis. Fiel Syn of *Myrmecodochis*, *colopistrata*, Fallon. Deriv. fr. *Idio*, trochis, peculiar, keel.
- Idolocoridae*. Fam 10. of Sect 9. *Capsini* Doug 31. 267. Deriv. fr. *idolon*, an idol & *Horis*, bug?.
- Idolocoris*. Doug 374. in fam 10. *Idolocoridae*. in fam *Bicelluli*. of Amyot.
- Infericornes*. Fam 3. of Sect 1. *Gescores*. Amy 36. & 248. Deriv. Lat. *inferus*, beneath, & *cornu*, horn.
- Ischnoderms*. Fiel. Genus 17. in fam *Rhyssarochromidae* Doug 219. Deriv. fr. *ischno*, thin *dermas*, body?
- Ischnorhynchus*. *resedae*. Syn of *Lygaeus geminatus*, Say 1. 330. Deriv. Amy. Deriv. *ischno*, thin *rugchos*, weak.
- Jadera*. Stål. *haemastoma*, *Burm*. in *supericornes*. Amyot. Deriv.?
- Jalla*. Hahn. Genus 2. in fam 8. *Asopidae*, Doug 89 (Syn of *Asopus*, *Burm*. 377. Genus 18. of fam 2.
 { *Scutell* *Burm*. Deriv. perhaps from *Jallo*, to fling, or dart.
- Kleidocerus*, or *Kleidocerys*. *Westw*, see *Cymus*. Genus 8. of fam 6. *Lygaeodes*. *Burm*. 292. *Westwood*.
 { Syn. 123. Syn of *Corinus*, Fall. *Burm*, p 306. Genus 2. of fam 7. *Coreodes*, *Burm*.
 { Deriv. fr. *kleis*, a key & *keras*, horn.
- Labeus*, *Burm*. 279. Genus 7. of fam 5. *Capsini*. *Burm*, Fiel 316. Deriv. fr. *Labe*, a handle, & *ops*, face or eye.
- Largides*. Group 2. in fam 4. *Cecigoni*. Amy 273. Deriv. Lat. *largus*, large?
- Largus*. Hahn. Amyot. 273. *Burm*. Genus 1. fam 6. *Lygaeodes*. *Burm*. 267.
- Largus succinellus*. Say (Mex) syn of *Capsus*, Say 1. 338.
- Lecticolus*. Tribe 5. of fam 6. *Luctuastri*. Amy. 41. 309. Deriv. Lat. *lectus*, a bed, & *colus*, to inhabit.
- Leptocorus*. Lat. a genus in Amyot p 229. *Supericornes*. Deriv. fr. *leptos*, slender, & *Horis*, bug.
- Leptocorina*. *Burm*. 224. a syn of *Myrmecodochis*. *Burm*. Genus 20 in fam 7. *Coreodes*.
- Leptocoris*. Hahn. *Burm*. 305. Genus 1 in fam 7. *Coreodes*. (*Lygaeus* Fab.) in fam *supericornes*. Amy.
- Leptoglossa*. Stål & Guerin (*Anisocelis* of Lat) Amyot 277 in fam 2. *Supericornes*. Amyot.
 Deriv. fr. *leptos*, slender *glossa*, tongue
- Leptopides*. Group 1. in Tribe 8. *scutell*, Amyot 401. Deriv. *leptos*, slender, & *pus*, foot.

- Leptopus*. Lat. genus 2, Burm. in fam 2, Ripariæ. Deriv Gr. *Leptos*. slender. & *pous*, foot.
Leptoscelis. Lat. syn of *Amisoscelis*. Burm 331. Deriv Gr. *Leptos*. slender. & *skelis*. y.
Limnolates. Burm 210. Genus 3, of fam 1, Hydnorici. Burm. Genus 1, of fam Limnolatiæ. Doug 575.
Hydnometra. Westw Syn 119. in fam 3, Hydnometridæ. Deriv Gr. *limnē*, a marsh. & *metra*, a vessel.
Limnolatiæ. Fam 1, in Sec. 2, Limnolatiæ. Doug 43. 575. Hydnometridæ. Westw Syn 119.
Limnolatiæ. Sect 2, of Sub div. 2, Hydnorici. Doug 43. 575.
Limicornes. Race 1, of Tr 2. Trigonicephali. Amy 34. & 217. Deriv Gr. *limnē*, a thread. & *cornu*, horn.
Lisconis Fieb 309. 347. Doug 449. in fam 14, Sygidæ. Amy B. Celluli. Deriv Gr. *leios*. smooth. & *conu*, horn.
Liderma Uhler. (Sauria. Say 1. 318. Pentatoma) in fam longiculi. Amy. Deriv Gr. *leios*. smooth. & *derma*, skin.
Litoralia. Sub div 1. of Div 2, Cryptocerata. Hydnorici. Westw Douglas 43. contains only one form.
(Pelagonus.) Westw 2. 465. Amyot. 409. in Nuderastri. Deriv Lat. *litus*, a shore or bank.
+ *Leptoterna*. Fieb in Bicelluli. Deriv. *Leptos* slender. & ?
Litosoma. Doug fam Litosomidae. in capsula. Doug 334. Deriv Gr. *litos*. smooth. & *soma*, body.
Lobostethus. Fieb. 300. 347. Bicelluli. Amy. Deriv Gr. *lobos*, a lobe. & *stethos*, breast.
Longicoxi. Tribe 6, of fam 7. Nuderastri. Amy 398. ex cmesa. Deriv. Lat. *longus*, long. *coxi*.
Longiscuti. Fam 1 of Sect 1 Geocorides Amy 15. Scutate Burm. Deriv. Lat. *longus* long. *scutum* shield.
Longicabra. Lat. see fam 8 scutate Burm. 349. Deriv *longus* & *labrum* lip or labrum.
Lophocephala. Lat. genus 25, of fam 3, Reduvini. Burm 244. Deriv *Lophos* a crest & *cephale* head. Gr.
Lophomorphus. Doug 293. in fam Miridae. Carisma. Deriv *Lophos* a crest & *morphe*, form.
Lopidae Uhler. Syn Capsus medius Say 1. 341. in fam Bicelluli. Amy. Deriv Gr. *lope* bank (corlex legas.
Lopus. Hahn. (Phytocoris. Burm 265. Genus 5, of fam 7, Capsidae. Westw Syn 121. Doug. in fam 17, Lygidæ.
Doug 474. Capsina Doug 34 & 474.
Lonicerus. Hahn. See genus 17, Ectrichotes. Burm 237. in fam 3 Reduvini. Burm. Deriv. Gr. *lonon* & *keras*?
Lonicula. Curtis. see Microphysa. Westw Syn 123. Deriv. *Lonicula*, a small breast plate?
Loxops. Fieb 314. 347. Bicelluli. Amy. Deriv Gr. *Loxos*, slanting. ops eye.
Lycocoris. Hahn. Genus 4, of fam 2, Anthrenoridæ. Doug 498. Deriv Gr. *lyge* Darkness. & *coris*, bug.
Lygaeidae Fam 8. Westw Syn 122. Deriv. Gr. *lygaios*, obscure, or dark.
Lygaeides. Group 1, in fam 3. Infericornes. Amyot 248.
Lygaeina. Sect 5, of Sub div 1. Geodromica. Doug 20. 165. fam 3. Infericornes. Amy.
Lygaeodes. Fam 6 Burm. 381. Geocores.
Lygaeus. Fieb. Amy. 249. in fam Infericornes. Amy. Westw Syn 122. genus 1. fam 8. Lygaeidae.
Lygaeus. Burm 297. Genus 11. of fam 6. Lygaeidae Burm.
Lygidæ. Fam 14. of Sec. 9. Capsina. Doug 33. 465.
Lygus. Hahn. Fieb 311. Westw Syn 122. genus 10, in fam 7. Capsidae. Westw Syn 121. Doug 456.
in fam 14 Sygidæ. Deriv. Gr. *lyge*, darkness.
Macrocephalides Group 2, of Tr 1. Spessipedes. Amy 291. Deriv Gr. *makros* large. *kephale* head.
Macrocephalus. Swederus Amy 293 in fam Lacerastri Amy.
Macrocoleus. Fieb. Doug 378. in fam 11. Oncotylidæ. Amyot in Bicelluli. Deriv. Gr. *makros*. & *colus* sheath.
Macrolophus. Fieb 326. in fam 10. Idolcoridæ. Doug 382. Deriv. Gr. *makros*. large. & *lophos* crest.
Macronotus. Doug 20. in fam 1. Rhaphiochormidæ. Deriv. Gr. *makros*. large. & *notos* back.
Macropetidae. Fieb. See Scutatini. Douglas p. 11. Deriv. Gr. *makros*. large. & *pete*, a shield.
Macropides. Gr 4. in Tr 2. Spongipedes. Amy. 349. Nuderastri. Deriv. Gr. *makros*. large. & *pous* foot.
Macrops. Burm 232. Macrophthalmus. Laph. Genus 10. in fam 3. Reduvini. Burm. Amy 347.
Nuderastri. Deriv Gr. *makros* large. & *ops* eye.
Macrophthalmus. Laph. See. *Macrops*. Burm 232. Deriv. *makros*. large. & *ophthalmus* eye.
Malacocoris. Fieb 327. Doug 383. in fam 10. Idolcoridæ. Bicelluli of Amyot. Deriv *makros*, a measure & *koris* a bug.
Mallophaga. (Bird lice) placed by Packard in Hemiptera although the mouth is mandibulate.
& not haustellate. see in Orthoptera. Deriv Gr. *mallos* hair & *phaga*, to eat.
Maotys. Amy. 318. Ptilocnemus. Westw. & see Amyot in fam Nuderastri. Deriv. Chinese. *mao-ty*, hair. & body.
Margus. Lat. in fam Supericornes Amyot. Deriv. *Margus*. mad or furious.
Meconoma. Fieb 313. 347. in Bicelluli of Amyot. Deriv. Gr. *mecon* long. *omma* eye.
Meganotus. Laph. see Genus 2. Pyrrhocoris. Fieb. Fam 6 Sygaeodes. Burm 283. & Pyrrhocoris genus 3
of fam 8. Lygaeidae. Westw Syn 122. Deriv Gr. *Megas* large. & *notos* back.
Megalonotus. Fieb. *Pamera una* of Say 1. 358 Syn.

- Metarhynchus* Lap. Syn of *Alia*, Burm. 356. Amy. 179. Longiculi. Deriv. fr. megas, large, rugos, snout.
- Megymenides*, Gr 1. of Race 5. Canalicostri. Amy. 181. Longiculi. Deriv. fr. megas large men membrane.
- Megymenum*, Guer. Lap. Burm. 349. Syn of *Amaurus*, Burm. 349.
- Melanolestes*, Stål. (Protes, Amyot 324.) in fam. nudirostri. Amy. Deriv. fr. melas, dark & lestes, black.
- Membranacci* Lat. Amy 40. & 295. Inds. 3. & am. c. Gasterostri. Amy. & am. c. Burm. 251.
 { (Ex. Tergis) membranaceus.
- Meneclis*, Stål. Pentatoma. inserta. Say 1. 317.
- Menenotes*, Lap. Burm. 361. Syn of *Spartocerus*. Deriv. fr. menos, the moon & notes, back.
- Menocord*, Perly. Amy. 243. in fam. Supercornes. Amy. see also *Herminetes*. Deriv. menos, the thigh & coris, leg.
- Menocoris*, Burm. 352. syn of *Oncomenus*. Burm. 341. *Hestus*. Syn. 123. in am. Coreidae.
 & syn of *Coreus*. genus 5. of fam 7. Coreodes. Burm. 352.
- Meropachys*, Lap. Burm. 322. genus 17. Burm. of fam 7. Coreodes. Burm. Deriv. fr. meros, thin
 { & pachus, sword thick.
- Metacanthidae*, Doug. fam 1. Sect 3. Pterygia. Doug. 145. 19. Deriv. meta, behind. acantha, a spine.
- Metacanthus*, Costa genus 1 in fam 1 Metacanthidae. Doug. 145.
- Metapodius*, Westw. Amy 192. (Metopodius. Amy) see also *Acanthocerthala*. in fam 7. nudirostri.
 Amy. Deriv. fr. meta, from the forehead. & odus, a tooth.
- Metastemma*, Amy 327. in fam 7. nudirostri. Amy. & in fam 2. Nabidae. Doug. 545.
 { Deriv. fr. meta behind. stemma, scales.
- Metatropis*, Fieb. genus 2. in fam 1. Metacanthidae. Doug. 147. Deriv. fr. meta behind. & tropis, a turn.
- Myrmecolia*, Bärens. genus 1. fam 1. Microphysidae in Sect 10 Anthocoma. Doug. 483. Infusoria.
 { Amyot. fr. Deriv. Myrmecol. an Anti nest, & lios, to live.
- Myrmus*, Hahn. Genus 3. in fam 2. Coreidae. Doug. 136. Rhopalus. Schill. Genus 8. Burm. 312.
 { in fam 7. Coreodes. & see *Chorosoma*, of Curtis. Westw. Syn. 123. Deriv. fr. myrmex, an ant?
- Nabidae*, Fam 2. of Sec. 12. Reduvinae. Doug. 39. 545. Deriv. Lat. a nab, sheep. Amy. prop. name. Agas.
- Nabis*, Lat. { Amy 330. Westw. Syn. genus 6. in fam 4. Reduviidae. in fam 2. Doug. Nabidae. 347.
 { in fam 7. nudirostri. Amyot.
- Naeogus*, Lap. see genus 5. (Xylocoris, L. Lat.) in fam 6. Lygaeodes. Burm. 289. Deriv. fr. naos, to inhabit.
 { & ge, the word.
- Naucoridae*, Fam 1. of Sect 2. Naucorina. Doug. 45. Deriv. fr. naus, ship. & coris, leg.
- Naucorides*, Group 1. in am 2 (or 10) Pedirapti. Amy 426.
- Naucorina*, Doug. 45. Sect 2. of Subdiv 2. Aquatilia. Doug. 45. in fam Pedirapti. Amy.
- Naucoris*, Geoff. { Burm. Genus 1. in fam 2. Nepini. Westw. Syn. 119. Burm. 193. Vers. fam Naucoridae.
 { Doug. 379. & Amyot. 431.
- Nauconis*, Fab. see *Mononyx*. & Burm. 201.
- Noides*, Lat. Amy 233. (Derytus. Fab.) Westw. Syn. 123. Genus 15. in fam. Lygaeidae. Doug. 160.
 { Deriv. unknown to Amyot. & fr. noides (necius, ignorant. Agassiz.
- Nematopides*, Group 1. of Race 2. Pleromontes. Amy 191. Supercornes. Amy. Deriv. fr. nema, thread pides, out.
- Nemalorus*, Lat. Burm. 336. Lygaeus. Fab. genus 28 of fam 7. Coreodes. Burm. Amy 199. in fam 2. Sakeri.
- Nesocoris*, Doug. 423. in fam 13. Coreidae. Doug. 423. Picelluli. Amy. Deriv. fr. neos, new. coris, leg.
- Neotiglassa*, Kirby (undata [Pentatoma] Say 1. 319. in fam Longiculi. Amy. Deriv. fr. neos, new. tyglossa, a tongue?
- Nepa*, Linn. { Westw. 2. 450. & Syn. 119. (Hepa. Geoff) genus 2. in fam 2. Nepidae. Leach. Westw.
 { genus 2. in fam. Ranatridae. Doug. 583. Amy 437. in fam 10 (or 2) Pedirapti. Lat. nepa,
 a scorpion.
- Nepa*, Burm. genus 4. in fam 2. Nepini. Burm. 195.
- Nepides*, Group 2. in fam 2. (or 10) Pedirapti. Amy 437.
- Nepina*, Sec. 2. of Subdiv 2. Aquatilia. Doug. 45. & 581.
- Nepini*, fam 2. of Div 1. Hydrocorae. Burm. 193.
- Nerthra*, Say 1. 306. name proposed for *Naucoris*. Stygia, Pedirapti. Amy. Deriv. fr. nerthra, a godde.
- Nerora*, Amy 143. (Pentatoma. Rhaphigaster. Syn. in fam 1. Longiculi. Amy. Hebrew Denotation
 { nerar guided with a cord.
- Nodicornes*, Race 2. of Tribe 2. Trigonoccephali. Amy 358 & 232 (ex Rhopalus.) Deriv. fr. nodes, a node & cornu, horn.
- Notocyrtus*, Burm. 227. (Reduvius. Fab) genus 6. in fam 3. Reduvinae. Burm. Amy 688.
 { Deriv. fr. notos, back. cyrtus, curved.
- Notonecta*, Linn. Burm. Genus 4. in fam 1. Notonectici. Burm. 190. Westw. 2. 469. & Syn. 119. genus 1. in fam 1.
 { Notonectidae. Doug. 555. Amyot. fam. 11. (or 3) Pedirapti. Deriv. fr. notos, back. & necta, to swim.

- Notonectici*. Burm 186. fam 1. of Div 1. Hydnocores, Burm 186.
Notonectidae. Westw. Aug 1882 555. fam 1. of Sect 4. *Notonectina*. Doug.
Notonectides. Lat. Lat. see fam 1. *Notonectici* Burm. & Group 2. in fam 3 (or 11) *Pedonomi*. Amy. 149.
Notonectina. Doug 48. Sect 4 & Subdiv 2 *Aquatilia* Doug 585.
Notonectiles. Lap. see fam *Notonectici*. Burm.
Nudipedes. Race 3. of Race 2. *Coniscuti*. Amy. 22. 101. in fam 1. *Longiscuti*. (Ex *Pentatoma*) *nudus*. *attd.* *per* *foot*.
Nudirostri. Fam 6. of Sect 1. *Geocoris* ac. Am 41. 8. 514. Deriv. fr *nudus*. *naked*. *rostrum*. *beak*.
Nysius. Dallas Aug 225. Genus 2 *Lygaea*. in fam *Infericomes*. Amy *Nysius*. a name of Bacchus.
Ochetopus. Hahn. see *Pygolampis*. Germ. Burm 243. genus 23. in fam 3. *Reduvini*. Burm.
 } Deriv. fr *Ochetos*. a channel or groove & *pous* *foot*
Oculati. Tribe 8. of fam 7. *Nudirostri*. Amy. 49. & 401. (Ex *Salda*) Lat *oculatus* having eyes.
Oculatina. Sect. 11. of Subdiv 1. *Geotromica*. Doug 38 516. *Riparii*. Burm.
Obalus. Stål (Mormidea. Amy) in fam 1. *Longiscuti*. Amy. name of a Spartan King.
Edancala. Amy 258. in fam 3. *Infericomes*. Amy. Deriv. fr *oidos*. a swelling. *agkala*. the bent arm.
Odontopus. Lap. see genus 2. (*Pyrrocoris* Fall) of fam 6 *Lygaeodes*. Burm. 233 Deriv. fr *odon* a tooth & *pous* *foot*.
Odontascelidae. Fam 2 Sect 1. *Scutatina*. Doug 13. 58. Deriv. fr *odon* a tooth & *skeles*. *leg*.
Odontascelides. Group 2. of Race 2. *Stabulosa*. Amy. *Longiscuti*.
Odontascelis. Lap. Burm 385. genus 22. of fam 8. *Scutati*. Burm. & genus 2. of Subfam 2. *Scutellerides* (Westw.)
 } Syn 124. Douglas 57. Amy 69 *Longiscuti*
Oncerothaeus. Stål. *Reduvius acuminatus*. Say 1. 356. Deriv. fr *Ogkos*. a swelling. & *tracheos*. *throat*.
Onccephalus. Klug. Burm 242. Genus 22 of fam 3 (*Reduvini* Burm. Amy 386 fr *ogkos* a curve & *Kephale* *head*).
Oncomerus. Burm. 352. (*Oncomeris*. Lap) Genus 4 of fam 8. *Scutati*. Burm. Amy 158. in fam 1.
 } *Longiscuti*. Deriv. fr *Ogkos*. a tumor or swelling. *Amoros*. *thigh*.
Oncotylidae. Doug 32 & 392. fam 11. of Sect 9. *Capsina*. Doug. in *Bicelluli*. of Amyot. fr *ogkos*. a swelling }
 } & *tylus* the frontal ridge. ?
Oncotylus. Fieb 318. 347. Doug 392 in fam 11 *Oncotylidae* *Capsina* Doug
Opisocatus. Klug. see genus 13. *Reduvius*. Burm. 234. *Hebert* Syn 120. Deriv. fr *Opisikotos* (Sere domineus Agass) going late to sleep. }
Ophthalmicus. Hahn. Burm. 291. Genus 7. of fam 6. *Lygaeodes*. Burm. }
 } fr *Ophthalmos*. the eye. }
Ophthalmicus. Schill. Amy 260. in fam 3. *Infericomes*.
Orbiscuti. Tribe 1 of fam 1. *Longiscuti*. Amy 16. & 24. (*Scutellerides*. Burm.) *Longiscuti*. Amy.
 } Deriv. *orbis*. an orb. & *scutellum* *shield* }
Orthocephalus. Fieb 316. 347. Doug 429. in fam 13. *Capsidae*. *Bicelluli*. Amy. fr *Orthos*. straight. *Leptala* *head*
Orthonotus. Westw. Syn. 121. See genus *Astenoma* Lat Westw. Syn. genus 4. in fam 7 *Capsidae* Westw.
 } Syn 121. see also *Halticus* Hahn. genus 6. in fam 5. *Capsini*. Burm 277. also *Pygocoris*.
 } in fam. 5 *Bicelluli*. Amy. Deriv. fr *orthos*. straight. & *notos*. *back*.
Orthops. Fieb 311. 347. Doug 461. in fam 14 *Lygidae* *Bicelluli*. Amy. Deriv. *orthos* straight. *oph* *eye*.
Oothotira. Fieb. genus 5. of fam 2. *Tingidae*. Doug. 260. Deriv. fr *orthos*. straight. & *Steira*. a Reel.
Oxynotides. Group 6. of race 1. *Angulosi*. Amy 56. *Longiscuti*. Amy. Deriv. fr *oxus*. sharp acute. *notos*. *back*
Pachytrachius. Hahn. see *Rhyparochromus*. Hahn. Westw. Syn 122. Deriv. fr *pachus*. thick. *Brachion* *arm*.
Pachyconidae. Group 2. Race 1. *Angulosi*. Amy 34. Deriv. fr *pachus*. thick. & *konis*. *leg*.
Pachyconis. Burm 391 Genus 28. fam 8. *scutati* (See also *Homocorus*. Dallas) in fam 1. *Longiscuti* in 7
Pachylis. Lap & Sere Burm 338 *Lygaeus* Fall. genus 29 of fam 7 *Coreodes*. Burm. in fam *Sapexicomes* Am.
 } Deriv. *pachylos*. it or thick.
Pachylops. Fieb 314 347. Baile. Deriv. fr *pachus* thick *ops* *face* or *eye*.
Pachymera. see Say 1. 332 as *Pamera*. Deriv. *pachus*. thick *meros*. *thigh*.
Pachymeria Lap. syn. of *archimeris*. Burm 321.
Pachymerus. Burm. 293. Genus 10. fam 6. *Lygaeodes* (see also *Rhyparochromus*) in fam *Infericomes*. Amy
Pachynormus. Klug. genus 19. in fam 3. *Reduvini*. Burm. 240. Deriv. *unknow* to Amyot.
Pamera. Say. 1332. name proposed by Say for *pachymera* as being preoccupied (see *Pleocormerus*)
 } Deriv. no meaning. but perhaps *Pemario* to us. - the thigh.
Pantilius. (Curt) Lepus H50h. genus 9. of fam 7. *Capsidae*. Westw. Syn 121. Douglas 332. in fam 1.
Paracoris. { Deriv. *ocoridis*. See *Capsina*. Deriv. fr *pantilius* (perfectus Agass) perfect.
Paracoris. Hahn. syn. of *phileocoris*. Burm 371 (see also *Scutellura* Say) Deriv. fr *para*. before. *coris* *leg*.
Paryphes. Burm. *Lygaeus*. genus 27 of fam 7. *Coreodes*. Burm 335. Amyot. 302. in fam *Sapexicomes*.
 } fr. *para*. *para* *para*. & *Norman* *Norman*.

- Pedeticus* Laph. see *Anthracinus*. Fall. genus 2, of fam 6 *Lygaeodes*. Burm 288. Westw Syn. 122.
Deriv. fr *pedetes* one who hinders? Dic.
- Pedirapti*. Fam 2, 10 or 10.1 of Sect 2. *Hyemicones* Amy 50, 462. *Stalcrus*. Deriv. fr *pes*, a foot, & *raptus* seized.
Pedivini. Fam 3 (or 11) of Sect 2. *Hyemicones* Amy 50, 444. Deriv. fr *pes*, a foot & *vincere* to conquer.
Deriv. fr *pes*, a foot & *vincere* to conquer.
- Pirates*. Serv. *Pirates* Amy. 324 (see *Melanolestes* in fam 7 *nudirostri* Amy. Deriv. fr *pirate* a pirate.
- Pelionotus* Uhler. in fam *balenicornes*, Amy. Deriv. fr *pelos* discolored, notes back?
- Pelagonides*, Group 1. in Tribe 9 *balenicornes*. Amy 407. Deriv. fr *pelos*, dark colored, or mud & *gone* race.
- Pelagonus* Lat. Amy 409. Burm 202. genus 3, fam 3. *galgulari*. Westw 2, 465. Syn. 123.
in fam *nudirostri* Amy.
- Peltophora*. Burm. genus 29, in fam 8. *Scutati*. Burm 393. Deriv. fr *pelta*, a small shield, & *phoros*, bearing.
- Pentatoma*. Pal de Beauv. anterior to either *Oliv*, or *Satr*. Deriv. fr *pente*, five, tome, division or segment.
- Pentatoma* *Oliv* Amy 128. See also *Abia* *Banasz*. Coen. *Chlorochroa*. *Perillus* 9° in fam *longiscuti* Amy.
- Pentatoma* Lat. (Amex. & *Asopus* Burm.) Westw Syn. 124 genus 5. fam *Scutellendae*. Doug 77.
- Pentatomides*. Group 4. race 3. *Nudipedes*. Amy 134.
- Pentatomites* Laph. see fam 8 *Scutati* Burm 349.
- Perillus* Stål. (Syn *Pentatoma* *Licrona* 9° in fam *longiscuti* Amy. Deriv. fr *per*, a week, *statuarius*,
Perithostoma Laidy. see *Lathra* Amy 430. in fam 10 (or 2) *Pedirapti* Amy. Deriv. fr *perithos* to surround, & *stoma*,
mouth.
- Peritreskus*. Fieb. Genus 7 in fam 1. *Rhykarochromidae*. Doug 187. Deriv. fr *peritrescho* to spin around?
- Petalochirus*. Pal de Beauv. genus 28 in fam 3. *Reduvini* Burm 246 Westw 2, 473 Amy 377.
in fam *nudirostri*. Deriv. fr *petalon*, leaf, or petal, & *chir* hand. (*Petalochirus*)
- Philophorus* Hahn. see *Globiceps*.
- Phloea*. Sep. Serv. (Syn of *Phloeocoris* Burm 371. (*P. corticaria* *Brasile* is in *Pentatomidae*.
Pack. Am 117. *Longiscuti* 9° Deriv. fr *phlois*, bark
- Phloeocoris*. Burm 371. genus 14, of fam 8. *Scutati* Burm. Deriv. fr *phlois*, bark, & *coris*, bug.
- Phloeides*. Group 2 Race 3 *Nudipedes* Amy 115.
- Phyllocephala* Laph. Burm. 356. Syn of *Abia* or Burm. Deriv. fr *phyllon*, a leaf, & *Kephale*, head.
- Phyllocephalides*. Group 2. of Race 4. *Brevirostri* Amy 174.
- Phyllomorphus*. Burm. Genus 6. Fam 7. *Coreode*. Burm 310. Amy 235. *Supericornes* fr *phyllon* & *morphe* form.
- Phyllomorpha* Laporte. in *Phyllomorphidae*.
- Phylidae*. Fam 7. of Sect 9. *Capsina* Doug 30 346. Deriv. fr *phyle*, a race or kind.
- Phylus* Lahn. Fieb 323. Doug 354 in fam *Phylidae* *Capsina*
- Phymata* Lat. Amy 288. (*Syrtes* Lat.) in fam *Luctrostri* Amy 407. Deriv. fr *phyma*, a tumor or swelling.
- Phymatides* Fam 4 *Membranacei*. *Geocora* 9° 1. fr 1. *Spissipedes* Amy 288.
- Physomerus*. Burm 341 (*Lygaeus* Fall) Genus 31, of fam 7. *Coreode* Burm. Deriv. fr *phusa*, a bladder, & *meros*, thigh.
- Phytocoridae*. Fam 4. Sect 9. *Capsina* Doug 39 299. Deriv. fr *phuton*, a leaf, & *coris*, bug.
- Phytocoris* Fall. Amy 278 Burm 265. Genus 3, fam 5 *Capsini*. Westw Syn 122. Fieb 306. *Bicelluli* Amy.
- Phytophthyrus*. Leaf lice. Aphides. in *Bicelluli* Amy. Deriv. fr *phuton*, a leaf & *their* animal *Louse*?
- Pieromerus* Amy. Genus 5. in fam 8. *Asopidae* Doug 95 Amy 84. *Longes*. Deriv. fr *phytos* sharp or pointed.
Phthia Guon. in fam *supericornes* Am. Deriv. fr *phthia* *Pinnate* daughter of *Amphion* tribe. *meros* thigh.
Pirates? Westw 2, 473 see *pirates*
- Piesma* Laph. Burm. 257. Genus 8, of fam 4. *Membranacei*. Burm. Sep. & Serv. in fam *Luctrostri* Amy.
(*Losmerus* Syn) Westw Syn 120. Deriv. fr *piesma*, anything pressed or squared.
- Piesomides*. Group 2. fr 3. *Membranacei*. Amy 300.
- Ptilocerus*. Gray Syn of *Holaptiles*.
- Ptilocnemis*. Westw See *Maotys* Amy 407 318 in fam 7 *nudirostri*. Deriv. fr *ptilon* down or soft hair, *nema*, thread.
- Ptochomera* Say 1. 335. (*Plociomera* Say Error) *Supericornes*. Deriv. fr *plochos* a beggar, & *meros*, thigh?
- Pygolaupis* Germ. Westw Syn 120. genus 4, fam *Reduviidae* Syn *Ochetopus* Hahn Westw genus 2 in fam 1.
Reduviidae Doug 539. Amy 391 in fam 7 *nudirostri*. Deriv. fr *pyga* the hinder part, & *laupis* a lamp.
- Pyrrhocoris*. Fall. Amy 265. Burm 283. genus 2 in fam 6. *Lygaeodes* Doug 163. Amy 407, am 4 *Longicae*.
Deriv. fr *pyrrhos*, a red flame, & *coris*, bug.
- Pyrrhocoridae*. Group 1. in fam 4. *Pecigenae*. Amy 407.
- Rameurs* Amy. see *ploteres*. *Des* Franch. *rameurs*, or *rovers*.
- Ramicornes* Tribe 1, of fam 7. *nudirostri*. Amy 42 & 318. Deriv. Lat *ramus*, a branch, & *cornu*, horn.

- Ranatra*. Fab. *Metw. Syn.* 119. Genus 3. of fam 2. *Nepidae*. Leach. *Metw. Syn.* Genus 1 of fam
 { *Ranatridae*. Doug 551. Amy. 441. in fam 10. (or 2.) *pedicapti*. Lat. *ranatra*. a Gen.
Ranatra. Burm 199. Genus 3. of fam 2. *Nepini*.
Ranatridae. Fam 1. Sect 3. *Nepini*. Doug 46. 551.
Raphigaster. Lap. (See also *Rhaphigaster*. *Westw Syn* 124. Genus 3. fam 2. *Raphigaster*. *Westw*.
 { Doug 16. *Raphigasteridae*. See also *Nekara Pentatoma* & *Rhaphigaster* (right 1896)
Raphigasteridae. fam 9. Sect 1. *Scutatina*. Doug 16. 97. { Deriv Gr *rhapnis* a needle. *pin.* & *gaster* belly.
Reduviidae. Steph. *Westw Syn* 120. Vol 2. 471. fam 4. of Sect 2. *Aurocorisa*. fam 1. of Sect 12.
 { *Reduvina*. Doug 39. 353. Deriv. *Reduvia* old or cast off clothes, or *reduvia* a small
 ulcer, on the border of the nails, (Amy.)
Reduvidae. Group 2. Tribe 2. *Spongipedes*. (Amy. *nudirostri*. 333.
Reduvina. Sect 12. of Subdiv 1. *Podromica*. Doug 535. 59.
Reduviolus. Kirby. See *Nabis*. Lat. *Westw. Syn* 120.
Reduvius. Fab. *Metw Syn* 121. (*Cyscaetus*. Klug. genus 1. in fam *Reduviidae*. Burm. genus 13. in
 { fam 3. *Reduvini*. Burm 234. genus 4. in fam 1. *Reduviidae*. Doug 552. see also
Prionotus. & *Anilus*. in fam *nudirostri*. Amy 337.
Rapista. Stål (*Leus*. Fab.) Am 373. in fam 7. *nudirostri*. Amy. Deriv. Gr. *rapis*. to incline towards?
Rasthenia. Spin. Amyot 280. (*Capsus*) in fam *Bicelluli*. Amy. Deriv. Anagram of *Theresina*. in
Rhacognathus. Fab. genus 3. in fam 8. *Asopidae*. Doug 91. Deriv. Gr. *Rhago*. a rugged garment? {
gnathos chest {
Rhago velus. Mayr in fam 8 *Isotoma*.
Rhaphigaster. Lap. Amy 155. See also *Raphigaster*. *Rhaphigaster* being right, as from *rhapis*.
Rhaphigasteridae. Group 5. race 3. *Nudipedes*. Amy 141.
Rhinuchus. Kirby Say 1. 305. See *Acanthocephala*. Subc. *icornis*. Deriv. Gr. *rhin* a nose.
Rhopalides. Group 2. in race 2. *Nodeicornes*. Amy 263. *Sphericornes*. Deriv. Gr. *Rhopa* a scab.
Rhopalotomus. Fieb 307. in fam 13. *Capsidae*. Doug 439. *Bicell* Am. Deriv. Gr. *Rhopalon* & *tomus* 2 segments
Rhopalus. Schill. (*Conius* Burm) genus 9. fam *Conidae*. *Westw Syn* 123. Amy 265. Race 2
 { *Nodeicornes* in *Sphericornes*
Rhynanius. Hahn. genus 4. *Anthocones*. Fall of fam 6 *Lygaeodes*. Burm 208. *Westw Syn* 122.
 { in *Lygaeidae*. Deriv. rhin. nose.
Rhynchota. *Heteroptera*. See Fieber. & Douglas. *Hemiptera*, *Heteroptera*. Lat & Doug. *Rhynchota*
 { Lat. Deriv. Gr. *Rhynchos* a beak or nostrum
Rhynchota. p. Fall. *Westw* 2. 450. See *Rhynchota*. *Heteroptera*.
Rhypanochromidae. Fam 1. of Sect 5. *Lygaeina*. Doug 20. Deriv. Gr. *Rhypanos*. Archa. *chromos* color.
Rhypanochromides. Group 2. in fam 3. *Infericornes*. Amy 251.
Rhypanochromus. Curtis Genus 12. in fam 1. *Rhypanochromidae*. Doug 201.
Rhypanochromus. Hahn. *Westw Syn* 122. Genus 4. in fam *Lygaeidae*. (or six Syn. see *Westw*)
 { *Microtus*. Syn. fam *Infericornes*. Am 253.
Riparis. Fam 2. Burm 215. *Ripicolae*. Amy. Lat. *Ripa*. the bank of a river &
Ripicolae. Tribe 2. of fam 6. *Ductirostri*. Amy 40. 393. (Ex *Hebrus*) Deriv. *Ripa*. & *coco* to inhabit.
Saccoderes. Spinola. (*Erotes*) in *Reduviidae*. *Westw* 2. 470. Deriv. Gr. *Saccos*. a sack & *dere* neck
Saccoderides. Group 5. Tribe 3. *Conicifites*. Amy 379. fam 7. *nudirostri*.
Sagolytus. Mayer. Syn of *Corvus confucius*. Say 1. 325. *Longiscuti*. Deriv. Gr. *sagos*. a mount. *tulos* ridge
Salda. Fab. Genus 1. fam 1. *Saldidae*. Doug 517. Amy 604. Burm 215. Lat. genus 1.
 { fam 2. *Riparii*. (Fab) See *Halticus* Hahn. Burm 277. in fam *Capsini*
 in *nudirostri*. Amy. Deriv. a proper name. Agass. or. perhaps from *Salt* & jump.
Saldidae. Fam 1 of Sect 11 *Oculatina*. Doug 58. 517.
Saldides. Group 2. of tribe 8. *Oculati*. Amyot. 406.
Salya vaticides. Group 5. of Tribe 2. *Spongipedes*. Amy 349. Deriv. Sanscrit. *Salya* a porcupine
Scaphiphora Guer. Lap. Burm. a syn of *Petaphora*. Burm. { & *vatic*. resembling }
 { Deriv. Gr. *Scapto*. to dig. *phores*. to bear. }
Scaptoconus. Pentz. Burm 376. Genus 17. of fam 8. *Scutali*. Burm. Deriv. Gr. *scapto*. to dig. & *conus*. lug
Sciocoridae. Fam 3. of Sect 1. *Scutalina*. Doug 13. 59. Deriv. Gr. *Skia*. shade. & *conus*. lug.
Sciocoridae. Group 3. of race 3. *Nudipedes*. Amy 116. *Longiscuti*.
Sciocoris. (Fall Burm. 372. (*Cybus*. *Habylus*. Fab) genus 15. of fam 3. *Scutali*. Burm. Genus 7. of
 { fam 10. *Tomellidae*. *Westw Syn* 124. Doug 6. Amyot 120. *Longiscuti*.

- Sceloporus* Fieb. genus 6 in fam 1. *Rhyparochromidae*. Daus 181. Gr. *Stethos*, acute. *Stethos*, breast.
Scutellera Lat. Burm. 375. (Syn *Setys*) Tab. genus 31, of fam 8. *Scutali* Burm. {Deriv *Scutella* a }
Scutelleridae Westw 2. 484. & Syn 133. fam 10. (or 12.) of sect 2. *Aurocorina*. *Geocoris* {plate, dish, or small }
Scutellerides Amy 25. Group 1. of race 1. *Angulosi*. Amy 25. *Longiscuti*. {shield?}
Scutellerites Lap. in fam 8. *Scutali*, Burm.
Scutali, fam 8 Burm. Deriv. *Scutum*. a shield.
Scutellina, Sect 1. of sub div 1. *Geodromica*. Fieb & Daus.
Sectiprontes. Race 1. of Tr 1. *Tetragonocephali*. Amy 30. 184. Deriv. Lat. *Sectus*, cut. *Prontes*, breasted.
Schirides. Group 2. Race 2. *Spinipedes*. Amy 96 *Longiscuti* Amy. Deriv. Hebrew. *schur*, bustling with prickles.
Schirus. Amy 96 (*Cymus* Tab. am 91.) Daus genus 1. of fam 1. *Cyanidae*.
Serenthia Spin. (See *Agramma*. Westw Syn 120. Amyot 300. *Ductirostri*. Deriv. *Agramma* of *Therapsina*.
Serphus Stål. (Laitha) Amy 436 in fam *Pederapti*. Deriv. Gr *Serphos*. a small winged insect.
Sigara Lat. Genus 2. of fam 1. *Notonectici*. Burm 188. Amy 448. (*Notonecta*) Daus 618. Westw Syn 119.
{ in fam 11. (or 3) *Pederomi*. Amy ? Deriv Gr *sigar* to be silent? Deriv. unknown to Amyot.
Siganidae. fam 2. of sect 5. *Coxicina*. Daus 50. 46/5.
Sinea. Amy. 375. in fam *Nudirostri*. Deriv. Hebrew. *Sin*. a prickly bush.
Spartoceres. Group 1. in race 1. *Sectiprontes*. fam 2. *Supericornes*. Amy 184. Deriv. Tr. *Sparton* a cord. *Vicini*.
Spartocerus. Burm 341. Genus 32. in fam 7. *Coreodes*. Burm in fam *Supericornes*. *no*.
Spathocera. Stein. genus 6. in fam 1. *Coreidae*. Daus 121. Deriv Gr *Spatha* a broad blade, or *spathula* *Hera*. a horn.
Sphaerocoris Burm 390. (*Setys*, Lat) Genus 26. of fam 8. *Scutali* Burm. Amy 40. fam 1. *Longiscuti*.
{ Gr. Deriv. *Sphaira*, & *sphere* & *koris*, bug }
Sphaeroderma. Lap. *Dichomychus*. Lap. in Burm. 194. Deriv. Gr. *Sphaera*. a sphere, & *derma*, skin.
Sphaeridopides. Group 1 of Tr 4. *Brevicipites*. *Nudirostri* Amy 381. Gr *Sphaera* a sphere & *pis* face, appearance eye.
Sphaeridops. Amy 381. in tribe 4 *Brevicipites*.
Sphraccephala. Daus. 348. Genus 2. in fam *Phylidae*. (*Capsina*) Deriv *Sphaera*. & *kephale*, head.
Spinibovates. Race 3. of Tr 1. *Tetragonocephali*. Amy 32. & 206. in *Supericornes*. Lat *Spina*. a spine, & *bova*.
{ forehead.
Spiniger. Burm 234. (*Reduvius* Lap.) genus 12. of fam 3. *Reduvini*. Burm. Lat *Spino*. a spine, & *gera* to bear.
Spinipedes. Race 2. of Tribe 2. *Coniscuti*. Amy. 20. 87. *Longiscuti*. " " " " & *pes* a foot.
Spissipedes. Tribe 1. of fam 6. *Ductirostri*. (*Expharmata*) Amy. 19. & 74. "*Spissus*, thick, *pes*, foot.
Spissirostri. Race 4. of tribe 2. *Coniscuti*. Amy. 19. & 74. (*Exaspus*) in fam 1. *Longiscuti*. *Spissus*. & *rostrum*, beak.
Spongipedes. Tribe 2 of fam 7. *Nudirostri*. Am 42. & 321. (*Expurates*) Deriv Lat. *Spongia*. a sponge. & *pes* foot.
Stagnigradi. Tribe 7 of fam 7. *Nudirostri*. Am 49. & 398. (*Hygonometra*) Lat *Stagnum* a still pool & *gradus* a step.
Stenocephalus. Lat. Lap. Burm. 328. Genus 23. of fam 7. *Coreodes* Burm. Westw Syn. 128. (*Licromcephalus*.
{ *Hahn*) genus 5 of fam 9. *Coreidae* Westw Daus 140. *Supericornes*. Amy. Deriv Gr *steno*.
Stenocephalidae. fam 4. of sect 2. *Coreina*. Daus 18. & 140. { narrow & *kephale*, head.
Stenodema. Lap. see Genus 14. (*Miris* Lat) in fam 7 *Capsidae*. Westw Syn 122. *Bicelluli*.
{ Deriv Gr. *steno*, narrow. *dema*, band.
Stenopoda. Lap. Amy 390. Burm 243. genus 24 of fam 3 *Reduvini*. Amyot. 390 Burm in fam 7
{ *nudirostri*. Deriv Gr. *steno*, narrow. & *pous*, foot.
Stenopodides. Group 2. in Tribe 5. *Cylindricipites*. Amy 386. *Nudirostri*. Amyot.
Stenomachus. Fieb. 320. Daus 421. in fam 12. *Ballidae*. *Bicelluli*? Deriv. Gr. *steno*, strength.
Stiphrosoma. Fieb. Daus 481. in fam 20. *Stiphrosomidae*. *Bicelluli*. Deriv Gr. *Stiphros* compact, *soma*, body.
Stiretrides. Group 1. Race 1 *Spissirostri*. Amy 74. fam 1 *Longiscuti*. Deriv. Gr. *stara* a tree & *etron*, under belly.
Stiretrus. Lap. Amy 75. (*Asopus*, Amy 83) in fam 1. *Longiscuti*.
Strachia. *hahu* { (Syn *Murgantia* Stål) Amy 127. Daus 84. genus 3. *Scutellina*. see also *Eurydema*
{ Lap. Westw Syn 124. fam 1 *Longiscuti* Amy Gr. *straggeo* (stills) to trinkle down, or dro. Ag.
Stygnocoris. Daus genus 15. of fam 1. *Rhyparochromidae*. Daus 218 (see also *Stygnus*. of Fieb.)
{ Deriv. Gr. *stygios*, naked *koris*, bug. Agas.
Supericornes. Fam 1. of Sect 1. *Geocoridae*. Amy 30. Lat *Super*, above. & *cornu* horn.
Synomastes. Lat Burm. 314. Genus 10. in fam 7. *Coreodes*. (see *Coreus* Lat) genus 1 in fam 9.
{ *Coreidae* Westw Syn 123. Daus 109. Amyot 206. in fam 2. *Supericornes*.
{ Deriv. a proper name. a small brown white foot.
Synomastides. Group 1. Race 3. *Spinipontes*. Amy 206. Daus 109.
Syrtes. Lat. Burm. 251. (*Phymata* Lat) in fam 6. *Ductirostri*. Amy Deriv. Gr. *Syrtis*, a salt bank?
{ proper name. Agasix.

- Systellonotus*. Fieb. 326. Doug 369. In fam 10. *Idolocoridae*. Sec 9. *Capsina*. Deriv. Gr. *sustello*. to shorten.
Sysratiotops. Doug. 443. in fam 13. *Capsidae*. *Bicelluli*. Amy. Gr. *sysratiotes* } *notos*. the back.
a fellow soldier }
- Tafinus*. Lap. Genus 15. Burm 236. in fam 3. *Reduviini*. Burm. Deriv. Gr. *Tafinos*. (Etilis. thin. small. Agas)
Taurocerus. Amy. 251. (Syn *ovellus*. Spin) in fam *Longiscuti*. Amy. Deriv. Gr. *taurus* a bull. *ceras*. horn.
Tennostethus. Fieb. Genus 2. in fam 2. *Anthocoridae*. Doug. 494. Deriv. Gr. *tenno*. to cut. *stethos* the breast?
Tesseratoma. Lat. Lap. Burm 380 (Etilis. Tab.) (*oncomerus*. Burm) genus 2. of fam 6. *Scutali*. Burm
{ Deriv. Gr. *tesseratos*. four, times, 2 segment. or joint.
- Tetragonocephalus*. Tribe 1. of fam 2. *Supericorines*. Amy. 30. 164. Gr. *Tetra-gonia*. four sided. or square. *kephale*. head.
Tetraphleps. Fieb. genus 1. of fam 2. *Anthocoridae*. Doug. 490. *Tetra*. four. *phleps*. vein, or nerve.
Tetrasa. Fieb. Burm 389. Genus 26. in fam 8. *Scutali*. Burm. Amy 46 in fam 1. *Longiscuti*. *prop. name* *tyas*
Tetrastichus. Group 3. of race 1. *Angulosi*. Amy 45. *Longiscuti*.
Thirapha. Amy. genus 1. in fam 2. *Corixidae*. Doug. 129. & in fam. *Supericorines*. Amy. 244.
- Thyanta*. Fieb. *Dentaloma calceala*. Say 1. 320. Gr. *thua*. (Lat. rubens) of wine, in the putting season.
Thyreocorides. Group. Race 2. *Globulosi*. Amy. 60. *Longiscuti*. Deriv. Gr. *thyra*. a buckler. *coris* a bug.
Thyreocoris. Schrank. Amy 61. (*Corimelaena*. white) Amy 61. Burm 388. Genus 21. of fam 8. *Scutali*. &
? see *Coptosoma*. Lat. West Syn. 124. *Longiscuti*. Amy.
- Tiarades*. Burm 237 (*Gimhus* Lap. genus 16. of fam 3. *Reduviini*. Amy. 84. in fam *nudirostri*.
Deriv. Gr. *Tiara*. from form of head }
- Tichonotus*. Fieb. 314. 347. *Bicelluli*. Deriv. *Tichos*. small. & *thun* note. (ie nose with a septum.?)
Tingidae. Westw 2. 477. Syn 120. fam 6 (or 7) of sect 2. *Aurocorina* Deriv. name of a town in Africa. *Tangus*
Tingides. Group 1. Tribe 3. *Membranacei*. Amy. 295.
Tingitidae. Fam 2. of Sect 6. *Tingitina*. Doug 24. 247.
Tingitina. Sec 6. of Subdiv 1. *Geothromica*. Doug 262. & 23.
Tingitides. Lat. see fam 4. *Membranacei*. Burm.
Tingis. Fieb. Amy. 296. West Syn 120. Genus 3. of fam 6. (or 8) *Tingidae*. in 6. *Nudirostri*. Amy.
Tingid. Burm. 249. Genus 10. in fam 4. *Membranacei*. Burm.
Tiniophatus. Fieber. 318. 324. Doug. 391. in fam 11. *Oncolytidae*. *Bicelluli*. Amy. Gr. *Tinein* protracted. &
kephale. head.
- Traphonotus*. Fieb. Genus 3. in fam 1. *Rhypharochromidae*. Doug 190. Deriv. Gr. *Trapha* a table. & *notos*. back.
Trichopoda. Lat. *Tentatoma*. Fieb. in fam *Longiscuti*. Deriv. Gr. *trichos*. hair.
Trigonocephalus. Tribe 2. of fam 2. *Supericorines*. Amy 34. 216. Gr. Deriv. *Tri-gonia*. triangular. *kephale*. head.
Trigonosoma. Lat. Burm. 388. Genus 35. of fam 8. *Scutali*. Burm. see also *Traphosoma*. Lat.
Westw Syn. Genus 13. of fam 10. (or 12) *Scuteneridae*. Westw Syn 124.
Deriv. *Tri-gonia*. triangular. *soma*. body.
- Trigonostylus*. Fieb. 302. 347. *Bicelluli*. Deriv. *Tri-gonia*. & *stule*. a lump. or swelling.
Triphleps. Fieb. genus 6. of fam 2. *Anthocoridae*. Doug. 503. Deriv. Gr. *Tri-gona*. *phleps*. vein. or nerve.
Tripticoris. Hahn. Genus 1. of fam 7. *Rhaphigasteridae*. Doug 97. (Syn of *Comex* Fieb in Burm.
{ Deriv. Gr. *Trips* 2 Reel. & *Coris*. bug.
" " " *Histathos*. broad.
- Tropistethus*. Fieb. genus 11. in fam 1. *Rhypharochromidae*. Doug 200. Gr. *Trope* a turn. & *stethos*. breast.
Unicelluli. Div 1. in Sec. 9. *Capsina*. Doug 376. Lat. *unus* one. *cellulus* small cell.
Urocoris. Hahn. Syn of *Odontocoris*. Burm. Genus 3. of Subfam 2. *Scutelleridae*. Westw Syn. 124.
& genus 22 of fam 8. *Scutali*. Burm. 385. Deriv. *Urus*. (Lat) a bear & *Coris*. Gr. a bug?
Velia. Lat. Burm 211. genus 4. of fam 1. *Hydroscutidae*. Burm. Westw Syn 119. genus 2. of fam 3. (or 5)
{ *Hydroscutidae* Hahn. Douglass 576 & Amy 419 in fam 8. *Hydroscutidae*. *prop. name* Deriv.
- Velidae*. Fam 2. of Sect 1. *Hydroscutina*. Doug 42. 569.
Valencia. Spin. genus 4. in fam 1. *Conceidae*. Doug in fam 1. *Longiscuti*. Deriv. anagram of *Valerius*.
Valerius. Spinola. *Longiscuti*. Deriv. anagram of *Valerius*.
Xylocoris. Leon. *Virgatus*. Burm. 289. genus 5. in fam 6. *Pygaeodes*. Burm. Westw Syn 123. Genus 7. in
{ fam 8. (or 1) *Pygaeidae*. Westw. Doug 507. Amy. 363. in fam 3. *Supericorines*. *Pygaeon*. wood. *Coris*. bug.
Xaitha. Am 430. (*Belostoma* Sep. & seen in 10. or 2) *Nudirostri*. Amy. Deriv. Hebrew *Xaith* the nose.
Xelides. Group 3. in tribes 3. *Concipites*. Amy 367. in fam 7. *nudirostri*. Deriv. unknown to Amy.
Xelos. Fieb. Burm. 225. genus 3. in fam 3. *Reduviini*. Burm. (see also *Raphepla*)
Amy 373. in fam 7. *nudirostri*. Deriv. *Xelos*. *proter* name.

- Licrona*. Amy { Genus 1. in fam. 8. Aspididae. Doug. 88. Amyot 86. see also *Pentatoma*
or fam 1 Longiscuti. Doug. Libron. odorous.
- Lozonerus*. Lef. Burm 262. Genus 12. fam 4. Membranacei. Burm. sa also *Plesma* Herts Syn 120.
{ Genus 4. fam 6. (or 8) Tingidae. Doug 238. Amy 301. in fam 7 Ductirostri.
- Lygonotus*. Fieb. Genus 2. in fam 1. Microphysidae. Seel 10. Doug 486. *Lygon*. (cingulum) a girdle
or Doug *Lygon*. a yoke. notes back?

Alphabetical List of Species. of the Hemiptera. Heteroptera

abbreviatus.	<i>Pentatoma</i> . Lat abbreviatus	antennator.	<i>Charisterus</i> .
abdominalis.	Lat. or on belonging to the abdomen	"	<i>Coreus</i> . <i>Charisterus</i> .
"	<i>Coreus</i> .	"	<i>Pentatoma</i> . do.
"	<i>Membranaceus</i> .	apicatus.	<i>Nepa</i> . apicatus. pointed.
"	<i>Pirates</i> . <i>Melanostethus</i> .	apterus.	Wing, a without, plerom wing.
abrupta.	<i>Pentatoma</i> . abrupt. or cut.	"	<i>Cimex</i> . <i>Pyrrhocoris</i> .
acuminatus.	acuminatus. coming to a sharp point.	"	<i>Pyrrhocoris</i> .
" a.	<i>Alba</i> .	arbores.	of a tree, branching, arbores.
"	<i>Cimex</i> . <i>Alba</i> .	"	<i>Brochymena</i> .
"	<i>Oncorotrichus</i> .	"	<i>Pentatoma</i> . <i>Brochymena</i> .
" a.	<i>Pentatoma</i> . <i>Alba</i> .	arcuata.	Tingis. curved like a bow.
"	<i>Reduvius</i> . <i>Oncorotrichus</i> .	armigera.	Arma. arms. gero. to bear
acutus.	<i>Aradus</i> . acute. or pointed.	"	<i>Anasa</i> .
admirabilis.	<i>Lygaeus</i> . admirable.	"	<i>Coreus</i> . <i>Anasa</i> .
aeneifrons.	aeneus. Ironen. Irons. forehead	ater.	<i>Alydus</i> . ater. black
"	<i>Homocidus</i> .	"	<i>Xylocorus</i> .
"	<i>Scutellera</i> . <i>Homocidus</i> .	atra.	<i>Corimelaena</i> .
aestivalis.	of or belonging to summer	"	<i>Palgapha</i> . see <i>Corimelaena</i> .
"	<i>Aphelocheirus</i> .	augur.	an augur. or Soothsayer.
"	<i>Naucores</i> . <i>Aphelocheirus</i> .	"	<i>Pentatoma</i> .
aequalis.	equal.	auleus.	of the court. or court like.
"	<i>Aradus</i> .	"	<i>Lygaeus</i> .
"	<i>Coreus</i> .	aurantiacum.	orange yellow.
"	<i>Pentatoma</i> . <i>Coreus</i> .	"	<i>Pentatoma</i> .
albicinctus.	albus white. & cinctus. banded.	baduus.	<i>Menomys</i> . bay. or chestnut color.
"	<i>Anisocelis</i> .	beltragei.	<i>Protenor</i> . prop. name.
albipennis.	albus white. penna. a plume. wing.	biceps.	<i>Reduvius</i> . twice tipped or pointed
"	<i>Corimelaena</i> .	bident.	<i>Pentatoma</i> . bident. two toothed
"	<i>Trypocoris</i> . <i>Corimelaena</i> .	bicolor.	<i>Ectrichodius</i> . of two colors.
albopunctatus.	albus. white. punctatus. dotted.	"	<i>Ectrichotes</i> . see <i>Ectrichodius</i> .
"	<i>Arvelius</i> .	bicrucis.	<i>Lygaeus</i> . bi-crux. having 2 crosses.
alternatus.	alternate. intervalled	bipida.	<i>Pentatoma</i> . cloven. cut in 2 parts.
" a.	<i>Corixa</i> .	bifoveata.	bi. foveatus. having 2 cavities. or
"	<i>Setipera</i> . <i>Eurygaster</i> .	"	not.
"	<i>Coreus</i> . <i>Pterogaster</i> .	bifurcatus.	two forked.
"	<i>Eurygaster</i> .	"	<i>Cimex</i> . see <i>Pygocampis</i> .
"	<i>Pterogaster</i> .	"	<i>Pygocampis</i> .
ambulans.	<i>Carsus</i> . ambulans. walking.	biguttata.	having two drops. or spots.
americanus.	<i>Aradus</i> . american.	"	<i>Pentatoma</i> . <i>Pentatoma</i> .
" a.	<i>Belostoma</i> .	"	<i>Pentatoma</i> . <i>Pentatoma</i> .
annulata.	<i>Brochymena</i> . annulate. ringed	bilineatus.	bi. lineatus. having 2 lines.
annulipes.	annulus a little ring. pes. foot.	"	<i>Abthus</i> .
"	<i>Belostoma</i> .	"	<i>Cyrtus</i> . <i>Aethus</i> .
antennator.	distinquished by its antennae. or antennae-bearer.	"	having two lobes.
		"	<i>Pamora</i> . <i>Plocionerus</i> .
		"	<i>Plocionerus</i> .

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List of Species.

<i>bilobus</i>	<i>Xelus</i>	<i>vimera</i>	<i>Nepa</i> , grey, ash colored.
<i>bimaculatus</i>	<i>bis. maculatus</i> , two spotted.	"	<i>Pesma</i> .
"	<i>Calocoris</i> .	"	<i>Stenopoda</i> .
"	<i>Capsus</i> , <i>Calocoris</i> .	"	<i>Tingis</i> , <i>Pesma</i> .
<i>vinotatus</i>	<i>bis. notatus</i> , twice marked.	"	<i>Zodionus</i> , <i>Pesma</i> .
"	<i>Odontoscelis</i> .	<i>cinnamopterus</i>	<i>Cinnamon</i> , colored.. wing.
"	<i>Scutellera</i> , <i>Odontoscelis</i> .	"	<i>Amaronotes</i> .
<i>biculata</i>	two eyed, or spotted.	"	<i>Capsus</i> , see <i>Amaronotes</i> .
"	<i>Pentatoma</i> .	<i>circumcinctus</i>	bordered.. with a band.
"	having 2 points, or pricks.	"	<i>Sygaeus</i> .
<i>bipunctata</i>	<i>Tetyra</i> .	"	<i>Perillus</i> .
"	"	<i>clauda</i>	<i>Pentatoma</i> , cluda-shut wings closed.
<i>bistrianguianus</i>	<i>bis- triangulatus</i> , twice triangular.	"	<i>Pennis</i> .
"	<i>Sygaeus</i> .	<i>ciavatus</i>	<i>Amaronotes</i> .. club, or red disk shaped.
<i>boscii</i>	<i>Belostoma</i> , prop name.	"	<i>Capsus</i> .
"	<i>Zaitka</i> , (<i>summa</i>)	<i>clavicornis</i>	<i>Tingis</i> , club horned.
<i>bractatus</i>	<i>bractatus</i> , sprinkled with gold.	<i>coloptrata</i>	like a beetle, <i>Coleoptera</i> .
"	<i>Capsus</i> , <i>Cylapus</i> .	"	<i>Myrmecolabis</i> .
"	<i>Cylapus</i> .	<i>colaphata</i>	with wings closely covered, or sheathed.
<i>bracteatus</i>	<i>Arma</i> , plated, gleiting.	"	<i>Nabis</i> .
<i>brevipennis</i>	<i>brevis</i> short & femur wing.	"	<i>Salda</i> .
"	<i>Emesa</i> , having short wings.	<i>colaris</i>	<i>Rhagovelia</i> , collar ed.
<i>brevispinis</i>	<i>Proxys</i> , <i>Proxys</i> having short spine.	"	<i>Velia</i> , see <i>Rhagovelia</i> .
<i>bullat</i>	<i>Ophthalmicus</i> , bulla a boss or stud.	<i>colona</i>	<i>Capsus</i> .. colon, or with 2 close dots.
<i>bullat</i>	<i>Salda</i> , embossed or studed.	<i>columnata</i>	<i>Acanthia</i> , column a tower or pigeon.
<i>californicus</i>	<i>Nysius</i> , <i>Californian</i> .	<i>confluentus</i>	confluent, or flowing together.
<i>calcarator</i>	<i>Archimex</i> , <i>Pterogaster</i> <i>calcar</i> }	"	<i>Capsus</i> .
"	" " <i>a spur</i> }	"	<i>Capsus</i> , <i>Bigotus</i> .
"	<i>Pterogaster</i> , thorn (or tooth) bear.	"	<i>Sagotylus</i> .
<i>calcaratus</i>	<i>Alydus</i> .. with spurs.	"	<i>Salda</i> .
"	<i>Brachytropis</i> , with spurs.	<i>conformis</i>	made or formed alike.
"	<i>Cmex</i> , <i>Alydus</i> .	"	<i>Gonius</i> .
<i>calceatus</i>	shod, from <i>Calceus</i> , a shoe.	<i>confraternus</i>	brotherly, or related to.
<i>calva</i>	<i>Banasa</i> , <i>calva</i> , bald.	"	<i>Testaceus</i> .
"	<i>Coxia</i> .	<i>congruus</i>	came together, or agreeing with.
"	<i>Pentatoma</i> , <i>Banasa</i> .	"	<i>Chlorocerca</i> .
<i>canaliculatus</i>	Having a small channel, or groove.	<i>constructus</i>	constructed, or brown together.
"	<i>Gonius</i> .	"	<i>vimera</i> , <i>Phloeomeres</i> .
<i>carceli</i>	<i>Phytoconis</i> , prop name.	"	<i>Phloeomeres</i> .
<i>cardui</i>	<i>Monanthia</i> , & the thistle.	<i>contractus</i>	<i>Pisces</i> , <i>neras</i> , contracted.
<i>carnifera</i>	<i>Eysarcoris</i> , <i>Cosmopepla</i> , assassin.	<i>coraculus</i>	<i>Leptoglossus</i> , prudent.
"	<i>Cosmopepla</i> .	<i>cornuta</i>	<i>Aceratodes</i> , having horns.
<i>chlorionis</i>	<i>Capsus</i> , <i>chloros</i> green.	"	<i>Edessa</i> , see <i>Aceratodes</i> .
<i>chrysorrhoeus</i>	<i>Loricus</i> , <i>littered</i> .	<i>corticaria</i>	<i>Phlaea</i> , cortex, bark.
"	" or <i>Scutellera</i> <i>viridiviridulata</i> .	<i>lanceus</i>	<i>Capsus</i> , <i>danicus</i> , <i>Danic</i> .
"	<i>Pact. coris</i> " " "	<i>debilis</i>	<i>Mixis</i> , weak, or crippled.
<i>ciliata</i>	<i>Pesma</i> , ciliated or pringed.	<i>declivis</i>	slanting or bending downwards.
* <i>cimicoides</i>	resembling a <i>cimex</i> , or bug.	"	<i>Acanthophaea</i> .
"	<i>Nauconis</i> .	"	<i>Metapodius</i> , <i>Acanthophaea</i> .
<i>ciliata</i>	<i>Tingis</i> , ciliated or pringed.	"	<i>Rhinuchus</i> , <i>Acanthophaea</i> .
<i>cinctus</i>	<i>Tetyra</i> , <i>cinctus</i> , girded, <i>pes. foot</i> .	<i>delia</i>	<i>In delascensis</i> , to destroy?
<i>cinctiventris</i>	<i>Ectonichodius</i> , girded, or banded } belly.	"	<i>Cænus</i> .
<i>cinctus</i>	<i>Harporator</i> , <i>Milyas</i> .	"	<i>Pentatoma</i> , <i>Cænus</i> .
"	<i>Milyas</i> , a band, or girdle.	<i>destructor</i>	<i>Nysius</i> , destroyer.
<i>cinereus</i>	<i>Cinereus</i> , ash color.	"	" see <i>N. raphanus</i> .

List of Species.

devastator.	destroyer.	facellus.	Lygaeus.
"	Rhyssarochromus. see	falicus.	Lygaeus. see Microchus. not known.
"	Microchus. Leucotenus.	"	Microchus.
diademus.	Zelus. a diadem.	fallax.	deceitful.
disca.	Asopus. Strictus. a gold disc.	fullax.	Pamara. see Rhyssarochromus.
dianus.	Strictus.	"	Rhyssarochromus.
diffusus.	diffuse, or spread around.	fasciatus.	Lygaeus. banded.
"	Covens. diffusus. Spartoceus fusca.	femoratus.	distinguished by the thighs.
"	Perisicylus.	"	Acanthocephala.
diatata.	dilated, enlarged or made wider.	"	Conexa.
"	Belostoma. see Scaphus.	"	Metapodius. see Acanthocephala.
"	Scaphus.	fera.	Eumecurus. not to be located.
dimidiata.	Banasa. halved.	lenus.	Nabis.
"	Pentatoma. Banasa.	leva.	Pamara. see Eumecurus.
discoideus.	discoideal.	limbriatus.	Stictus. fimbriated. not known.
"	Orthotylus.	"	Scypha. see Stictus.
disconclus.	disco. a disc. & not back.	floridanus.	Euthyrhynchus. Florida.
"	Lygaeus.	fluminis.	flumin. a river or stream.
dislocatus.	displaced, or dislocated.	"	Belostoma. see Laitha.
"	Capsus. see Lygaeus.	"	Orthostoma. see Laitha.
"	Lygaeus.	"	Laitha.
distinctus.	Microchus. distinct.	fraterculus.	(a little brother.) Syromastus.
dorsalis.	dorsal, or belonging to the back.	fraternus.	Ploaria. fraternal, or brotherly.
"	Muris. see Aldancala.	furcis.	Rhammatocorus. forked?
"	Pamara. see Plocomerus.	fuscus.	Mastix. fuscus. dark brown.
"	Plocomerus.	"	Stilocnemis. see Mastix.
dubius.	Gonocerus. dubius. see	"	Panatra.
"	Chama. Tenus. antennator.	"	Spartocerus.
"	Podops. dubius. doubtful.	fusiformis.	fusus. formis. spindle form or shape.
Echii.	Tingis. of the Echium. differs from	"	Capsus. see Garganius.
Elegans.	Meides. elegant, graceful.	"	Garganius.
emarginatus.	Emarginatus. edges broken into	galeator.	one who wears a helmet.
"	obtuse notches.	"	Crinocerus. see Euthoetha.
"	Aradus.	"	Euthoetha.
emarginatus.	Asopus. see Euthyrhynchus.	gamma.	Pentatoma. a Greek letter.
"	Pentatoma. do.	geminalis.	doubled, or twin.
ermicola.	Capsus. see Reschneria. Hermit.	"	Lygaeus.
"	Reschneria.	geminis.	Capsus.
Eros.	Phymata. eroded, or gnawed.	glossus.	Coptosoma. a gold.
"	Surtis. see Phymata.	gomphorus.	Gomphus. a stake or hook. phorus. bearing.
erratica.	Ploaria. wandering, erratic.	"	Capsus. see Reschneria.
errabunda.	"	"	Reschneria.
Euchlora.	Banasa. bright green.	gossypii.	Gossypium. cotton.
evanescens.	Alydes. evanescens. eastern.	"	Acanthia. see Tingis.
"	Lygaeus. see Alydes.	"	Tingis.
exoptus.	very apt or fit.	grandis.	large, grand.
"	Pentatoma. see penus.	"	Ar. a.
"	Perillus.	"	Belostoma.
"	Microchus.	granulatus.	granulate, or grained.
exilis.	Pachycoris. slender, thin.	"	Aradus. see Brachyrhynchus.
fabricii.	Pachycoris. Prop. name.	"	Brachyrhynchus.
fecundus.	elegant, graceful, but probably	griseus.	of a grayish color.
"	should be spelt phaeus. non	"	Acanthosoma.
"	phaeus white?	"	Belostoma.
faceta.	Chlorochroa.	"	Nepa. see Belostoma.

List of Species.

gutta	Sygaeus.	gutta. a drop.	juglandis.	Longus. or lin. a. a nut.
guttula.	a little drop.		juniperana.	Pentatoma. juniper.
"	Catorhyntha.		lacustris.	Gornus. lacus a lake.
"	Metastemma.	See Catorhyntha.	lucida.	Gramma. several plant.
"	Prostemma.	See.	"	longis. see Liprimum.
haldemanni.	Belostoma.	Haldeman.	lateralis.	lateral. of or belonging to the side.
haematoma.	Jadera.	Red-border.	"	Acanthosoma.
hesperus.	Labops.	towards sunset, western.	"	Coreus. see Acanthosoma.
hilanus.	Nekara.	joyful, or cheer full.	"	Corimelaema.
"	Pentatoma.	see Nekara.	"	Corixus.
"	Rhaphigaster.	" "	"	Edessa. see Acanthosoma.
hirta.	Acanthia.	see Salda. rough.	"	Rhopalus.
"	"	or hairy.	laticornis.	latus broad caput head.
"	Salda.		"	Heterogaster. see Hoenestaris.
hirundinis.	Acanthia.	the swallow.	"	Hoenestaris.
histeroides.	Corimelaema.	resembling a hister.	laticornis.	Brochymena. broad horns or antenn.
"	see C. histeroides.		"	Pentatoma. see Brochymena.
"	Thyreocoris.	see Corimelaema.	lucida.	Acanthia. lucid. red.
histriceus.	Longus.	histriceus, belonging to an	"	Coreus. see Acanthia.
"	"	actor.	leucocapitata.	leucos. white Kephale, head, (Gr)
histrionichus.	Strachia.	Histrion, a mimic or actor.	"	Coreus. see Stiphosoma.
humilis? or humilis?	Acanthia.	see Salda. humble.	"	Stiphosoma.
"	Dasyconis.		leucothorax.	Sygaeus. see Microfus.
hyalina.	Longus.	hyaline, or glassy.	"	Microfus. or leucos. white, pteron. wings.
hyoscyami.	Therapha.	hyoscyamus, a plant.	"	Rhyssarochromus. see Microfus.
ictericus.	Euschistus.	of a yellow color.	ligatus.	bounded, or margined.
imbecilis.	Capsus.	imbecile, or weak.	"	Acanthia. see Salda.
inconspicuus.	Margus.	inconspicuous.	"	Chlorochroa.
insorta.	Menecles.	put into or inserted.	"	Cydneus. see Schirus.
"	Pentatoma.	see Menecles.	"	Pentatoma. see Chlorochroa.
insidiosus.	Mischocerus.	hurler.	"	Salda.
"	Anthoconis.		"	Schirus.
"	Reduvius.	see Anthoconis.	linearis.	consisting of lines. lined.
insignis.	remarkable, or beautiful.		"	Ranatra.
"	Capsus.	see Anthoconis.	lineatus.	Capsus. see Sygus. lined.
"	Anthoconis.		" a.	Hypometra. line like.
"	Horaeus.		" us.	Ligatus. with lines.
"	Pachymerus.	see Horaeus.	lineolaris.	Capsus with little lines. see Sygus.
insiternus.	Spurcous, not genuine.		"	Tricoccus. see Sygus.
"	Capsus.	see Resthenia.	"	Sygus.
"	Resthenia.		lineolata.	Morona.
insulata.	Notonecta.	insulated, by itself.	linetanus.	linum. woolly? fm Linum?
interstitialis.	interstitium, an interval, or break.		"	apromeris.
"	Acanthia.	see Salda.	"	Reduvius. see Apromeris.
"	Salda.		longipes.	Emesa. long foot.
interrupta.	Coreus.	interrupted.	lobatus.	Aradus. lobed.
inunctus.	Labops.	inunctus, smeared or	lugens.	Mormidea. lugens, to mourn.
"	"	anointed.	"	Pentatoma. see mormidea.
invetus.	Capsus.	see Sygus. unwilling or	lugubris.	Acanthia. see Salda. sad.
"	Sygus.	reluctant.	"	Salda.
irroratus.	speckled, or besprinkled.		luridus.	lurid, yellowish, sallow.
"	Capsus.	see Malacocoris.	"	Asopus.
"	Malacocoris.		"	Diploides.
"	Notonecta.		"	Euschistus.
" (a)	Notonecta.		"	Leptodes.

List of Species

<i>maculata</i>	<i>Placania</i> see also <i>Perrabumula</i>	<i>novenarius</i>	<i>novenus</i> , nine (alluding to 9 teeth on thorax)
"	<i>maculatus</i> , spotted.	"	<i>Pneonotus</i> see <i>Pneonotus</i> , <i>crustatus</i>
<i>marginatus</i>	<i>marginatus</i> , or bordered.	"	<i>Reduvius</i> " " "
"	<i>Amex</i> , <i>Syromastes</i> .	<i>nubilus</i>	<i>Capsus</i> see <i>Phytocoris</i> , "
"	<i>Cerascopus</i> .	"	<i>Phytocoris</i> cloudy, or gloomy.
"	<i>Coreus</i> .	<i>numerus</i>	A curious form with long bill
"	<i>Gerris</i> .	"	<i>Belonocheilus</i> .
<i>marginatus</i>	<i>Nabis</i> , see <i>N. coleoptratus</i> .	"	<i>Lygaeus</i> see <i>Belonocheilus</i> .
"	<i>Pelagonus</i>	<i>oblineatus</i>	<i>Capsus</i> smeared or bespattered
"	<i>Syromastes</i> .	"	see <i>Lygaeus lineolaris</i> .
<i>marmoratus</i>	<i>Aulacostethus</i> , marbled,	<i>obliquus</i>	<i>Syromastes</i> , oblique;
"	<i>Jetyka</i> , <i>Aulacostethus</i> .	<i>oblonga</i>	<i>Singis</i> .
<i>maurus</i>	<i>Amex</i> , <i>Eurygaster</i> , Moorish, dark	<i>occidentales</i>	<i>Apicomerus</i> , occidental western.
"	<i>Eurygaster</i> .	<i>ocreatus</i>	furnished with greaves, booted.
<i>marvortina</i>	<i>Astemma</i> see <i>Cnemodus</i> Mars.	"	<i>Capsus</i> see <i>Dysdercus</i> .
"	<i>Cnemodus</i> , belonging to Mars.	"	<i>Dysdercus</i> .
<i>medius</i>	<i>Capsus</i> (see <i>Lepidea medius modest</i>)	<i>oculata</i>	<i>Saltulus</i> , <i>oculatus</i> , eyed.
<i>mercenaria</i>	<i>mercantab.</i> saleable.	<i>oppositus</i>	<i>Amisocelis</i> , see <i>Septeglossus</i> , opposite
"	<i>Corax</i> .	<i>ordenatus</i>	<i>Coreus</i> well ordered.
<i>militaris</i>	<i>Oncotylus</i> , military	<i>ornatus</i>	<i>Aradus</i> , ornamented.
<i>minus</i>	<i>Capsus</i> , <i>Dysdercus</i> .	<i>pacificus</i>	<i>Rhopalotomus</i> , fm Pacific side.
"	<i>Dysdercus</i> , <i>minus</i> , a mimic.	<i>hallicornis</i>	<i>Capsus</i> , with pale horns.
<i>minutissima</i>	<i>Nolomecta</i> , see <i>Plea</i> , <i>Sigara</i> .	<i>pallidus</i>	<i>Augocoris</i> , pale.
"	the smallest	<i>pallipes</i>	<i>Pygolampis</i> , with pale feet.
"	<i>Plea</i> .	<i>palmerii</i>	<i>Calocoris</i> , fm Dr Edward Palmer.
"	<i>Sigara</i> .	<i>pallidum</i>	<i>Heterometra</i> , <i>pallidum</i> , a marsh bog.
<i>modestus</i>	<i>Arma</i> , <i>Podisus</i> , of modest appearance	<i>pavulus</i>	<i>Homocorus</i> , very small.
"	<i>Podisus</i> .	"	<i>Rachycoris</i> , see <i>Homocorus</i> .
<i>multicolor</i>	<i>Capsus</i> , see <i>Calocoris</i> , <i>rapidus</i> .	<i>pectoralis</i>	<i>Pygolampis</i> , pectoral, or of the breast.
"	of many colors.	"	<i>Reduvius</i> , see <i>Pygolampis</i> .
<i>multispinosus</i>	<i>Reduvius</i> , see <i>Sinea</i> , many spined	<i>pedestris</i>	<i>Cyllocus</i> , pedestal for gay on foot
"	<i>Sinea</i> .	<i>peronymicus</i>	<i>Nexara</i> , Pennsylvanian.
<i>muscorum</i>	<i>Ceratocombus</i> , of mouses.	"	<i>Rhaphygaster</i> , see <i>Nexara</i> .
<i>musculus</i>	<i>Anthocoris</i> , a small mouse.	<i>personatus</i>	<i>Reduvius</i> , <i>personatus</i> , masked.
"	<i>Reduvius</i> , see <i>Anthocoris</i> .	<i>retiolata</i>	<i>Myodocha</i> , petiolate, having a
<i>mutica</i>	<i>Monanthia</i> , unbearded.	<i>rhizophorus</i>	<i>Leptoglossus</i> , phyllon leaf, four foot
<i>muticus</i>	<i>Berytus</i> .	<i>ruccia</i>	<i>Salta</i> , see <i>Ophthalmicus</i> .
"	<i>Singis</i> , see <i>Monanthia</i> .	"	<i>Ophthalmicus</i> , peccus, pecky
<i>mutillarius</i>	<i>Pirates</i> , maimed, mutilated, or the	<i>scipicus</i>	<i>Melanolestes</i> , peccus, see foot
"	mutilator	"	<i>Pirates</i> , "
<i>nasulus</i>	<i>Amisocelis</i> see <i>Acanthocephala</i>	<i>taeta</i>	<i>Pthia</i> , pictus painted.
<i>nasulus</i>	a small nose)	<i>pupisnelli</i>	<i>Acanthia</i> , of the cork.
"	<i>Metaphodius</i> , see <i>Acanthocephala</i> , <i>imma</i>	<i>ulacius</i>	<i>Podisus</i> , peace calm.
"	<i>Pchinuchus</i> " " "	<i>platychilus</i>	<i>Amex</i> , plates broad, chaotic, left.
<i>nemorali</i>	<i>Anthocoris</i> , belonging to a wood, or	<i>pueris</i>	<i>Singis</i> , painted, see <i>Monanthia</i>
<i>nemorum</i>	" of the woods.)	"	<i>Monanthia</i> .
"	<i>Amex</i> , see <i>Anthocoris</i> .	<i>poeyi</i>	<i>Naucores</i> , Poey, prop. name.
<i>nervosa</i>	<i>Hymenarays</i> nerved.	<i>polius</i>	<i>Ancurus</i> , polished.
"	<i>Pentatoma</i> , see <i>Hymenarays</i> .	<i>pratensis</i>	<i>Amex</i> see <i>Lygaeus</i> .
<i>nigritus</i>	<i>Syrtratus</i> , <i>nigritus</i> , blackened	"	<i>Lygaeus</i> , <i>pratensis</i> , of the field
<i>nigrovittata</i>	<i>Fitchia</i> , black striped.	<i>pruhensilis</i>	<i>pruhensile</i> , (or meadow.)
<i>niduloides</i>	<i>Conimelaena</i> resembling <i>nidula</i> .	<i>propunda</i>	<i>Macrocephalus</i> .
"	<i>Thyreocoris</i> , see <i>Conimelaena</i> .	<i>plendus</i>	<i>Kauconis</i> , deep, profound.
<i>nodosa</i>	<i>Ptochiomera</i> , error see <i>Ptochiomera</i>	"	<i>Oryocoris</i> , <i>Pteris</i> , a plant
"	<i>Ptochiomera</i> , full of knots, knotty.	"	<i>Capsus</i> see <i>Bryocoris</i> .

List of Species.

<i>fulchella</i>	<i>Salda</i> the little beautiful one	<i>sauvica</i>	<i>Lioderma</i> wounded or injured
<i>fulvicaria</i>	<i>Corimelaena</i> purple, a flea, flea like	"	<i>Pentatoma</i> see <i>Lioderma</i>
<i>punctihornis</i>	<i>punctus</i> , & penna, dotted or spotted	<i>saga</i>	<i>Chlorochroa</i> Saw of Sag
"	" " wings.	<i>scapha</i>	<i>Conus</i> scapha a shell, or boat
"	<i>Rhaphigaster</i>	<i>schlingu</i>	<i>Chlorosoma</i> prop name
<i>punctipes</i>	<i>Euschistus</i> punctus, spres, foot	<i>scelopax</i>	<i>Lygæus</i> see <i>Nysius</i> , a woodcock
"	<i>Ophthalmicus</i>	"	<i>Nysius</i>
"	<i>Pentatoma</i> see <i>Euschistus</i>	<i>scrupens</i>	<i>capsus</i> see <i>Phytoconus</i>
"	<i>Salda</i> see <i>Ophthalmicus</i>	"	<i>Phytoconus</i> rough, shaggy
<i>purcus</i>	<i>Nabis</i> see <i>purcus</i>	<i>semivittata</i>	half lined, or striped
<i>pustulus</i>	<i>Lygæus</i> small or little	"	<i>Pentatoma</i> see <i>Trichopepla</i>
<i>pygmaea</i>	<i>Microtus</i> pygmaea	"	<i>Trichopepla</i>
"	<i>velia</i>	<i>senilis</i>	senile, or old
<i>ryxi</i>	<i>Tingis</i> of the pear	"	<i>Pentatoma</i> see <i>Lioderma</i>
<i>quadratus</i>	<i>Loxomerus</i> quadratus	"	<i>Lioderma</i>
<i>quadridentata</i>	<i>Pamaira</i> four toothed	<i>separatus</i>	<i>Acinocoris</i> separatus
<i>quadrimaculatus</i>	<i>Aradus</i> four lined	<i>serratus</i>	serrate, or having teeth like a saw
<i>quadrivittatus</i>	<i>Carpus</i> see <i>Lygæus</i> , lineatus	"	<i>Pronotus</i>
<i>quinguespinosus</i>	<i>Alydus</i> five spined	<i>serva</i>	<i>Euschistus</i> <i>serva</i> a female slave
"	<i>Lygæus</i> see <i>Alydus</i>	<i>Signorelli</i>	<i>Pentatoma</i> see <i>Euschistus</i>
<i>raphanus</i>	<i>Nysius</i> raphanus, radish	"	<i>Ambrysus</i> prop name
<i>rapidus</i>	<i>Carpus</i> see <i>Calocoris</i> rapid	"	<i>Naucoris</i> see <i>Ambrysus</i>
"	<i>Calocoris</i>	"	<i>Salda</i>
<i>raptatorius</i>	<i>Reduvius</i> see <i>Tenebra</i> multispinosa	<i>siphoides</i>	<i>Tetragra</i> resembling a <i>Siphia</i>
<i>raptatorius</i>	rapt to seize violently, snatch	<i>similis</i>	<i>Aradus</i> alike, or similar
<i>reclivatus</i>	<i>reclivis</i> bending back	<i>spinipron</i>	having a spiny forehead, or front
"	<i>Lygæus</i>	"	<i>Amnestus</i>
<i>rectus</i>	<i>Aradus</i> right or true	"	<i>Cydus</i> see <i>Amnestus</i>
<i>reflexulus</i>	<i>Hemastus</i> reflexo, to turn back	<i>spinosus</i>	<i>Arma</i> see <i>Pedilus</i> full of spines
"	or a little bent	"	<i>Berytus</i> see <i>Neides</i>
"	<i>Synmastus</i> see <i>Hemastus</i>	"	<i>Neides</i>
"	<i>Rhopalus</i> " "	"	<i>Podisus</i>
<i>resedae</i>	<i>Ischnorhynchus</i> resedae	<i>spinulosa</i>	<i>Tetragra</i> little spined
"	of the magnonette	<i>spissipes</i>	<i>spissus</i> thick, pes foot
<i>rufidus</i>	<i>Evagorus</i> reddish	"	<i>Apicomorus</i>
<i>rufipascialis</i>	<i>Conorhinus</i> red banded	"	<i>Reduvius</i> see <i>Apicomorus</i>
<i>rufipes</i>	<i>Cumex</i> see <i>Tropiconis</i> red, foot	<i>stagnorum</i>	<i>Stagnum</i> a pool of water lake
"	<i>Pentatoma</i> " "	"	<i>Hydrum</i> or <i>matra</i>
"	<i>Tropiconis</i>	"	<i>Limonobates</i> see <i>Hydrometra</i>
<i>rufocincta</i>	red margined	<i>stollis</i>	<i>Lathra</i> prop name. Stoll
"	<i>Pentatoma</i> see <i>Chlorochroa</i>	<i>striata</i>	<i>Conura</i> striate, streaked
"	<i>legata</i>	<i>stridulus</i>	<i>Stridulus</i> making a whistling
<i>rufoscutellatus</i>	having a red scutell	"	<i>Strates</i> (or hissing sound)
"	<i>Gerris</i>	<i>Stygicus</i>	<i>Capsus</i> see <i>Stiphrosoma</i> Stygian
<i>rugulosa</i>	full of little wrinkles	"	<i>Naucoris</i>
"	<i>Pentatoma</i> see <i>Thyanta</i>	"	<i>Stiphrosoma</i>
"	<i>Thyanta</i>	<i>subapterus</i>	partially without wings
<i>saitatoria</i>	<i>Acanthia</i> see <i>Salda</i> a jumper	"	<i>Cimex</i> see <i>Coranus</i>
"	<i>Salda</i>	"	<i>Coranus</i>
<i>sanguisuga</i>	<i>Sanguis</i> blood & sugo to suck	<i>submarginatus</i>	somewhat bordered, or margined
"	<i>Conorhinus</i> see <i>C. variegatus</i>	"	<i>Capsus</i> see <i>Largus</i>
<i>Saxpinus</i>	<i>Saxpo</i> to lop or cut off	<i>succinctus</i>	<i>Largus</i> succinct short
"	<i>Rhaphigaster</i> see <i>Nerara</i> hilum	"	<i>Capsus</i> see <i>Largus</i>
"		<i>sutirellus</i>	<i>Dysdercus</i> slender scamed
		"	<i>Paracoris</i> see <i>Dysdercus</i>

List of Species.

<i>taurus</i>	<i>Rapipila</i> . <i>taurus</i> a bull.	<i>viridipunctata</i> . green pointed or dotted.
"	<i>Telus</i> . see <i>Rapipila</i>	" <i>Diolcus</i> .
<i>tendrasa</i>	<i>Pentatoma</i> . see <i>Proxys</i> . dark.	" <i>Scutellera</i> . see <i>Diolcus</i> .
"	<i>Proxys</i> . <i>Proxys</i>	<i>viridis</i> . <i>Evagorus</i> . see <i>Diplosus</i> . <i>viridis</i> .
<i>tenuicornis</i>	<i>tenuicornis</i> . <i>tenuis</i> slender. <i>cornu</i> horn.	<i>viridula</i> . a little green or greenish.
"	<i>Capsus</i> . see <i>Cylapus</i> .	" <i>Naxara</i> .
"	<i>Cylapus</i> .	<i>Pentatoma</i> . see <i>Naxara</i> .
<i>teucris</i>	<i>Teugis</i> . (Plant) <i>Yermador</i> .	<i>vitripennis</i> . vitreous, glassy, transparent. }
+ <i>terminalis</i>	<i>Acanthocephala</i> . Terminal.	" <i>Spenna</i> . a wing }
"	<i>Metapodius</i> . see <i>Acanthocephala</i> .	" <i>Campyoneura</i> .
<i>thamasi</i>	<i>Acanthocephala</i> . Proprietary name.	" <i>Capsus</i> . see <i>Campyoneura</i> .
"	<i>Metapodius</i> see <i>Acanthocephala</i>	<i>vitigera</i> . <i>Chelidonia</i> . shape bearing.
<i>tipularia</i>	<i>Neides</i> . <i>Tipula</i> a crane fly.	<i>vulnerata</i> . <i>Conixa</i> . wounded.
<i>tipularis</i>	<i>Gerytus</i> . see <i>Neides</i>	
<i>tipuloides</i>	<i>Leptocoris</i> . like a crane fly.	
<i>tristigma</i>	<i>Euschistus</i> . three spots or marks.	
"	<i>Pentatoma</i> . see <i>Euschistus</i> .	
<i>tristis</i>	<i>Anasa</i> . sad or dark colored.	
"	<i>Coryus</i> . see <i>Anasa</i> .	
"	<i>Gonocerus</i> . " "	
<i>trinitatus</i>	<i>Leptocoris</i> . three striped.	
<i>turcicus</i>	<i>Lygaeus</i> . <i>turcicus</i> . Turkish (red)	
<i>typhaea</i>	<i>typhaeus</i> (Tutor) because they sign	
"	<i>Mormica</i> . see <i>Alalus</i> . (death.)	
"	<i>Alalus</i> .	
"	<i>Pentatoma</i> . see <i>Alalus</i>	
<i>ulteri</i>	<i>Chlorochroa</i> . Proprietary name	
<i>uliginosus</i>	moist. wet. or marshy	
"	<i>Ophthalmicus</i>	
" a	<i>Salda</i> . see <i>Ophthalmicus</i>	
<i>una</i>	one. together. or associated with.	
"	<i>Megalomatus</i> .	
"	<i>Pamera</i> . see <i>Megalomatus</i>	
<i>unicolor</i>	<i>Commeracna</i> . one color.	
<i>undata</i>	<i>Neottiglossa</i> . wavy. wave like.	
"	<i>Pentatoma</i> . see <i>Neottiglossa</i> .	
<i>undulata</i>	<i>Notonecta</i> . undulate.	
<i>vagabunda</i>	a wanderer or vagabond	
<i>vagans</i>	<i>Miris</i> . wandering. roving	
<i>variegatus</i>	<i>Conorhinus</i> . variegated.	
<i>venaticus</i>	<i>Charagochus</i> . pertaining to hunting.	
<i>ventralis</i>	ventral. or relating to the belly.	
"	<i>Apimorus</i> .	
"	<i>Redarius</i> . see <i>Apimorus</i> .	
<i>vincta</i>	<i>Pamera</i> see <i>plocimorus</i> .	
"	bound or girt.	
"	<i>Plocimorus</i> .	
- <i>violaceus</i>	of a violet color.	
"	<i>Sticticus</i> .	
"	<i>Tetyra</i> . see <i>Sticticus</i>	
- <i>violacea</i>	<i>Aulinea</i> . violet	
<i>viridusatus</i>	made fresh or green	
"	<i>Cornus</i> .	

ORDER HEMIPTERA. Suborder Heteroptera.
Plant Bugs

Genera as arranged in the Entomological Cabinet of the Museum of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 1896.

The general Classification, is from Amyot & Serville.

It must be observed that this arrangement is only provisional, and prepared merely for convenience of reference in the general collection, and to serve temporarily until a complete scientific list (which is now in the course of preparation) by Prof. F. R. Uhler of the Peabody Institute in Baltimore, Maryland is published.

Genera mentioned in Amyot, will be distinguished by having the letter A and the number of the page placed after them and the genera in Stål's, after the general name either are or were Synonyms.

Section.	Fam.	Tribe	Sub	Genus	Page	Section	Fam.	Tribe	Sub	Genus	Page
Section 1. <i>Geocoris</i> Sae.	Family 1. <i>Longirostris</i> .	Tribe 1. <i>Obscuri</i> .	Race 1. <i>Obscuri</i> .	<i>Angocoris</i> .	A 36.	Section 1. <i>Geocoris</i> Sae.	Family 1. <i>Longirostris</i> .	Tribe 2. <i>Coniculi</i> .	Race 3. <i>Coniculi</i> .	<i>Chlorochroa</i> .	
				<i>Tachycoris</i> .	A 37.					(syn <i>Pentatoma</i> <i>igeta</i> Say.)	
				<i>Homocoris</i> . (syn <i>Tachycoris</i>)						<i>Cornus</i> . (syn <i>P. caesia</i> Say.)	
				<i>Stylops</i> .	A 46.					<i>Euschistus</i> . (syn <i>Cosmopepla</i>)	
				<i>Ailacostethus</i> .						(syn <i>Pentatoma</i> <i>pennsylvanica</i>)	
				(syn <i>Stylops</i> <i>Tachycoris</i>)						(syn <i>Eysarcoris</i>)	
				<i>Eurygaster</i> .	A 51.					<i>Lidessma</i> . (syn <i>P. saucia</i> Say.)	
				<i>Scutellera</i> .	A 51.					<i>Menecles</i> . (syn <i>P. inusta</i> Say.)	
				<i>Scutellus</i> . (syn <i>Scutellera</i>)						<i>Mormidea</i> . (syn <i>P. typhaea</i> Say.)	
				<i>Podops</i> .	A 56.					<i>Neottiglossa</i> .	
				(syn <i>Pentatoma</i> <i>undata</i>)							
				<i>Oblatus</i> . (syn <i>P. typhaea</i> Say.)							
				<i>Perillus</i> . (syn <i>P. exapta</i> Say.)							
				<i>Thyanta</i> . (syn <i>P. calceata</i> Say.)							
				<i>Xenon</i> . (syn <i>Pentatoma</i> Amy.)							
				<i>Cosmopepla</i> near <i>Pentatoma</i> .							
				<i>Eysarcoris</i> .							
				"							
				<i>Strachia</i> .	A 127.						
				<i>Aelia</i> .	A 128.						
				<i>Proxys</i> .	A 139.						
				<i>Ulsaria</i> .	A 142.						
				(A 143.)							
				<i>Merara</i> .							
				(syn <i>Rhaphigaster</i>)							
				(A <i>Pentatoma</i> <i>pennsylvanica</i>)							
				<i>Proxys</i> .							
				(syn <i>Pentatoma</i> <i>rufipes</i> Say)							
				<i>Amelus</i> .	A 150.						
				<i>Taurocerus</i> .	A 151.						
				<i>Acanthosoma</i> .	A 153.						

Arrangement in Cabinet. 2

Seal. Fam. Ind. Race Genus

Race 1. Scitoniites. Race 2. Hemionites.

Side 1. Betragonoccephali.

Family 2. Dufrenoyes.

Section 1. Geoceridae.

Side 1. Sinicornes.

Side 2. Trigynoccephali.

Race 2. Nodicornes.

Seal. Fam. Ind. Group Genus

Group 1. Lygaeoidea.

Group 2. Rhyparochromidae.

Group 3. Umbrocorinae.

Group 4. Leptocorinae.

Group 5. Bicellulae.

For more extensive arrangement of Capsule see end of this list p

Arrangement in Cabinet.

Section. Fam. Tribe Group.

genus.

Section. Fam. Tribe group. genus.

Family 6. Stictostictini.	Tribe 1. Spinipectes.	Group 1. Phymatides. Macrocephalides.	Phymata. a 288.
			Syrus. syn of Phymata. rose.
	Tribe 2. Stipicetes.	—	Macrocephalus. a 292.
			Hebirus. a 293.
	Tribe 3. Membranacei.	Group 1. Tingides. Stemites.	Tingis. a 296.
			Orthostira. near Tingis Agramma. " Monanthia. syn <u>Tingis</u> [Lazarus] Say
	Tribe 4. Corticetidae.	Group 2. Brachyrhynchides. Aradites. Acanthides.	Piesma. a 301.
			Losmerus. syn of <u>Piesma</u> cinerea.
	Tribe 5. Stictocidae.	Group 3. Acanthia.	Lysodius. a 304.
			Brachyrhynchus. " Aneurus. a 307.
Tribe 6. Stictocidae.	Group 4. Acanthia.	Aradus. a 307.	
		Acanthia. a 310. Amis. syn. Acanthia lectularia	

Section 1. *Secoridae*.Family 7. *Nudirostri*.Tribe 2. *Spangipedes*.

Family 7. <i>Nudirostri</i> .	Tribe 1. <i>Kamucornes</i> .	Group 1. <i>Stictocidae</i> .	<i>Mastys</i> . a 318. <i>Philocornus</i> . syn <i>Mastys fuscus</i> . <i>Holoptilus</i> . a 320.
			<i>Pirates</i> . a 324. <i>Melanolestes</i> . syn. <i>Pirates</i> abdomen. <i>Pachynomus</i> . a 326. <i>Metastemma</i> . a 327. <i>Catorhynchus</i> . syn <i>Metast.</i> guttula. <i>Prostemma</i> see <i>Metas</i> <i>Nabis</i> . a 330. <i>Coranus</i> . near <i>Nabis</i> .
	Tribe 2. <i>Reduvius</i> .	Group 2. <i>Reduvius</i> .	<i>Platymerus</i> . a 333. <i>Reduvius</i> . a 337. <i>Siarodes</i> . a 341. <i>Oncostrephus</i> . syn <i>Reduvius</i> . <i>acuminatus</i> Say.
			<i>Ectrichodes</i> . a 343. <i>Ectrichodes</i> . see above. <i>Pelodocherus</i> . (Error Sec) <i>Hammalocerus</i> . a 346.
	Tribe 3. <i>Macropus</i> .	Group 3. <i>Macropus</i> .	<i>Macrops</i> . a 347. <i>Macrophthalmus</i> .
			<i>Salpavata</i> . a 349.

Arrangement in Cabinet									
Section	Fam.	Tribe	Group	Genus	Section	Fam.	Tribe	Group	Genus
Section 1. Geomys.	Geomys.	Geomys.	Group 1.	<i>Apomysus</i> . A. 357. <i>Beharus</i> syn <i>Apomysus</i> . " <i>Pedurus</i>	Section 1. Geomys.	Geomys.	Geomys.	Group 1.	<i>Hydrometra</i> A. 398.
			Group 2.	<i>Prionotus</i> A. 356. <i>Anulus</i> syn <i>Prionotus</i> <i>Harpactor</i> A. 364. <i>Mylas</i> syn <i>Harpactor</i>				Group 1.	<i>Leptopus</i> A. 401. <i>Salda</i> A. 404.
			Group 3. Telides.	<i>Evagorus</i> A. 368. <i>Fitchia</i> near <i>Evagorus</i> <i>Diplocus</i> A. 370. <i>Mycocoris</i> A. 372. <i>Telus</i> A. 373. <i>Praperta</i> syn <i>Telus</i> <i>Sinea</i> A. 375.				Group 3.	<i>Pelagonus</i> A. 407.
			Group 4.	<i>Holotrichus</i> A. 376. <i>Petalochirus</i> A. 377.				Group 1.	<i>Halobates</i> A. 411. <i>Gerris</i> A. 414. <i>Nerthra</i> ?
			Group 5.	none in collection.				Group 2.	<i>Velia</i> A. 419. <i>Microvelia</i> A. 421. <i>Chagouelia</i>
			Group 6.	<i>Sphaeridors</i> A. 381. none in collection				Group 1.	<i>Talgulus</i> A. 424. <i>Mononyx</i> A. 425.
			Group 7.	<i>Conorhinus</i> A. 383. <i>Combis</i> A. 384. <i>Lophocephala</i> A. 387.				Group 1.	<i>Senthus</i> syn <i>Belostoma</i> <i>Belostoma</i> A. 427. syn <i>Porthostoma</i>
			Group 8.	<i>Oncocephalus</i> A. 386. <i>Stenopoda</i> A. 390. <i>Pygolempus</i> A. 381. <i>Ochetopus</i> near <i>Pygolempus</i>				Group 1.	<i>Zetha</i> A. 430. <i>Nauconus</i> A. 431. <i>Ambrysus</i> see <i>Nauconus</i> <i>Signoretii</i> <i>Archetochirus</i> <i>Archetochirus</i> <i>Lophonychus</i> A. 436.
			Group 9.	<i>Emesa</i> A. 393. <i>Emesodema</i> see <i>Cerascopus marginatus</i> <i>Cerascopus</i> <i>Ploaria</i> A. 396				Group 2.	<i>Nepa</i> A. 437. <i>Ramatra</i> A. 441.
			Group 10.					Group 1.	<i>Corixa</i> A. 445. <i>Corixa</i> see <i>Corixa</i> <i>Sigara</i> A. 448.
Section 2. Geomys.	Geomys.	Geomys.	Group 1.	<i>Apomysus</i> . A. 357. <i>Beharus</i> syn <i>Apomysus</i> . " <i>Pedurus</i>	Section 2. Geomys.	Geomys.	Geomys.	Group 1.	<i>Hydrometra</i> A. 398.
			Group 2.	<i>Prionotus</i> A. 356. <i>Anulus</i> syn <i>Prionotus</i> <i>Harpactor</i> A. 364. <i>Mylas</i> syn <i>Harpactor</i>				Group 1.	<i>Leptopus</i> A. 401. <i>Salda</i> A. 404.
			Group 3. Telides.	<i>Evagorus</i> A. 368. <i>Fitchia</i> near <i>Evagorus</i> <i>Diplocus</i> A. 370. <i>Mycocoris</i> A. 372. <i>Telus</i> A. 373. <i>Praperta</i> syn <i>Telus</i> <i>Sinea</i> A. 375.				Group 3.	<i>Pelagonus</i> A. 407.
			Group 4.	<i>Holotrichus</i> A. 376. <i>Petalochirus</i> A. 377.				Group 1.	<i>Halobates</i> A. 411. <i>Gerris</i> A. 414. <i>Nerthra</i> ?
			Group 5.	none in collection.				Group 2.	<i>Velia</i> A. 419. <i>Microvelia</i> A. 421. <i>Chagouelia</i>
			Group 6.	<i>Sphaeridors</i> A. 381. none in collection				Group 1.	<i>Talgulus</i> A. 424. <i>Mononyx</i> A. 425.
			Group 7.	<i>Conorhinus</i> A. 383. <i>Combis</i> A. 384. <i>Lophocephala</i> A. 387.				Group 1.	<i>Senthus</i> syn <i>Belostoma</i> <i>Belostoma</i> A. 427. syn <i>Porthostoma</i>
			Group 8.	<i>Oncocephalus</i> A. 386. <i>Stenopoda</i> A. 390. <i>Pygolempus</i> A. 381. <i>Ochetopus</i> near <i>Pygolempus</i>				Group 1.	<i>Zetha</i> A. 430. <i>Nauconus</i> A. 431. <i>Ambrysus</i> see <i>Nauconus</i> <i>Signoretii</i> <i>Archetochirus</i> <i>Archetochirus</i> <i>Lophonychus</i> A. 436.
			Group 9.	<i>Emesa</i> A. 393. <i>Emesodema</i> see <i>Cerascopus marginatus</i> <i>Cerascopus</i> <i>Ploaria</i> A. 396				Group 2.	<i>Nepa</i> A. 437. <i>Ramatra</i> A. 441.
			Group 10.					Group 1.	<i>Corixa</i> A. 445. <i>Corixa</i> see <i>Corixa</i> <i>Sigara</i> A. 448.

123.
Caspini.

"Generische Theilung der Phytocoriden by Dr. Franz. Lauer. Fieber."
"Separat.-abdruck aus N^o 11. des bandes der Wiener Entomologischen Monatschrift."

Genera as arranged in collection

Bryocoris.
Ceratocombis.
Myrmecoris.
Miris.
Bachytropis.
Lobostethus.
Acetropis.
Leptoterna.
Cremnodes.
Pithanus.
Alloetomus.
Camptobrachys.
Brachycoleus.
Calocoris.
Miridius.
Phytocoris.
Resithenia.
Lopidea.
Rhopalotomus.
Capsus.
Trigonostylus.
Lopus.
Dioncus.
Targanius.
Dichrooscyrtus.
Charagochelus.
Lygus.
Peciloscyrtus.

Macrodema.
Orthops.
Stethrosoma.
Halticus.
Cylapus.
Globiceps.
Mecanema.
Cyrtorhinus.
Hæterhinus.
Pachylaps.
Lisops.
Tachorhinus.
Orthostylus.
Heterotoma.
Heterocordylus.
Lisocoris.
Orthocephalus.
Lalops.
Atractotomus.
Cinometopus.
Harprocera.
Encotylus.
Conostethus.
Siniccephalus.
Brachyarthrum.
Plagiognathus.
Afrocramnus.
Isotus.

Sthenarus.
Agalliaestes.
Malthacus.
Camaronotus.
Dioncus.
Haplomachus.
Macrotylus.
Amblytylus.
Macrocoleus.
Macrolophus.
Malacocoris.
Systellonotus.
Brachyceræa.
Dicipterus.

Extracts from the list of Hemiptera.

of the region west of the Mississippi
including those collected by the Hayden Explorations of 1873.

by I. R. Uhler. Baltimore. Md.

Washington D.C. Jan 1876.

Since the foregoing notes were written, Prof. I. R. Uhler of Baltimore Maryland, has published a list of the Hemiptera of the region west of the Mississippi in which he has arranged the families &c. in a somewhat different manner to any the authorities before quoted on pp. 1, 7, 9, 12 & 119, & which we will give as below for the benefit of young students.

Order. Hemiptera		Suborder. Heteroptera.	Division. Pinnicera.
Sutelleroidea	Subfamily	Fam. Coremelaenidae	Subfam. 0. { Genus <i>Coremelaena</i> . White U. 1.
			{ Genus <i>Hemania</i> . Dall. U. 6.
	Fam. Pachycoridae	Subfam. 0.	{ " <i>Aulacostethus</i> . Uhler. " 6.
			{ <i>Pachycoris</i> Mayr " 7.
Pentatomidea	Subfamily	Subfam. Eurygasterinae	{ Genus <i>Eurygaster</i> Lap. U. 8.
		Subfam. Podopinae	{ Genus <i>Podops</i> Lap. U. 8.
	Fam. Cydnidae	Subfam. 0.	{ Genus <i>Pangaeus</i> . Stål. U. 9.
			{ " <i>Cydnus</i> . " U. 10.
			{ " <i>Omneustes</i> . Dall. U. 12.
			{ " <i>Macropsus</i> . Uhler &c. U. 12.
	Subfamily	Subfam. Asopinae	{ " <i>Schirus</i> . " U. 15.
			{ Genus <i>Stiretrus</i> . Lap. U. 15.
			{ " <i>Perillus</i> . Stål. U. 15.
			{ <i>Licrona</i> . Amy. U. 16.
	Subfamily	Subfam. Halysinae	{ <i>Podisus</i> , &c. Stål. U. 17.
			{ Genus <i>Brochymena</i> . Amy. U. 17.
	Fam. Pentatomidae	Subfamily	{ Genus <i>Albia</i> . Fab. U. 18.
			{ " <i>Neotiglossa</i> . Kirby. U. 18.
			{ " <i>Thaumocoris</i> . Amy. U. 18.
			{ " <i>Albalus</i> . Stål. U. 19.
		Subfam. Pentatominae	{ " <i>Euschistus</i> . Dal. U. 19.
			{ " <i>Proxys</i> . Spin. U. 20.
			{ " <i>Hymenocoris</i> . Amy. U. 21.
			{ " <i>Coris</i> . Dall. U. 21.
			{ " <i>Menecles</i> . &c. U. 21.
			{ " <i>Chlorochroa</i> . " U. 21.
			{ " <i>Troximon</i> . Stål. U. 23.
			{ " <i>Thyanta</i> . Stål. U. 23.
			{ " <i>Murgantia</i> . Stål. U. 24.
			{ " <i>Strachia</i> . " U. 24.
			{ " <i>Anelasis</i> . Spin. U. 24.
			{ " <i>Banasa</i> . Stål. U. 25.

Notes from Uhler.

Fam. Coreidae.	Subfamily. Spartocerina	{ Genus. } <i>Spartocera</i> Lap. v. U. 25.
	Subfam. Chariesterina	{ " <i>Chariesterus</i> Sap. U. 25.
	Subfam. Coreina	{ <i>Marques</i> Dall. U. 26.
		{ <i>Chelidonia</i> Uhler. U. 26.
		{ <i>Catorhyntha</i> Stål. U. 26.
	Subfam. Alydina	{ " <i>Anasa</i> Amy. U. 27.
		{ " <i>Alydus</i> Fab. U. 27.
	Subfam. Leptocorisina	{ " <i>Leptocoris</i> Lat. U. 28.
		{ " <i>Protenor</i> Stal. U. 29.
	Subfam. Merocorina	{ " <i>Corynocoris</i> Mayr. U. 29.
		{ " <i>Merocoris</i> Syn.
	Subfam. Mictina	{ <i>Pachylis</i> St. Jar. U. 29.
		{ <i>Mosoma</i> Amy. U. 29.
		{ <i>Archimedes</i> Burm. U. 31.
		{ <i>Sagotylus</i> Mayr. U. 31.
		{ <i>Eutholcha</i> Mayr. U. 31.
Fam. Lygaeidae.	Subfam. Acanthocephalina	{ <i>Acanthocephala</i> Lap. U. 31.
		{ <i>Metapiculus</i> Hest. U. 31.
	Subfam. Anisocercidina	{ <i>Leptoglossus</i> Guér. U. 32.
		{ <i>Syn. Anisocercis</i> Stal. U. 33.
	Subfam. Berytina	{ <i>Neides</i> Lat. U. 33.
		{ <i>Berytus</i> syn.
	Subfam. Francophleolina	{ <i>Dasyconus</i> Dall. v. U. 33.
		{ <i>Harmostes</i> Burm. U. 34.
	Subfam. Rhopalina	{ <i>Conis</i> Lat. U. 34.
		{ <i>Leptocoris</i> Hahn. U. 35.
		{ <i>Jadera</i> Stål. U. 36.
Fam. Lygaeidae.	Subfam. O	{ <i>Lygaeus</i> Lat. U. 36.
		{ <i>Pythiuschius</i> Stal. U. 37.
		{ <i>Metanochorus</i> Stal. U. 37.
	Subfam. Nysina	{ <i>Nysius</i> Dull. U. 38.
		{ <i>Belonochelus</i> Uh. U. 39.
		{ <i>Oxellus</i> Lat. U. 39.
	Subfam. Cymina	{ <i>Ischnorhynchus</i> Lat. U. 39.
		{ <i>Ischnodemus</i> Lat. U. 39.
	Subfam. Blissina	{ <i>Micropus</i> syn.
		{ <i>Blissus</i> Burm. U. 39.
		{ <i>Micropus</i> syn.
		{ <i>Syn. Rhynchochromus</i> .

Notes from Uhler.

Family Lygaeidae.	Subfamily Geocorina	{ Genus. <i>Geocoris</i> . Fallen. 26.40.
	Subfam. <i>Pachygronthina</i>	{ " <i>Ol. dancala</i> . Amy. 26.41.
	Subfam. <i>Oxyarenina</i> .	{ " <i>Crophus</i> . Stål. 26.41.
	Subfam. <i>Myodochina</i> .	" <i>Platysomera</i> . Say. 26.42.
		" <i>Cramidus</i> . H. Schf. 26.42.
		" <i>Myodochus</i> . Lat. 26.43.
		" <i>Horaeus</i> . Stål. 26.43.
		" <i>Pamera</i> . Say. 26.44.
		" <i>Trapezocoris</i> . Fieb. 26.45.
		" <i>Exemscoris</i> . Fieb. 26.45.
	Subfam. <i>Pyrhocorina</i> .	{ Genus. <i>Lysidercus</i> . Am. 26.48.
	Subfam. <i>Largina</i> .	{ Genus. <i>Acinocoris</i> . Hahn. 26.49.
Family Phytocoridae.	Subfamily 0.	" <i>Largus</i> . Hahn. 26.49.
		Genus. <i>Monacocoris</i> . Lohr. 26.49.
		" <i>Trigonotylus</i> . Fieb. 26.50.
		" <i>Leptoterna</i> . Fieb. 26.50.
		" <i>Brachytrochus</i> . Fieb. 26.50.
		" <i>Miris</i> . Uhler. 26.50.
		" <i>Phytocoris</i> . Fall. 26.51.
		" <i>Labiatus</i> . Uhler. 26.51.
		" <i>Hadronema</i> . Uhler. 26.51.
		" <i>Lygus</i> . Hahn. 26.52.
		" <i>Caucoris</i> . Fieb. 26.52.
		" <i>Pesthenia</i> . Amy. 26.52.
		" <i>Pachyschelus</i> . Fieb. 26.52.
		" <i>Rhopalotomus</i> . Fieb. 26.53.
		" <i>Labiatus</i> . DuRoi. 26.53.
		" <i>Camptobrochys</i> . Fieb. 26.53.
		" <i>Stenoccephalus</i> . Fieb. 26.53.
		" <i>Plagiognathus</i> . Fieb. 26.53.
		" <i>Lygallus</i> . Fieb. 26.53.
		" <i>Proctodorus</i> . Uhler. 26.53.
Family Anthocoridae.	Subfam 0.	{ Genus. <i>Triphleps</i> . Uhler. 26.54.
		" <i>Anthocoris</i> . Fall. 26.55.
Family Aradidae	Subfam 0.	{ Genus. <i>Aradus</i> . Lat. 26.56.
		" <i>Brachyrhynchus</i> . Lat. 26.57.
Family Phymatidae.	Subfam 0.	{ Genus. <i>Phymata</i> . Lat. 26.58.
		" <i>syn Syrtis</i>
Family Nabidae.	Subfam 0.	" <i>Macrocephalus</i> . Swed. 26.58.
		{ Genus. <i>Pagasa</i> . Stål. 26.59.
		" <i>Coriscus</i> . Schrank. 26.59.
		" <i>syn Nabes</i> . Lat.

Superfamily Reduviidae.

Fam. 0.

Subfam. Reduviina.

Genus	<i>Binea</i> Am.	U. 60.
"	<i>Acholla</i> Lat.	U. 60.
"	<i>Proconotus</i> Lap.	U. 61.
"	<i>Atrachelus</i> Amy.	U. 61.
"	<i>Fitchia</i> Stal.	U. 61.
"	<i>Recepta</i> Stal.	U. 61.
"	<i>Telus</i> Lat.	U. 61.
"	<i>Dipterus</i> Stal.	U. 61.
"	<i>Pindus</i> Stal.	U. 62.
"	<i>Melyras</i> Stal.	U. 62.
<i>Harpaactor</i> Syn		

Subfam. Apimorina. { Genus. *Apimorus*. Hahn. U. 62.Subfam. Hammatocerina. { Genus. *Hammatocerus* Burm. U. 63.Subfam. Ectrichodina. { Genus. *Ectrichoda* Serv. U. 63.Subfam. Piratina. { Genus. *Berthema* Spin. 72. U. 63.
" *Melanocites* Stal. U. 64.Subfam. Acanthaspidina. { Genus. *Conorhinus* Lap. 8. U. 65.Family Stenopodidae. { Subfam. 0. { Genus. *Pugolamirus*. St. Germ. U. 66.
" *Stenopoda* Lap. U. 66.Fam. Emesidae. { Subfam. 0. { Genus. *Emesa* Lat. U. 66.Fam. Saldidae. { Subfam. 0. { Genus. *Salda* Jac. U. 67.
" *Acanthis* Syn.Fam. Velidae. { Subfam. 0. { Genus. *Macroleia* Uhler. U. 68.
" *Velia* Lat. U. 68.
" *Rhagovelia* Mayr. U. 68.Fam. Hygroplitidae. { Subfam. 0. { Genus. *Limnophorus* Stal. U. 69.Fam. Pelagidae. { Subfam. 0. { Genus. *Pelagnus* Lat. U. 69.Fam. Galgulidae. { Subfam. 0. { Genus. *Galgulus* Lat. U. 70.
" *Mononyx* Lap. U. 71.Fam. Naucoridae. { Subfam. 0. { Genus. *Naucoris* Geoff. U. 71.
" *Embryus* Stal. U. 71.Fam. Belostomidae. { Subfam. 0. { Genus. *Belostomat* U. 71.
" *Bonacus* Stal. U. 71.
" *Zaitha* Am. U. 71.
" *Serphus* Stal. 8. U. 72.Fam. Nepidae. { Subfam. 0. { Genus. *Ran* Lat. U. 72.
" *nepa*Fam. Notonectidae. { Subfam. 0. { Genus. *Notonecta* Linn. U. 73.Fam. Corixidae. { Subfam. 0. { Genus. *Corixa* Geoff. U. 73.

Notes from Uhler.

The following interesting notes of the habits of Heteropterous insects with the latest changes in the nomenclature, position & classification of the various Families Subfamilies Genera & species have been taken from Prof. J. E. Uhler's list of the Hemiptera of the region west of the Mississippi river including those collected during Hayden's explorations of 1873. The older names will be distinguished by being in Italics.

Acanthia lugubris Say see Salda. Fab. found in Maryland Sep on black marshy spots overgrown with cresses. near a stream of clear water. U. p. 67.

Acanthocephala declivis This species varies greatly in size, shape & acuteness of pronotal wings, in the number of spines, in the width & shape of expansions of tibiae &c. U. 31.

Acanthocephala femorata see Metapodius U. 31.

Acanthocephala Thomasii see Metapodius granulosus U. 32.

Acydus ater Dall is A. euvirens U. 27.

Anasa armigera is very rare in Maryland only a single specimen having thus far been known to be captured in this state. Uhler p. 27.

Anasa tristis (Squash bug) "In the larval stage they are often guilty of cannibalism, the stronger ones sucking the juices of the weaker, leaving only their dried empty skins to attest their peaces on the squash vines. Uhler. 27.

Anisoscelis albicinctus is Leptoglossus Guv. U. 32.

Anisoscelis declivis Say. see Acanthocephala U. 31.

Anisoscelis oppositus Say. is Leptoglossus U. 32.

Anthrenus insidiosus (pseudochrysa) should be Triphleps Uhler. 53.

Arma grandis Dall. (Psittoma cynica of Say) is Podisus cynicus Uhler. 16.

Astemma mauritia Say is Camptocera mauritia Latr. 42.

Asperius albimaculatus Syn Tamocerus of Amy p. 121. is not in Uhler's list. p. 24.

Banasa euchlora (not figured at p. VIII. Error) fled beneath bark of Cedar trees Texas. U. 25.

Belostomat quisea found from Mex. to Fla. is Benasthenus Stal. U. 71.

Campitrochus (Fies) nebulosus Fies. in Maryland is sometimes common in crovices of the bark of London and in Mass. preys upon the females, & perhaps the eggs of the Cantler moth, U. 53.

Capsus lineolaris see Lygus U. 52.

Capsus medius Say. see Londaea U. 51.

Capsus nubilis Say see Arctocoris U. 51.

Carsus rapidus Say see Calocoris U. 52.

Capsus succinctus Say. see Pargus cinctus U. 47.

Chalinidea (Uhler) vitigera in Texas according to M. DePledge lives on a species of Chenopodium U. 36.

Chlorochroa deita new sp. Uhler. found in Colorado by Sicut Carpenter. U. 22.

Coreus alternatus Say see Archimerus calcarator U. 31.

Coreus armigera Say See Anasa U. 27.

Coreus confluentus Say see Sagotylus Mayr U. 31.

Coreus diffusus Say. see Spantocera cinnamomea Dall. U. 25.

Coreus galeator Fab. (Cinocerus syn) see Euthochia Mayr. U. 31.

x Cnemidius H. Sch. mauritus (or Astemma mauritia Say) found beneath stones &c. Mich. to Nov Md. U. 52.
x Conorhinus variegatus & C. sanguisuga have been classed as synonyms, but Prof. Uhler at p. 55 mentions both separately, & of C. sanguisuga which inhabits Va. Md. Wis. Tex. Ill. & Panama, he says: "The extended geographical range in this bloodsucking tenant of beds in houses, is noteworthy, & no doubt it has, like its congener C. gigas been aided in its range by human agency." U. 65.

Commelaena is the first in Scale Order of Uhler's list Epulicaria is found from Quebec to Fla. & Texas &c. U. 5.

Corynocoris distans Dall. Md. amongst small weeds & shrubs growing luxuriantly as late as October. (Syn Meroconus) U. 29.

x Coriscus suboleoptratus syn Nalis U. 59.

x Coriscus lateralis Md. first brood late in May. to early July, 2^d brood Aug. Sep. & Oct. Found in rank growth on borders of woods.

Cinocerus galeator Dall. see Euthochia U. 31.

x Below, name signifies it is misplaced in the Alphabetical list.

Notes from Uhler.

- * *Corvus sedae*. Fab "on one occasion in the early part of June this species occurred in considerable numbers near the city of Baltimore but since that time, not a single specimen has been captured in this vicinity" Uhler 35.
- Conixa mercenaria*. Say. (used as food in Mexico) Hab. Mexico & California. U. 74.
- Cydnius bilineatus*. (Oethus) see *Pangaeus*. Stål. U. 9.
- Dysdercus*. (Amy) *obliquus*. (*Perrhocoris* syn)
- Ectrichodia cruciata*. Stål (*Petalochirus* Say.) Pa., Md., Texas, &c. U. 63.
- Emesa longipes*. "This species within a few years has spread into the region adjoining Baltimore living in the branches & small lime trees, & in outhouses, or barns". U. 66.
- Euschistus fasciatus*. Walk. (*Sperditor* Wall.) see *Thymus*. Stål. per Uhler. In Nebraska, to Venezuela. = *cla*. & varies much in form & size. U. 19.
- Euschistus punctipes*. Dall. see *E. variatorius*. Par de Beauv. U. 19.
- Euschistus tristigma*. *Pentatoma* Say *Euschistus luteolus*. Dall. sometimes occurs in large numbers on bushes in damp situations, & no species thus far discovered in this country exhibits such a wide range of differences in the form of pronotum. U. 20.
- * *Eurygaster alternatus*. "cold division of the north temperate zone" & not found as far south as Md. U.S.
- Eysarcoris carnifex*. see *Cosmoplecta*. U. 18.
- Fitchia*. Stål. *negrovittata*. Stål. Texas, Kansas, Indian Terr., & Colorado. U. 61.
- Galgulus oculatus*. Md. There are sometimes two broods annually, in May, & Aug. Prof Cyrus Thomas observed this species leaping to seize (as he supposed) *Aya terminalis*. (Cuth) in the state of Illinois. U. 70.
- Gerris remigis*. Say. is *Hygrotrichus*. Stål. U. 69.
- Gonocerus tristis*. is *Anasa tristis*. U. 26.
- Hammatocerus*. (Burm) *purcis*. of Emery is *H. furcis* Blanch. U. 63.
- Homoemus aeneifrons*. is rare in Maryland, & affects the colder parts of the state. U. 6.
- * *Harpactor cinctus*. is *Melyras cinctus* of Stål. U. 62.
- Hymenarays nervosa*. is *Pentatoma*. of Say. U. 21.
- Ischnorhynchus*. *Fiel didymus*. (*Lygaeus* of Say) in Maryland is found sparingly upon bushes, & shrubby, near edges of woods. U. 39.
- Leptocoris tipuloides*. Hab. Tex. Mex & central America, but not mentioned as being found in the more northern regions. by Uhler 28.
- Lopidea*. (Uhler) *media*. (*Capsus medius* Say) Colorado. by Lucid Carpenter. U. 51.
- Lygaeus admirabilis*. Uhler. is *Melanocoryphus*. Stål. U. 37.
- Lygaeus ulicus*. H. Sch. *L. fasciatus* Dallas is *Erythriscus fasciatus*. of Stål. U. 37.
- Lygaeus bicinctus*. of Say. is *Melanocoryphus*. Stål. U. 38.
- Lygaeus bistriangularis*. of Say. is *Melanopleurus*. Stål. U. 37.
- Lygaeus didymus* of Say. is *Ischnorhynchus*. Fiel. U. 39.
- Lygaeus eumius* of Say. is *Ulydus*. Fab. U. 27.
- Lygaeus facetus*. of Say is *Melanocoryphus*. Stål. U. 37.
- Lygaeus falcatus*. Say (*Micropus*) is *Ischnodemus*. Fiel. U. 39. "hybernates under stones, &c."
- Lygaeus geminatus*. Say. is *Ischnorhynchus didymus*. Stål. U. 39.
- Lygaeus gutta*. H. Sch. is *Oncusellus*. Stål. U. 36.
- Lygaeus leucopterus* Say (*Micropus* & *Rhyphorochromus*) Chinche bug. is *Blissus*. Burm. U. 40.
- Lygaeus lateralis*. Dall. is *Melanocoryphus*. of Stål. U. 38.
- Lygaeus numerus*. Say. is *Belonoclellus*. of Uhler p. 39 "very rare in Maryland."
- Lygaeus*. *Fiel. neclivatus*. Say. *Graptolomus*. Stål. "lives like its congeners, on a sp. of *Asclepias*". U. 36.
- Lygaeus scolopax*. Say. is *Oniscus*. Latins. U. 39.
- * *Lygaeus lineola*. Dall. is *Ochrostomus*. of Stål. U. 37.
- * *Lygaeus spinosus*. Say (*Ulydus cruentus* H. Sch.) is *Megalotomus*. Fiel. U. 28.
- Pygus lineolatus*. (*Capsus*) found about the timber line in Colorado, & on the bald summit of mountains in north Carolina. U. 52.
- Menocoris distinctus*. Dall. See *Corynocoris*. Mayr. common in field corners, adjoining woods, Oct. U. 29.
- Metapodius*. see also *Acanthocephala*. &c.
- Micropus*. (see also *Rhyphorochromus*) *falcatus*. see *Ischnodemus*. Fiel. U. 39.
- Micropus leucopterus*. see *Blissus*. U. 40.
- * Before a name signifies it is misplaced in the Alphabetical list.

Notes from Uhler.

- Monalocoris* Laht. (Eu) Md. found late in summer. U. 49.
- Myodocha*, *petiolata* Say erroneously reported *Ochilata* see M. Saunders. U. 49.
- beneath stones in evening & autumn. Hibernates in crevices of bark? U. 53.
- Nabis* ferus, Linn. see *Coniscus* Shrank. Md. & Europe. U. 59.
- Nabis* *coelestratus* is *Coniscus* *subcoelestratus* Hieb. U. 59.
- Notonecta* *undulata* Maryland. "is about the size of the pea & lives in dirty slush, its slimy ponds it revels in full enjoyment of the filth." U. 73.
- Notonecta*, *insulata* Hieb. lives in clear cold water. U. 73.
- Nysius*, *californicus*, Stål rare in Maryland, but common in California. U. 38.
- Ochilata*, *lyphaeus* Stål (*Pentatomia* *lyphaeus* Say) is *Ochilata* *lyphaeus*, Stål. U. 49.
- Maryland. "is about the size of the pea & lives in dirty slush, its slimy ponds it revels in full enjoyment of the filth." U. 73.
- Odonotocelis*, *lateralis* & *pulicaria*, see *Cormelaena*, U. 5.
- O. danca*, (*Pamera* Say) *dorsalis*, Say, common in Maryland. U. 41.
- Pachyconis*, *concolor*, see *Homocerus*, Stål U. 6.
- Pamera* Say, *basalis*, Ball. Maryland. found in region of metamorphic rocks, living on grass & wheat fields in summer & spring. Hibernating beneath rocks. U. 44.
- Pamera*, *consticta* Say. *Ligyrocoris* Stål. U. 43.
- Pamera*, *laxa* Say is *Hyperandrus* (*Stål*) *reticulatus* Stål. U. 44.
- Pamera*, *laxa* Say is *Evanoconis*, Stål. U. 45.
- Pelagonus*, (*Stål*) *americanus*, Uhler, quite rare in collections, occurring near water, in places overgrown with marsh plants. U. 70.
- * *Pamera*, *dorsalis*, Say, see *O. danca*, Am. U. 41.
- Pentatomia*, *aequalis*, Say, see *Hymenocoris*, hibernates beneath stones. U. 21.
- Pentatomia*, *calceata*, Say, & *P. custator* of H. Sch. See *Thyanta* Stål. U. 23.
- Pentatomia*, *delia*, Say, is *Canus* Stål. U. 21.
- Pentatomia*, *granulosa*, Uhler, is *Chlorochroa*, Say, Stål. U. 21.
- Pentatomia*, *inserta*, Say, is *Menecles*, *insertus*, Stål. U. 21.
- Pentatomia*, *ligata* Say, is *Chlorochroa*, U. 22.
- Pentatomia*, *punctipes*? of Say, *Euschistus*, Stål. *Euschistus*, *variolorius*, Pal de Beau, East. U. 19.
- Pentatomia*, *punctipes*? of Say, is also placed under *Mormidea*, & is syn of *Plagiatus*, of Stål.
- It was captured more than 6000 feet above sea level. U. 7.
- Pentatomia*, *negulosa*, of Say, is *Thyanta*, Stål U. 24.
- Pentatomia*, *tenebrasa*, of Say, see *Proxys*, *punctulatus*, Pal de Beau, U. 20.
- Phymata* Lat. *erosa*, (Scytis) "In Maryland is very useful in destroying caterpillars, & other vegetable feeding insects, but is not very discriminating in its tastes & would as soon seize the useful honey bee as the pernicious saw fly, it lurks about in the thick foliage of the garden & concealed in the axil of a leaf or stem it grasps suddenly with its fore claws the insect that may let near it, & thrusting its stout beak into the body of its victim, proceeds leisurely to withdraw its life juices." U. 58.
- Phyllocoris*, (Stål) *nubilus*, (*Capsus* Say) in Maryland found on *Eupatorium*, in July, Aug. U. 57.
- Ptochiomera*, *nodosa*, see *Ptochiomera*.
- Prionotus* (Laf.) *cristatus*, (*Ptochiomera* *novenarius*) in Maryland, feeds upon small hemlock trees. It makes havoc with the caterpillars & other insects which feed on it, in the Smithsonian grounds, Washington D.C. found also on deciduous trees, & feeds indiscriminately upon other insects. U. 79.
- Protenor* (Stål) *Beirpraei* Hayland, rare in Maryland. U. 29.
- Ptochiomera*, (Say) *nodosa*, Say, (*Ptochiomera* *erosa*) Md. found under stones. One of the first to become active in spring. In autumn it is found under stem of dried or dying plants, or bushes which have dropped their leaves. U. 42.
- Reduvius*, *linitaris* Say, see *Apromerus* *crassipes*, Stål. U. 62.
- Reduvius*, *novenarius*, see *Pronotus*, *cristatus*, U. 61.
- Reduvius*, *novenarius*, see *Pronotus*, *cristatus*, U. 61.
- * before name signifies that it is not in the regular *Alphabetic* order.

Notes from Uhler.

- Reduvius. repulatus Say. see Sinea diadema. U. 60. (see also S. multispinosa Amy.)
- Reduvius. ipissus Say. see Chironomus. U. 62.
- Reptia. Stal. taurus. Texas. Mex. Fla. syn. Xelus. U. 61.
- Rhenuchus: see Acanthocera & metapodus. U. 31.
- Rhyparochromus. see Microtus Ischnodermus & Blacus. U. 6.
- Salicidae. Of this family Prof. Uhler says "that it is interesting to record that the few colored species, inhabit the white sandy spots near the beaches, whilst S. ligata, lives on the black gneiss boulders of our streams and S. interstitialis & other black species, select the black sandy loam, adjacent to water, for their dwelling places" &c. Thus showing that the light or dark varieties of the same families select a similarly colored habitat to themselves, in order probably to escape their enemies & not be too conspicuous." Salda scutellariae. inhabits the U.S. Canada. & also Europe. U. 68.
- Sinea. multispinosa. de Geer. is Achilles. Stal. U. 60. ?
- Sinea. multispinosa. Amy & serv is Sinea diadema. Stal. U. 60.
- Spartoceryx. Westw is Spartocera. Lap. U. 25.
- Stilpnus (Lap) diana. Stal is S. anchorago. Stal. very variable in color from yellow (timbratus) through the red & blue diana, to the uniform violet, var. violacea. U. 15.
- Syromastes. inconspicuus. H. Schf. is Margus, a Gallas. U. 26.
- Syrphus. erosa see Rhymata. also syn of Macrocera. U. 58.
- x Strachia. histronica. Hahn is Murgantia Stal. Hab. from Delaware to Fla & Louisiana. The colors of this insect vary ranging from yellow to steel blue markings also vary. "In the Atlantic region the species seems to be steadily but slowly advancing northward. Its introduction into Maryland has been effected since the late war. It now it is known as far north as the vicinity of the Pennsylvania boundary line in Delaware." Common also in the Mississippi valley, in Illinois. Missouri. U. 24.
- Tetyra. cinctipes. see Podara. dubius. Mos. Fla. U. 8.
- Thyanta. custator. (Pentatoma calceata Say) Atlantic region. Quebec to Fla. U. 23.
- Thyanta. Stal. reditor. (Euschistus fasciatus. Walker. North as far as Nebraska. & south as far as Venezuela. U. 23.
- Trigonotylus. (Scab) unicornis. Fall. (Miris) inhabits grass & weeds, in brackish marshes in Maryland. & salt marshes in Mass. U. 50.

x. before a name signifies that it is not in the regular alphabetical order.

132. Errata and Addenda.

Page I. Line. 27. for this, read this.
 " - II. " - 13. omit first word, value.
 " - 25. " - 29. omit VIII. 31, as no insect
 is figured.
 " - 35. " - 33. 34. Cyllecoris, or Cyllocoris?
 " - 36. " - 15. after &, at end of line, insert
 1855, p. 104.

Page 46. lines. 43. 46. erase error marks.
 - 49. " - 29 for Hesperocymus read Hysocymus.
 - " - 33. " - 23. for manner insert, also
 - " " injured by Phytocoris lineatus.
 - 85 - " 35. insert, Olespherry, Hesus, idarus.
 - " 128 - " 27. for Bonachea read Bonachus

(Note,) where a circular black spot, •, or star is placed after a name or word, it signifies that it is an error, & should be corrected, as on page 1. the word Impericornes • should be changed to Picellus. and on page 2. • Amphicornes, should be Amphibicornes. The small cross x before a name, signifies that it is misplaced in the alphabetical list.

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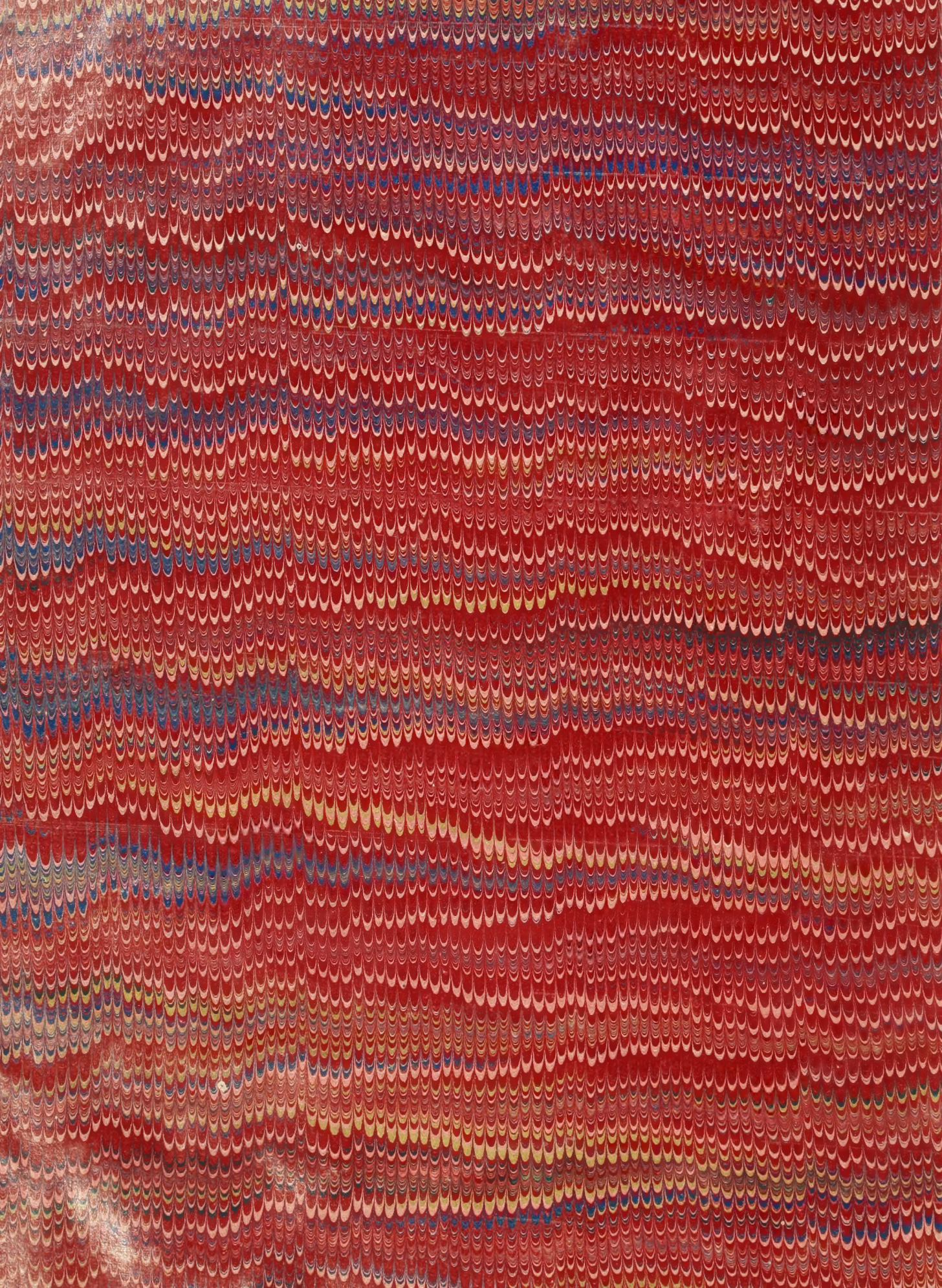
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